Administration Report
Khairpur State.
1890-91 to 1908-09 (except 1891-92 to
1894-95, 1896-97, 1897-98, 1902-03 & 1903-04)

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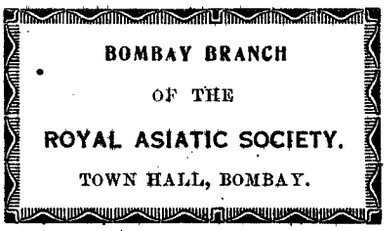

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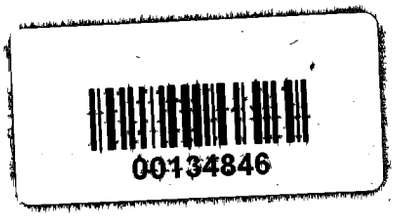
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(except 1891-92 & 1894-95, 1896-97, 1902-03 & 1903-04)

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE KHAIRPUR STATE FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

(1). Preliminary Observations.

The boundaries of the State are as follows :—

North.—By the Rohri Táluka of the Shikárpur District.

East.—By the desert appertaining to the territory of Jeysalmir.

South.—By the Naushahro Feroze Táluka of the Hyderabad District and by the Th[illegible] and Párkar District.

West.—Nominally the river Indus, but partly by the Shikárpur District, [illegible] quent changes in the course of that river throw patches of both Kh[illegible] British territories on both the left and right banks of the Indus, causing boundary disputes.

According to the Topographical survey made in 1854 the area of the [illegible] has been calculated at 6,109 square miles. It comprises 3,909,760 acres, [illegible] greater part of which consists of sand-hills and rocks. There is a large area [illegible] culturable land in the State mostly covered with jungle and used for Shikár[illegible] gáhs. His Highness has up till very recently been a great sportsman and still indulges as much as possible in his favourite pursuit, but ill-health has during the last few months confined him to a certain extent. His open-air life keeps him in close touch with his subjects. He is personally much esteemed by them, a feeling which is shared, I think, by all European officers who are acquainted with him.

The population according to the Census of 1891 is 131,957, showing an increase of 2,804 over the last Census figures.

(2). Changes in the Administration.

None. His Highness is now old and [illegible] of authority he [illegible] the reins, but those who really drive the coach are the Hindu officials who are generally known as the "Munshis."

(3). Relations with other States.

None.

(4). Survey Settlement.

No survey or settlement has been made. The revenue is collected in kind and sold to traders at the ruling market rate, who also purchase the shares of the officials given as pay at the rate fixed and accepted by the State. It is generally supposed that under this system large fortunes have been made by the principal Hindu officials.

(5). Waste Lands.

The approximate area of these lands cannot be given by His Highness as no survey or inquiry has ever been made in this territory. It is however very large and probably amounts to three-fourths of the whole area of the State. It consists chiefly of sandy desert, rocky hills and salt lands, and of not inconsiderable tracts of alluvial covered with dense jungle. The area of culturable waste land is estimated by His Highness at 781,952 acres, and the area cultivated this year is stated at 241,801, showing a slight increase of 475 acres on last year's cultivation which was estimated at 241,326 acres.

(6). Government and Wards Estate.

None.

(7). Legislature.

No change has taken place during the year. His Highness and his only surviving son the heir-apparent Mir Faiz Mohamed Khán administer justice in the State, all appeals lying to His Highness alone. Constant reports as to the irregular administration of justice are heard, but Mir Faiz Mohamed bears the character of being personally a just-minded man.

(8). Police.

The strength and cost of the establishment under this head are shown in the following table. The figures for the year under report are the same as those of the last year.

I.—Strength and Cost of Stipendiary Police.

Mounted.	Foot.	Total Strength.	Total Cost.	Remarks.
			Rs.	
115	191	306	30,312	

There is nothing further to notice here beyond what has before been said. The force is sufficient if properly looked after, but there is really no regular discipline or anything worthy of the name. The members individually act on their own judgment and do much as they like. The men are fairly well mounted, have no uniform, each adopting such a style of dress and such arms as suits himself.

II.—Results of the Working of the Police.

Native State.	Number of offences reported to Police.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions to accused arrested.		Percentage of convictions to accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur	990	880	1,060	997	1,030	980	990	960	40	20	93·39	96	96·11	98	

From the above it would appear that there was a decrease of 110 during the year under review as compared with those of the previous year.

The details of these offences are given below:—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Murder	1	4
House-breaking	30	46
Theft	820	850
Suicide	3	6
Assault	17	66
Sudden or violent deaths ...	9	18
Total ...	880	990

There is a decrease in all the offences. The marked decrease is under murder and assault. The high percentage of convictions is partly due to the nature of the Khairpur Courts, where justice is patriarchal and summary. At the same time these figures show either that under the system in vogue an accused person has but little chance and that many innocent persons must be convicted, or that many cases in which convictions are not obtained are not recorded at all.

III.—Stolen Property.

The action of the Police and the state of crime are summarised below :—

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khairpur	15,410	13,530	13,037	11,325	84 9 8	83 11 0

It would appear that there is a decrease in the amount of stolen property as well as in the amount recovered. The percentage of recoveries is slightly less than that of the preceding year, but still it is good.

(9). Criminal Justice.

I.—The following table shows the manner in which criminals have been dealt with :—

State.	Number of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.								Persons remaining at the end of the last year.	Number of criminal cases remaining for trial at the end of the year.
			Remained at the end of last year.	Brought to trial during the year 1890-91.				Received by transfer.	Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	Upon summons.	Voluntarily.		1889-90.	1890-91.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Khairpur ...	990	880	5	790	7	200	..	11	1,060	997	8	20	960	..	9	..	..

From the above it will be seen that no case remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The number of persons discharged without trial during the year under report was 8 against 20 in the previous year.

The number of persons sentenced is as under :—

	1890-91.	1889-90.
Persons sentenced to less than 6 months' imprisonment ...	430	420
Do. to more than 6 months' imprisonment ...	529	569
Do. to imprisonment for life	1	1
Total ...	960	990

The amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 25,613, of which Rs. 19,211 were realized.

II.—The appellate work is shown as under :—

State.	Tribunal.	Number of appellants.	Applications rejected.	Number of persons. Sentences. Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry ordered.	Referred.	Pending.
Khairpur ..	Chief Court presided over by His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán.	19	...	10	5	4	...	...	...	...

Out of the 960 persons convicted during the year 19 only appealed, resulting in the sentences of 10 being confirmed, 5 modified and 4 reversed.

(10). Prisons.

The following statement contains the information under this head :—

State.	Number of prisons.	Number of prisoners.				Daily average in jail.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jails and prisoners.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.		
Khairpur ...	2	140	960	1,145	1,100	140	148	148	Rs. 7,282-5-0, which includes Rs. 3,062 on account of the cost of establishment entertained.

There are two prisons in the State, one at Deji-jo-kote situated in the rocky hills. Convicts undergoing long terms of imprisonment are confined in this prison. The other is situated in Khairpur, where all other convicts are confined. In a recent trial before the Sessions Court of Shikárpur in which one Jáffir valad Sháhdád, who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life by His Highness, was acquitted, the judgment of the Court shows that a painful state of affairs as regards the management of the State prisons was disclosed.

(11). Civil Justice.

State.	Tribunals.	Number of cases on the file at the end of the year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.		Number disposed of.		Arrears.	
				1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Khairpur ...	Mir Faiz Mohamed Khán valad His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán Talpur.	...	51	47	51	47	51	...	...

The Civil litigation is mostly disposed of by Panchayets and by private arbitration. Owing to there being no proper postal arrangements in the State, the system of the service of summons, execution of warrants, &c., is still defective.

The subjoined table shows the number of appeals filed and disposed of during the year under report :—

Tribunal.	Number of appeals filed during the year.	Number of appeals remaining at the end of previous year.	Total.		Number of appeals disposed of.		Balance.	
			1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán Talpur.	7	...	5	7	5	7	...	...

Out of 51 suits filed during the year under review, appeals were filed in 7 which were disposed of within the year.

12. Registration.

The registration of deeds is performed by Kázis at táluka head-quarters under the supervision of Kárdárs. Zamíndárs and other persons of respectability witness the registration and attest the documents. In the town of Khairpur

this work is done at the Kotwáli. The number of documents registered during the year was 37 against 39 last year, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 592, while the expenditure was Rs. 150.

(13). Municipal.

No Municipality exists in the State.

(14). Military and Marine.

The total charges under the head "Military" amounted to Rs. 1,49,156, which are said to have been paid off during the year under report. It is said that no arrears remained to be paid at the end of the last year. Information received by me in an indirect manner leads me to believe that this is not the case. His Highness keeps up a force of irregular cavalry paying fixed sums to the various officers in command for the maintenance of specified numbers of troopers, and it is generally stated that these payments are much in arrears.

(15). Agriculture.

(*a*). *Season.*

The area cultivated during the year under review was 241,801 acres against 241,326 in the year preceding. The small increase of 475 acres needs no remark. The area brought under kharíf cultivation was 161,975 acres and that under rabi 79,826. The kharíf crops promised to give an excellent outturn, but the heavy winter rains caused great damage to the unprotected grain lying in the open-air granaries common in the whole of Upper Sind. The rabi outturn was estimated at 14 annas in the rupee. The chief crops cultivated were cotton, indigo, oil-seeds, rice, wheat, jowár, bájri, sugarcane, millets, vegetables, bháng, poppy and tobacco.

(*b*). *Forestry.*

The sale-proceeds from reed-grass amounted to Rs. 775 *only*. The forests [illegible]ved in the State. The reserves are set aside as game preserves [illegible]sist of tamarisk and acacia.

(*c*). *Quarries.*

The only quarry in the State is that of "Met" or Fuller's earth. Large quantities of "Phulli Chaniha" or sulphate of soda are collected from the salt lakes and hollows along the Eastern Nára in the sand-hills. The receipts from these sources are given below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts from Fuller's earth	1,000	0	0
Do. "Phulli Chaniha"	27,371	3	3
Total ...	28,371	3	3

(*d*). *Handicraft and Manufacture.*

There is no trade worth mentioning under this head. What is done in this direction is for His Highness' family use or for presentation. Some of the cotton and silk fabrics made for these purposes are handsome and curious. The principal description of manufactures and the amounts realized therefrom are as follows :—

	Rs.
Ivory-work	2,366
Sword cutlery	836
Metal-work	9,288
Fabrics—cotton, silk, woollen	6,956
Lacquered wood-work	32,652
Miscellaneous	65,401

(16). Manufacture and Trade.

There is nothing special to notice under this head.

Exports.

Cotton, wool, grain-seeds, ghee, tobacco, indigo, vegetables, cloth, leather, "Chaniha" (sulphate of India), &c.—estimated value Rs. 7,58,346-10-0.

Imports.

European cloth, silk and woollen fabrics, grain, ghee, oil, sugar, dried fruit, tobacco, soap, condiments. Precious stones, gold, silver, ivory, &c.—estimated value Rs. 6,25,745-6-0.

(16*a*). Free Trade.

It appears no transit duties are levied in this State. A duty is levied on all imports and exports. No refunds are allowed. Each táluka levies this duty and independently of the others. Articles again imported from one táluka to another have to pay duty. The rights to levy these duties have been farmed in two tálukas.

(17). Public Works.

No new works were executed during the year under report. Ordinary annual repairs were effected at a cost of Rs. 222.

(18). Irrigation.

No new work was undertaken or completed during the year under report. Rs. 65,500 were expended on canal clearance and repairs to bunds.

The Main Wah on which depends the irrigation of the Kingri Tapa in British territory was cleared again this year, His Highness doing his share of the work. The remarks made last year apply again. I have recently addressed His Highness on the subject of certain improvements to be made in this canal for the sake of the Kingri Tapa, but he is unwilling to permit them to be carried out, as he states they will injuriously affect his own territory. The matter is still undisposed of.

(19). Revenue.

The receipts and expenditure of the State during the year under report are given below :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts ...	...	7,24,901	6	11 *
Expenditure ...	...	6,79,155	0	0
Balance	...	45,746	6	11

* Including Rs. 29,854-3-3 on account of last year's balance.

(20). Local Funds.

None.

(21). Sanitary.

(*a*). *Dispensary.*

No dispensaries exist.

There are 6 Native physicians in the State. 1 resides in Khairpur and 5 are in constant attendance on His Highness, treating all the patients who may appear. No fees are charged for attendance or medicines. Annual expenditure under this head was Rs. 14,038-12-0 against Rs. 15,022-12-0 in the year preceding.

(*b*). *Vaccination.*

Three vaccinators were employed in the State during the year under report. They are under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in Sind.

The following table shows the result of the vaccine operations performed during the year under review :—

Months.	Primary Vaccine Operations.				Revaccinations.			
	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.
April 1890 ...	156	5	...	161	...	...	...	...
May ,, ...	282	5	2	289	...	...	...	...
June ,, ...	195	5	1	201	...	...	...	...
July ,, ...	213	14	4	231	...	...	...	...
August ,, ...	206	9	4	219	...	...	...	...
September ,, ...	183	11	...	194	...	...	...	...
October ,, ...	430	7	7	444	...	...	...	...
November ,, ...	198	1	...	199	...	...	...	...
December ,, ...	651	9	8	668	...	...	...	...
January 1891 ...	289	6	6	301	...	...	...	...
February ,, ...	312	2	7	321	...	...	...	...
March ,, ...	320	5	7	332	1	...	...	1
Total ...	3,435	79	46	3,560	1	...	...	1

(22). Instruction.

The following table shows the total expenditure, the number of schools and of the scholars in the State :—

Place where School is situated.	Expenditure, including Salaries of Masters.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.	Average Monthly Attendance.	Remarks.
	Rs.			
Kh...	492	92	88·33	
Rán...	396	30	29·00	
Gamrat	204			
Hingorja	192			
Tando Masti	192	135	135·00	
Babar Loe	216			
Killa Ahmedabad	132			
Total ...	1,824	.....	.....	

No new schools were opened during the year. The schools are under an Educational Inspector drawing Rs. 736 per annum. In addition to the above, there are 36 private schools in the State.

(23). Miscellaneous.

Events of importance that occurred during the year under report are as follows :—

I. The untimely death of Mir Ghulam Modhi Khán, the youngest son of His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khán Talpur, occurred on 28th November 1890 at Khairpur. The deceased Mir was a young man of powerful frame. His Highness felt this bereavement acutely.

II. His Highness paid a visit to the Commissioner in Sind on board his steamer near Phulo Bandar on the 31st January 1891, and Colonel Trevor returned the visit at His Highness' camp on the same day. I accompanied Colonel Trevor on this occasion when Assistant Collector of Lárkhána in place of the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, who was unavoidably prevented from attending the Commissioner. His Highness appeared to be in extremely feeble health, and it was difficult and sometimes impossible to understand his words.

III. The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India on the 30th May 1891.

His Highness is now in his 78th year.

(*a*). *Tour.*

No tour was made by the Political Agent in the territory of His Highness during the year under report.

(*b*). *Administration.*

I have but little to say on this head beyond what was said by Colonel Mayhew last year. I paid a visit to His Highness in the early part of the year before I became Acting Political Agent and considered him to be in very feeble health. He is now quite unable to walk or ride and is carried everywhere in a "Magi," a kind of palanquin. It is impossible that he can manage the affairs of the State personally in a satisfactory manner. The State officials at his elbow habitually misrepresent matters to him, the petty officials in rural districts are uncontrolled, and the inhabitants who reside on the boundary give much trouble and are always supported by these officials. On two occasions during the year they carried off forcibly the produce of lands in dispute which had been cultivated by British subjects. These lands on enquiry were found to be British territory. I am happy to be able to state that His Highness has paid up the value of the produce in both cases in compliance with my representations. His Highness however steadily evades the payment of a sum of Rs. 6,118 due by him for the same reason since the year 1884-85. He has been more than once asked by the Commissioner in Sind to settle this claim, but has failed to do so. The papers on the subject are now before the Commissioner in Sind. British subjects, who find it necessary to visit the State on business, or on the occasions of domestic ceremonies, constantly come to the Political Agent and represent that they are afraid to enter the State for fear of false charges being trumped up against them by the petty officials and Police of the State. The internal administration of the State is not, and under existing circumstances cannot be accurately known, or described, but that it is of an entirely unsatisfactory kind there can be no doubt.

His Highness' great age and increasing feebleness have been frequently mentioned in this report, and the future administration of the State is a subject which may be expected to require consideration at no very distant date.

Debt.

The financial condition of the State cannot be stated. It is believed to be much involved, but His Highness has given no information on this point.

H. C. MULES,
Acting Political Agent, Khairpur State.

3

Index to the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1895-96.

Para.	Subject.	Page.
1	Preliminary observations	1
	Chapter I.	
2	Political	*ib.*
3—7	Important events	*ib.*
8	Changes in the administration	*ib.*
	Chapter II.—Administration of Land.	
9—16	Survey and settlement	*ib.*
	Chapter III.—Protection.	
17 & 18	Legislation	2
19 & 20	Military	3
21—26	Police	*ib.*
27—30	Criminal Justice	4
31	Appellate Court	*ib.*
32	Extradition	*ib.*
33—35	Prisons	*ib.*
36—43	Civil Justice	5
44	Registration	6
45	Municipal administration	*ib.*
	Chapter IV.—Production and Distribution.	
46 & 47	Agriculture, weather and crop	7
48	Wages, labour; also price of goods	*ib.*
49 & 50	Forests	*ib.*
51	Trade and manufacture	8
52	Fairs	*ib.*
53—55	Public works	*ib.*
	Chapter V.	
56—63	Revenue and finance	9
64	Remission	11
65	Salt	*ib.*
66	Opium	*ib.*
67	Abkari	*ib.*
68	Stamps	*ib.*
69	Toll funds and transit duties	12
	Chapter VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.	
70—72	Dispensaries	*ib.*
73	Births and deaths	*ib.*
74	Vaccination	13
	Chapter VII.	
75—77	Instruction	*ib.*
78 & 79	Technical School	*ib.*
	Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.	
80	Records	14
81	Wild animals	*ib.*
82	Railways	*ib.*
83 & 84	Dacoits	*ib.*
85 & 86	Cattle-breeding and taxes	15
87	Conclusion	*ib.*

Administration Report of KHAIRPUR STATE for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Preliminary Observations.

The State is bounded on the east by Jodhpur and Jesalmir territories; on the north, west and south by the British territory. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries of the State during the year under report. The boundary-marks along the borders of the British territory have been repaired by the British authorities and a moiety of the cost paid by the State as usual.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

2. Like my ancestors, I consider the British Government the paramount power, and, as a faithful and loyal ally, am always ready to assist them and carry out their behests.

Important Events.

3. During the year under report, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by his Staff, the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Agent kindly paid a return visit to me in my State close to the borders of the British territory.

4. I made an extensive tour through the greatest part of my territory, but had no occasion to go to any out-station.

5. During the year under report, the marriage between my second daughter and my nephew Mir Ghulam Husain Khan was celebrated, and my son Mir Imambaksh Khan (a widower) was betrothed to his cousin, the sister of Mir Ghulam Husain Khan.

6. My son Mir Imambaksh Khan suffered from a carbuncle. I at once requested the Political Agent to depute Dr. Corkery, Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, to attend on him and to guide the State Civil Surgeon how to proceed with the treatment. The Political Agent kindly and promptly complied with my request. Dr. Corkery attended the patient, operated on him, and left sufficient instructions with the State Surgeon and the Assistant Surgeon. The treatment of hakims and quacks was rigidly avoided, and he was solely placed under the treatment of the doctors. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I have always had great faith in English medicines and their mode of treatment, and this case has luckily proved demonstratively to the other members of my family that treatment by competent doctors is far superior to that by hakims and quacks, because, as a rule, patients suffering from carbuncles when treated by the latter seldom recover.

7. With this exception, myself as well as other members of my family have enjoyed excellent health during the year.

Changes in the Administration.

8. The changes in the administration are few. Mr. Mulraj, B.A., son of Diwan Sujansing, the late Mir Munshi of the State, and a native of Khairpur, who had been sent by my late father Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E., to England at the cost of the State to study law, having successfully passed the Barrister's examination, returned to Khairpur in February last, and has been taken on probation as Personal Assistant to the Vazir of the State (or Peshkar Vazir), and is learning his work under him. He is the first graduate and Barrister from the State.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

9. Survey and settlement has not yet been introduced into the State, although the old "batai" system, that is, taking the State share in kind, chiefly prevails still, but it is gradually being substituted by the cash rent.

Last year, in the whole of Nara Taluka, "batai" was done away with, and rents in cash were adopted. This year, in the case of cultivation raised on the water of paka wells, cash rent has supplanted "batai." In good seasons, the State, as a rule, gets a larger share by "batai" than under the cash system. But the cultivators are not much encouraged thereby to extend their agricultural pursuits, with the result that the State suffers in its revenue in the long run. On the other hand, cash rents, when fixed on a moderate scale, serve as a strong stimulus to have a larger area brought under cultivation, resulting in an increased revenue. This has been proved by facts, because, as soon as it was made known to the ryots that, in the case of cultivation raised by the water of paka wells, cash rent at the rate of Rs. 2 per bigha was to be levied, they hastened to repair the old and ruined wells, and sunk 118 new ones, whereby an appreciable increase took place in the cultivation.

10. In Nara Taluka, which is the most backward taluka in the Province of Sind from an agricultural point of view, and where the ryots chiefly make their living by cattle-breeding and have had very little taste for cultivation, it was found necessary to do something to encourage them to take to cultivation by charging a light and nominal rent of annas eight per bigha. As anticipated, this move has answered its purposes well.

11. The cash assessment in the State is readily paid without any demur.

12. Forty-four villages of the State are held as jagirs :—

Extent of cultivable area for		Taken in		Waste land remaining at the end of the year.		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
9,76,000 0	9,76,000 0	1,22,401 17	98,033 7	8,53,598 23	8,77,966 33	87·46	89·96

13. A large area of waste lands was taken up during the year to be brought under plough, but owing to the failure of inundation very little was cultivated.

14. Unfortunately, owing to incompetency and corruption of the chief officials of my late father, no proper accounts were kept showing the amounts due to the State from various sources realised during the year, and the arrears at the close of the year, and the amount actually expended. On my installation, finding that every thing was in a state of chaos, my first care was to organise a Financial department and introduce forms suited to the circumstances of the State. These accounts, which are originally made by the Mukhtyarkars and their subordinates, are carefully examined and scrutinised in the Account office, which is placed directly under the supervision of the Vazir.

15. There are some disputes regarding the kacha lands thrown up by the river. The subject is a very important one, and I shall address you on it separately. I need not, therefore, go into detail about it in this report. With this exception, the boundaries demarcating the British and the State lands on the inland are well defined and are yearly repaired by the British authorities and a moiety of the cost thereof borne by the State.

16. There are no wards' estates in this territory.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

17. The Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Evidence Act and the Sind Frontier Regulations (Court of Elders) in their entirety were introduced into the State on my installation in the year 1894. The Indian Arms

Act was introduced this year. The following new Acts were also framed and introduced into the State during the year :—

Abkari Act I of 1895.

Game Preserve Act I of 1896.

18. A Civil Procedure Code, Registration Act and Limitation Act, with special reference to the circumstances of the State, are under preparation and will shortly be introduced. As soon as they are codified into law, copies thereof will be sent to you as usual.

(*b*) *Military.*

19. My late father had a pretty large number of sowars and footmen in his forces, but not one of them was drilled or disciplined, nor was any one of them provided with fire-arms. Soon after my installation, I made a beginning on a small scale and enlisted 106 men as infantry. They are placed under a retired Subadar and a Jamadar of the British forces, who had excellent credentials from their Commanding Officers. They are well uniformed and supplied with proper arms and accoutrements, which through your kind intervention the Government was pleased to provide me with at a moderate cost. Most of the sowars have also been provided with fire-arms.

The total number of military at present is as follows :—

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars	106	...	...	106
Irregulars	35	224	9	268
Total ...	141	224	9	374

20. All are usefully employed. Some are engaged in guarding treasuries and jails, others are sent to out-posts along the borders of the Thar and Parkar District to keep in check the outlaws of Makhi Dhand. Some attend on me and my Vazir as body-guards; some are told off to guard the mahals of the widows of my late father. In fact, none of them is left unemployed. The 106 men of infantry have been drilled and disciplined, and as you have often seen them you can well judge as to their efficiency. Every care had been taken to make a good selection. All are provided with decent quarters. The total cost under "Military" is Rs. 69,230-10-1, *vide* Appendix V. This includes the cost of the purchase of arms and ammunition, the salaries and other expenses in connection with the Military.

(*c*) *Police.*

21. The Police force of the State, including its officers, numbers 210 all told. This is, of course, apart from the Military. During the year under report, the pay of the sowars and sepoys has been increased,—of the former from 15 to 20 and of the latter from 7 to 8. A few of the latter also draw Rs. 9 per mensem. The force is well distributed all over the State; it is headed by Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg, one of the most experienced, efficient and thoroughly honest Police officers, whose services were kindly lent by Government.

22. It would appear from Appendix VII that there was a slight increase in the number of offences, as well as that of accused persons (*a*) arrested, (*b*) sent for trial, (*c*) convicted.

23. Appendix VIII will show that, although the amount of stolen property has increased from Rs. 8,386-14-3 to Rs. 11,228-10-8, happily, the percentage of recovery is far better than that of last year, *viz.*, being 50·45 as compared with 42·37 of the previous year.

24. Considering the geographical position of the State, bounded, as it is, by the Native States of Jodhpur and Jesalmir on the east and by Sanghar Taluka on the south, the crime is, I think, well put down. The chief crime is murder. During the year under report, four murders were committed as compared with seven of the previous year. Of these, one death case tried by the Sessions Court was held not to be homicidal but accidental, and the accused was acquitted. In the second case, the murderer was convicted; while in the third case, which was pending at the end of the year, the murderer ultimately received capital punishment. The fourth murderer is not yet detected.

25. No dacoity was committed either this year or the year before.

26. In the old *régime*, crime was rife; but as there was no proper Police arrangement, people did not report cases. Now that Police stations and chaukis are established, and the members of the force do their duties properly, almost all the cases of theft, house-breaking, &c., are immediately brought to their notice. They do their best in detecting crime and bringing criminals to justice. There is no Village Police, but all heads of villages as well as the male members of the community are expected to co-operate with the Police in suppressing and detecting crimes and bringing offenders to justice. The result is that serious crime is seldom heard of.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

27. There are 13 Criminal Courts in the State. I exercise the powers of the High Court; my Vazir those of the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate. My son, Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, is styled Nazim Adalat, and is invested with first class powers. Among the Mukhtyarkars, three exercise first class powers and one second class.

28. One Taluka Head Munshi is invested with second class powers, and three with third class powers. Mr. Mulraj Sujansing, B.A., Barrister-at-law, exercises second class powers for the present, and will soon be invested with first class powers.

29. It will thus be seen that there is a sufficient number of Criminal Courts, and the cases are tried and disposed of without delay. The work of the subordinate Magistrates is carefully scrutinised by the District Magistrate and myself.

30. Glancing at Appendix IX, it will be observed that, out of the total number of 973 arrests during the year, 508 were convicted and 61 were under trial at the close of the year.

Appellate Court.

31. Appendix XI fully shows the number of appeals made and disposed of during the year, and needs no comments.

(*e*) *Extradition.*

32. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of offenders, and things are going on harmoniously on the principle of "give and take."

(*f*) *Prisons.*

33. There is one Central and one Subordinate Jail in the State. Buildings formerly used to keep the convicts in were in a dilapidated state, while now in both the jails new, airy, large and commodious buildings have been put up in their stead. The prisoners located in the Subordinate Jail at Khairpur are treated by the Civil Surgeon of the station when ill. The Subordinate Jail is kept thoroughly clean, and is often inspected by a Medical Officer of the station.

Side by side with the Central Jail at Kot Diji, a new Dispensary was opened last year, which is working very well under the management of an Assistant Surgeon of the Lahore Medical College, who is also the Superintendent of the Central Jail. Very great care is taken as to cleanliness and discipline. As the Medical Officer and the Superintendent has his quarters at the very entrance of the jail, he has every opportunity of inspecting the premises constantly. In case of illness, the prisoners are treated like patients,

and the diet prescribed by the Medical Officer is served out to them. This is amply verified by the low death rate among them, which was four in all during the year under report.

34. Short-term prisoners are sent for manual labour. Those sentenced to longer terms are taught various handicrafts, such as weaving, pottery, carpet-making, carpentry, masonry and smithery. A large number of these prisoners has learnt masonry, and a considerable saving is effected by the State utilising their services in erecting buildings and bridges. I think you will be pleased in every way when you inspect the Central Jail. Both of these jails are guarded by the infantry, who are armed with breech-loading rifles. The prisoners have very little chance of escaping, and the few that had done so were promptly re-captured and convicted.

35. Besides the two jails mentioned above, there are three lock-ups at the head-quarters of talukas, *i.e.*, Mirwah, Gambat and Nara. At the former of these, the lock-up is built along with the treasury room, and is guarded by the Police. As taluka kacheris are not yet built at Nara and Gambat, the prisoners under trial are kept at the Police thanas. The average period an accused is detained before trial is 13·45 days.

(*g*) *Civil Justice.*

36. Up to the end of the year, the original Civil suits were disposed of by Mukhtyarkars and Head Munshis; but after two years' experience, it was found that in Khairpur and Gambat Talukas, where litigation is on the increase, the Revenue officers had not got time enough to attend to this important branch of justice; so a full-time Munsiff has been appointed, who will try suits amounting to Rs. 5,000, while in the other talukas, where the number of suits is very small, the Mukhtyarkars and their Head Munshis exercise the power as before.

37. For the administration of Civil Justice, my Court is the highest Court of Appeal, while the Vazir, as the District Judge, hears the appeals against the decisions of Subordinate Courts. My son Mir Ahmad Ali Khan also exercises the powers of a Civil Judge to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

38. A glance at Appendix XIII will show that 532 suits against 349 of the last year were filed during the year under report, and the number of suits disposed of was 512. This number is not large, but as people here generally get their suits settled by panchayats and headmen of villages, it is a clear indication that litigation is gradually increasing.

39. Appendix XIV will show that during the year under report 49 applications for execution were made instead of 6 in the previous year, out of which 47 were disposed of during the year.

The number of suits filed and the applications made for the execution of decrees is so small that they are disposed of with great rapidity. Care is taken that parties are not put to inconvenience and waste of time.

40. The number and value of suits are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name.	Suits for immoveable property.				Money suits.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	No. of suits.	Value.	No. of suits.	Value.	No. of suits.	Value.	No. of suits.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Khairpur State ...	20	1,837 8 0	30	2,612 8 0	329	16,675 10 4	502	26,162 1 4½

41. No application was made during the year under the head "Miscellaneous" for certificate of heirship or administration.

42. The following statement will show the work done by Appellate Courts. No appeal was filed in the High Court; 17 appeals were filed in the District Court, out of which 15 have been disposed of :—

Name of Court.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.								Average duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1894-95.			1895-96.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.						
District Court.	..	..	7	17	7	17	7	15	...	2	Rs. 296 4 3	Rs. 2,202 0 5	6	10	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	22-14	...	...	25-23

43. There is no Mamlatdars' Courts Act enforced in the State.

(*h*) *Registration.*

44. No special Act for registering bonds has yet been passed in the State. Documents pertaining to immoveable property are being registered according to the practice hitherto in vogue on a moderate fee. A Bill for registering deeds and documents has been framed and is likely to be passed into a law shortly. The following statement will show the receipts and expenditure on account of registration of documents during the year under report and that preceding it :—

Description.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
	No. of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-deeds ...	23	1,912 8 0	80 8 3	41	5,845 9 3	349 8 2

(*i*) *Municipal Administration.*

45. There are no Municipalities in the State, but the panchayats and headmen of villages are made responsible to keep their respective villages and towns thoroughly clean; and this work is rigidly supervised by the taluka officers. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Sind, who visited all the large towns of the State during the last cold weather, was good enough to remark that the towns of the State were kept as clean as Larkana and others in the Province.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*) *Agriculture, Weather and Crops.*

46. The agriculture of the State is chiefly dependent on irrigational works taking their supply from the river Indus. The rain-fall, as a rule, is so scanty that crop raised on it generally fails. Inundation of the year 1895 was one of the lowest on record; the consequence was that kharif cultivation was retarded, and great part of the land which is soaked during the rise of the river and brought under cultivation in rabi remained unflooded and hence uncultivated. This was not the case with this State only but with other adjoining districts also. The State canals were perfectly cleared. The main canal, Mirwah, was the only one which worked fairly well with satisfactory results. The other two canals, *viz.*, Abul and Mehrab, on which depends a large area of arable land, worked very unsatisfactorily. The result was a decrease in cultivation both in kharif and rabi. Only 98,033 acres, including jagirs, were cultivated during the year under report against 122,401 of the previous year.

47. Appendix XVI will show the agricultural stock.

(*b*) *Wages and labour; also prices of food-grains.*

48. The work of the Kotri-Rohri Railway line, which passes through this territory, was carried on during the year under report with great rapidity. Adjoining my State, there was going on simultaneously another large work of Jamrao Canal. About the end of the year, much work was opened on Kashmor Band, so most of the agriculturists, who had little to do owing to scanty inundation, found plenty of employment on high wages on these works, as some of the unskilled labourers even made as much as 10 annas per day. Owing to less cultivation, prices of food-grains rose very high. Juari, which is the staple food, rose from Rs. 25 to 45 or 48 per kharar. But as most of the agriculturists were happily in receipt of high wages through the avenues so favourably open to them, the dearness of food-grain was not felt much by them.

(*c*) *Forests.*

49. In the old *régime*, almost nothing was realised from jungles, which were all preserved for shikar only. Immediately after my installation, I disforested several jungles (reserving some), and ordered the fuel produced from them to be sold to the Railways, and the land given for cultivation. In obedience to this order, my officials have arranged to deliver 40 lakhs cubic feet of fuel to the North-Western Railway (on the right bank) during the years 1895-96 and 1896-97, and 10 lakhs more for the new Kotri-Rohri Railway during the year 1896. The realisations from the forests during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96 were Rs. 19,752-10-5 and Rs. 37,990-13-7, respectively.

As the Kotri-Rohri Railway passes through my State and cannot expect to get much fuel in the Hyderabad District, I anticipate the Manager, North-Western Railway, will demand a larger quantity of fuel, and I have arranged to meet his demands from my disforested jungles. Since every tree that spontaneously grows in my waste land is likely to fetch a price as locomotive fuel, I have organised a special department (of forests) to see that in case of lands given for cultivation all the fuel is properly cut by paid labour and delivered to the railways and not destroyed or burnt. By this arrangement, I expect to realise a large sum of money both from jungles and the cultivation. There is a great future for my State, the total area of which is 6,100 square miles or 3,904,000 acres. Of these, three-fourths are unfortunately uncultivable wastes, consisting of sand-hills, stone and *kalar* (salt-land), but yet one-fourth, *i.e.*, about 10 lakhs of acres, are arable. So nearly nine-tenths of the culturable area have still to be brought under cultivation, and to effect this the existing irrigational canals had to be thoroughly cleared and new works on large scale to be carried out. With this view, I have made a beginning this year by properly clearing and repairing all the existing canals (which were not properly cleared in the old *régime*), and by digging two new ones, nine and five miles long, respectively. As unskilled labour ran very high during the year, I did not attempt to do more in this direction, but hope to widen the

Sathiawah and dig a new, large and extensive canal next year. These works will probably cost the State between four and five lakhs of rupees, and once they are completed the revenue of the State is bound to increase considerably.

50. My ryots, as you are aware, are very poor, and in order to encourage them to extend cultivation a sum of Rs. 31,663 has been granted to them as Takavi advance (for which they will pay no interest), partly for purchasing seed and cattle and partly for sinking paka wells.

(d) Trade and Manufactures.

51. There are no manufactures of any importance in the State. The only works worth mentioning are weaving of khes (bed-sheets) at Gambat and dyeing country cloth at Khairpur, for which the places are specially noted. Trade is carried on in the State in the same way as in the adjoining British districts of the Province. The chief exports of the State are cotton, wool, grain of all sorts, tobacco, indigo, loom-made cloth, leather, *chancha* or sulphate of soda, *munj* ropes, &c. The total value of the exports is Rs. 7,97,424, while under the head of imports come silk, woollen fabrics, manufactured cloth, grain, ghi, gold, silver, dried fruits, &c., valued at Rs. 8,77,666.

(e) Fairs.

52. There are five places in the State at which fairs are held annually, *viz.*, Ranipur, Gambat, Daraz, Mahtani and Shah Ladhani. The one at Ranipur is the largest of all. All the followers of Pir Mahiuddin resort to this fair to pay respect to the living Pir and homage to the shrines of his ances ors. Goods of considerable value are sold at this fair. The other fairs are held on a small scale.

(f) Public works.

53. The Public works expenditure of this year is given below :—

Heads of expenditure.	State.			Charitable.			Total.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Buildings	62,476	3	9	31,980	14	6	94,457	2	3
Roads	558	13	10	8,571	13	4	9,130	11	2
Bridges	10,508	3	4	...			10,508	3	4
Wells	220	8	10	231	0	11	451	9	9
Tanks	...			4,881	5	7	4,881	5	7
Canals	43,453	3	7	...			43,453	3	7
Total ...	1,17,217	1	4	45,665	2	4	1,62,882	3	8

It will be seen from the above statement that a sum of Rs. 1,62,882-3-8 has been spent during the year under report on Public works, Rs. 1,17,217-1-4 from the State funds and Rs. 45,665-2-4 from the sum of two lakhs set apart by my late father for charitable works. Several State buildings have been constructed or completed during the year, such as my mahals at Kot Diji and Khairpur, Mukhtyarkar's offices at Mirwah and Khairpur, Vazir's office and Police lines at the latter place, jails at Kot Diji and Khairpur, a religious building called Imamwarah at Kot Diji and a mosque at Khairpur. Some other minor buildings were also constructed, which need not be mentioned.

54. Two hundred and twenty-nine miles of new roads were made during the past and present year, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 9,130-11-2, as shown above.

55. Two large new bridges have been built on the Mirwah, on the way from Khairpur to Kot Diji, and one regulator at the head of the Hamirjiwah. The total cost of these three new works cannot be given, as they were completed after the close of the year.

Rs. 451-9-9 were spent on repairs of drinking wells. A new tank was dug at Khairpur at a cost of Rs. 4,881-5-7. Rs. 43,453-3-7 were spent on cutting two new canals and repairing the old ones.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

56. Referring to Appendix XVII, it will appear that the total revenue of the State, including jagirs, during the year under report, was Rs. 9,98,747-12-5 as compared with Rs. 8,52,789-9-9 of the previous year. In order to give a clear insight as to what is the revenue of the State, exclusively of jagirs, the figures are given below:—

Statement I.

Exclusive of Jagirs.

Years.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95	1,09,005 11 11	6,59,862 10 11	6,85,077 12 2	83,790 10 8
1895-96	83,790 10 8	8,28,600 15 3	7,27,575 6 8	1,84,816 3 3

Statement II.

Receipts (inclusive of Jagirs).

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	6,82,165 8 11	7,24,767 8 7
2	Forest	19,752 10 5	37,990 13 7
3	Abkari	44,705 6 8	55,793 15 7
4	Taxes	51,971 5 6	60,491 11 4
5	Law and Justice	16,549 10 8	9,235 5 5
6	Pound Fund	7,288 10 8	6,615 7 1
7	Public Works Department ...	2,973 15 1	5,878 9 2
8	Postal Department	93 15 1	52 1 6
9	Gardens	1,283 10 10	2,965 13 7
10	Miscellaneous	22,197 3 4	6,553 9 5
11	Registration...	80 8 3	349 8 2
12	Ferries	23 9 4	.....
13	Fishery	.....	74 2 0
14	Deposits	608 15 1	29,240 11 11
15	Recovery of Advances	.....	30,547 9 8
16	Recovery of Takavi granted in previous year.	3,094 7 11	28,190 13 5
	Total ...	8,52,789 9 9	9,98,747 12 5

57: The following statement will show the revenue of the khalsa (State) and jagirs, separately:—

Source.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa (State)	6,59,862 10 11	8,28,600 15 3	1,68,738 4 4	...
Jagirs	1,92,926 14 10	1,70,146 13 2	...	22,780 1 8
Total ...	8,52,789 9 9	9,98,747 12 5	1,68,738 4 4	22,780 1 8

58. Forty-four villages are held as jagirs, which realised the revenue of Rs. 1,70,146-13-2 during the year under report against Rs. 1,92,926-14-10 of the previous year. Out of these, 30 villages are held by the members of the ruling family and 14 by other notables of the State.

Number of villages.	Class.	Revenue.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
30	Members of ruling family	1,48,951	1	2
14	Other notables	21,195	12	0
	Total ...	1,70,146	13	2

59. The increase in the khalsa revenue is chiefly due to the produce (share of the State) being sold at higher prices and to careful supervision over the collection of revenue. The amount shown above is the *actual* cash receipts during the year, including recoveries on account of the past years, but does not represent the *total* income of the year, because part of the year's produce remained unsold at its end (31st March 1896), while the price of some of the produce sold during the year was not due till after the end of the year. Therefore, in order to show the real and actual income of the year under report, the following figures are quoted :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
I.	Opening balance, 1st April 1895 ...	83,790	10	8
II.	Cash realisations during the year ...	8,28,600	15	3
III.	The estimated value of the produce not yet sold and the money to be realised from the produce already sold on credit	5,60,000	0	0
	Total ...	14,72,391	9	11

60. You will thus be glad to observe how satisfactory are the results of the year's revenue.

Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1894-95.			1895-96.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Personal expenses of His Highness ...	1,21,227	10	9	81,737	13	7
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity	1,61,062	10	7	1,41,699	13	0
	Total ...	2,82,290	5	4	2,23,437	10	7
3	Maintenance of the members of the ruling family	34,687	5	11	67,101	7	0
	Total ...	3,16,977	11	3	2,90,539	1	7

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4	Land Revenue	79,734 1 5	88,692 11 3
5	Forests	2,049 9 2	5,700 13 7
6	Abkari	285 0 0	3,279 14 10
7	Taxes	959 9 10	1,095 9 6
8	Police	31,695 11 1	41,419 6 8
9	Law and Justice	9,482 0 7	13,575 7 5
10	Pound fund	2,191 7 9	3,138 14 7
11	Service pension	6,310 5 1	11,172 0 11
12	Educational Department	4,338 3 6	14,672 7 9
13	Public Works Department	41,206 15 6	1,17,217 1 4
14	Military Department	1,08,232 13 0	69,230 10 1
15	Postal Department	2,117 10 11	2,695 5 11
16	Gardens	5,594 10 11	7,588 3 7
17	Hospitals	2,945 15 9	6,390 1 2
18	Stable expenses	16,517 12 5	16,478 2 0
19	Miscellaneous	4,030 15 9	781 5 8
20	Deposits	1,451 8 7	605 4 1
21	Advances	33,487 9 10	1,640 0 0
22	Takavi	15,468 0 0	31,662 12 9
	Total ...	3,68,100 0 11	4,37,036 5 1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	6,85,077 12 2	7,27,575 6 8

61. You will observe from the above statement that my personal expenses, including those incurred for maintaining my dignity, are Rs. 2,23,437-10-7 as compared with Rs. 2,82,290-5-4 of the previous year, resulting in a decrease of Rs. 58,852-0-9. This includes all sorts of personal expenses, as well as presents, rewards, entertaining guests and cost of marriages, the salaries of servants, &c.

62. You are aware that the number of the members of our family is large, and being descendants or relations of a ruler, the prevailing custom obliges me to maintain them properly, so the cost of their maintenance in cash during the year under report was Rs. 67,101-7-0 as compared with Rs. 34,687-5-11 of the previous year. To this may be added the amount realised by the members of my family from their jagirs, *viz.*, Rs. 1,48,951-1-2. Therefore, the actual cost of their maintenance comes to Rs. 2,16,052-8-2.

63. It will be observed that there is an increase in the expenditure under almost all heads. With an increasing revenue, it becomes necessary to keep a correspondingly larger establishment for its proper supervision and collection.

REMISSIONS.

64. As chiefly the State share is taken in kind, no remission is necessary.

SALT.

65. Salt for the consumption of my ryots is supplied at a reduced price by the British Government, and is not manufactured in the State.

OPIUM.

66. Poppy is cultivated to a very little extent in the State, sufficient to produce opium for local demand only.

ABKARI.

67. The right of manufacturing liquor is farmed out for three years, and will expire in June next. The farmer and his licensees, as well as other ryots, are strictly prohibited from taking any quantity of liquor into the British territory on pain of imprisonment and fine.

STAMPS.

68. No stamps are made in the State.

Toll Funds and Transit Duties.

69. Neither tolls nor transit duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Dispensaries.

Dispensary.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily average.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Civil Hospital, Khairpur.	...	30,330	30,298	...	...	32	Rs. 19,616-11-10	83·10
Hospital, Killa Ahmadabad (Kot Diji).	...	12,530	12,493	8	4	25		34·33
Gambat Dispensary ...	...	386	370	6	...	10		4·83
Mirwah Dispensary ...	15	802	775	3	6	33		2·24
Takhrao Dispensary ...	...	4,392	4,314	35	5	38		12·3
	15	48,440	48,250	52	15	138		

70. One Civil Hospital, in charge of an M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London), and three Dispensaries were opened last year, and one more was opened in January 1896 at Gambat, the head-quarters of a thickly-populated taluka.

71. The total number of patients treated in these five institutions during the year under report was 48,455 as compared with 18,712 of the past year. Medical relief is given to the rich and poor alike free of cost. It cannot be said that the year under report was more unhealthy; but the increased number of patients who sought relief in these institutions is chiefly due to the fact that people have now acquired more faith in the efficacy of the English modes of treatment. Very important operations were performed by the Civil Surgeon in the Khairpur Hospital. The hospital and the dispensaries are well supplied with medicines and instruments. The total cost under this head was Rs. 19,616-11-10, out of which the State paid Rs. 3,405-11-0 and the balance was paid from the charitable fund.

72. In addition to the above institutions, there is a Veterinary Dispensary, which was opened last year and is placed in charge of a competent assistant of the Lahore Veterinary College. No less than 4,782 animals were treated in it during the year as compared with 1,652 of the previous year. The Veterinary Assistant is a clever and popular officer, and all his castration operations have proved successful. The cost of the institution was Rs. 814-9-4, exclusive of medicines and instruments, which are supplied from the Civil Hospital. The animals are also treated free of cost, and the institution is gaining favour with the rich and the poor.

Births and deaths.

	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	1,136	1,253	117	...
Deaths	979	1,233	254	...

73. In the old *régime*, no information was got as to births and deaths. The ryots have of late been made to supply this information, but its accuracy

cannot as yet be vouched. This work is performed by Village Officers, as is done in Sind proper.

Vaccination.

Operations by whom performed.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1894-95.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1895-96.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Vaccinator, Khairpur	2,059	896	1,645	786	414	110
Vaccinator, Gambat	1,455	2,123	1,341	1,956	114	167
Vaccinator, Mirwah	886	1,830	821	1,638	65	192
Vaccinator, Nara	164	779	164	701	...	78
Total ...	4,564	5,628.	3,971	5,081	593	547

74. The State is divided into four talukas, and in each taluka a Vaccinator has been employed. Their work is supervised by the Sind Inspector of Vaccination and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and the Mukhtyarkars and other Village Officers are held responsible to render every help to the Vaccinators to facilitate their operations. During the year under report, small-pox was prevalent in the State, but not of the same severe type as last year. Great care is taken to keep the towns and villages thoroughly clean. The total cost of the establishment under this head is Rs. 2,169-12-10.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Number.		Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the roll on 31st March 1895.	No. of Pupils on the roll on 31st March 1896.	Daily average of attendance.
1894-95.	1895-96.				
1	1	Technical School	170	153	128·5
40	79	Boys' Primary Schools	1,005	2,279	1,859·48
4	7	Girls' Primary Schools	81	147	135·55
45	87	Total ...	1,256	2,579	...

75. In the old *régime*, the number of primary schools was only seven with about 200 boys. Soon after my installation, I paid my attention to this important subject, with the result that, during the past two years of my administration, one technical school and 86 primary schools, attended by 2,4[illegible]2 boys and 147 girls, have been opened. An Educational Inspector has been appointed to look after these schools, and the sympathies of Mukhis and Waderas, as well as of the taluka officials, are enlisted to take an interest in the welfare and advancement of children. The boys and girls have not yet made much progress, because the time since most of the schools were opened has been short. I was, however, glad to observe that in some of the new schools the boys were learning the third standard.

76. The education of my grandsons is also progressing favourably. They have passed the first standard in English, and are well advanced in Persian and arithmetic. The present of beautiful and useful books lately made to them by my old friend Colonel Alfred Mayhew has given a stimulus to the education of the young Mirs.

77. The total cost under this head during the year under report was Rs. 14,672-7-9.

Technical School.

78. In the technical school opened at the capital of the State (Khairpur), in addition to the primary education imparted, five different handicrafts, *viz.*, turnery, carpentry, smithery, embroidery, and tailoring are taught.

79. At your kind suggestion, Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, was asked to visit the institution with Dr. Thompson, the Inspector of Technical Institutions, Bombay Presidency, who had come on an inspection tour of the Technical Schools in Sind. Both of them kindly complied with my request, and paid a visit to the institution and made good remarks. At their suggestion, I have employed a competent drawing master to teach drawing to the boys. This institution has a great prospect before it, as boys of poor parents will learn handicrafts and earn an honest livelihood. No English schools or colleges have yet been opened in the State, because education is yet in its preliminary stage.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Records.*

80. The records of the old *régime*, which were in a confused state, are being put aright. Those of the new *régime* are kept in proper order.

(*b*) *Wild animals.*

81. Free permission has been accorded to the ryots to exterminate and destroy pigs and other dangerous animals which may trespass on their fields, houses or villages, and this privilege is fully enjoyed by them, much to their happiness and benefit.

(*c*) *Railways.*

82. The work of constructing the Kotri-Rohri Railway line, which was commenced last year, was nearly completed during the year under report. Knowing the importance of this undertaking, I willingly agreed to pay compensation for the land, &c., taken up for the railway line, its buildings, &c., in my State, and gave stringent orders to all my officials to render every possible assistance to the officers and servants of the department. The Executive Engineer had been provided by the Government with quarters at Rohri, but as his subordinates and assistants working on the line in my State had no shelter during the hot season, I at once permitted the Assistant Engineer to occupy the Residency bungalow at Khairpur, and the subordinate officers were provided with State buildings situated at Khairpur, Tando Masti, Ranipur and Satharja. In every way, their wants were attended to and they were treated courteously and friendly, and assistance was readily given whenever asked for. The Engineer-in-Chief, Mr. Stent, before his departure to England, kindly sent me a message through my Vazir that he fully appreciated the cordial assistance rendered by my officials to his department.

(*d*) *Dacoits.*

83. The Deputy Commissioner of the Thar and Parkar District communicated to me by wire through you in December last about the trouble the dacoits were giving in his district, and desired that steps should be taken to prevent their crossing over into my territory. On hearing this, I immediately sent 50 men of infantry and 75 sowars with their officers, all well armed with breech-loading rifles and ammunition, and the Nazim of Police to establish out-posts along the borders. In addition to these 125 men as well as the ordinary Police force of the taluka, about 100 more local residents were employed temporarily to do the work of Police.

84. I also deputed my Vazir to go and make all the necessary arrangements in person on the spot. He promptly obeyed my orders, and remained along the borders for three weeks and established out-posts within a beat of 5 or 6 miles each along the borders from Sakrand Taluka to the end of Jesalmir and Jodhpur boundary. In each of these out-posts, a sufficient number of sowars and footmen, with a pagi, were stationed, with strict orders to patrol their beats day and night and to see that no bad character or outlaw should enter the State, and to co-operate and assist the British forces when asked by the Thar and Parkar District authorities to do so. This my Vazir did in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar, who fully approved of the arrangements. The result was that not a single dacoit dared enter into my

territory. As requested by Sir Charles Ollivant, I most willingly issued a proclamation offering a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the capture or destruction of Bachu and Piru each (the ringleaders) and Rs. 500 per head for each of their associates. Eight of them have either been killed, captured or have made a surrender. I have paid a sum of Rs. 4,250 as a reward towards their destruction, and shall be glad to pay more when the remaining few dacoits are captured. This was not all. Under my directions, my Vazir had engaged some spies to find out the whereabouts of the outlaws. All the information thus obtained from them was communicated by my officials at Takhrao to the local authorities at Sanghar. The Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Parkar District will be better able to say how much assistance was rendered to him by me and my officials. A friendly sort of pressure was also brought to bear in an influential quarter to heartily co-operate and render all possible assistance in the extermination of these outlaws.

(e) Cattle-breeding.

85. A country-bred horse stallion was kept to cover mares, and also a donkey stallion, which was kindly lent by the Collector of Shikarpur. Two Arab horses and one Khurasani donkey have been purchased about the end of the year under report, through Captain Morgan, Veterinary Superintendent. They are fine animals and are admired by all. During the year under report, the number of coverings was very small, *viz.*, by donkey 27 and by horse 8. As superior Arab horses are purchased, the result of next year's coverings will be very satisfactory.

(f) Taxes.

86. No transit duties are levied in the State. Each taluka levies the duties independently of the other. Articles imported from one taluka to another have to pay duty. No refunds are allowed. The right of levying these duties has been farmed out. The farmers are liable to punishment in case they recover anything in excess of the amount fixed for each article. During the year under report, an objectionable duty of levying Re. ¼ on the amount of boat hire was remitted.

87. In conclusion, I have pleasure in recording that my Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., has faithfully and ably assisted me in carrying out the administration of my State.

My dutiful son Mir Ahmad Ali Khan also has loyally assisted me in this direction.

I was very much pleased with the satisfactory way in which Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg, the Nazim of Police, Khan Saheb Kazi Nur Muhammad, Rao Saheb Diwan Menghraj, Mukhtyarkars, and Mr. Muhammad Husan Khan, Forest Officer, whose services have kindly been lent by the Government, performed their duties.

The devoted and faithful servant (of my late father) Seth Khatansing Hotsing has proved himself a most useful and trustworthy official.

Mr. Mulraj Sujansing, B.A., Barrister-at-law, takes keen interest in learning his work, and it is hoped that in course of time he may prove himself a useful member of my administration.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
Ruler of Khairpur State (Sind).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in men or money.		Estimated Population, 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing diseases.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit dues levied or not.	Principal articles of production, manufacture and mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khairpur	...	...	131,937	87	2,573	5,628	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Fever (Malarial), Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Skin diseases.	Rs. a. p. 9,98,747 12 5	374	...	Fuller's earth, chaneha (sulphate of soda), cotton, wool, grain-seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, cutlery, metal work, cotton, silken and woollen works, lacquered-wood work, &c.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal male members of their families and principal members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual State or family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, race and religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12
					Y. m.						
1	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, son of Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E.	Killa Ahmedabad *alias* Kot Diji.	Ruler of Khairpur State.	Talpur Balech, Muhammadan.	61 0	Privately in his town.	Administers his State.	Has ...	Not necessarily.	Has ...	2 sons.
2	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, son of His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan.	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	39 6	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary Magistrate, F.C., and Civil Judge.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1 son.
3	Mir Imambaksh Khan, son of His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	39 0	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	3 sons.
4	Mir Muhammad Murad Khan, son of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, nephew and son-in-law of His Highness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	31 8	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	None ..	...
5	Mir Gulam Husain Khan, son of Mir Jan Muhammad, nephew and son in-law of His Highness.	Khairpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40 0	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Has ...	2 sons.

N.B.—In addition to the stipendiary officials of the State, the above four young Mirs are the principal members of His Highness' Court.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

HIS HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Civil division of territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive districts.	Number of executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.		No. of villages.	No. of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total cost of officials and Police of all kinds.	State revenue.	
					Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur	...	...	...	...	Khairpur ...	6,240	370	5	4	18	4·75	...	Rs. 91,357 6 8	Rs. 7,24,767 8 7	Rs. 9,98,747 12 5
Mirwah	...	...	...	...	Mirpur (Thuri).	1,017	369	2	2	40	10·25	...			
Gambat	...	...	...	...	Gambat ...	3,584	35	2	2	25	6·50	...			
Nara	...	...	...	...	Takhrao ...	585	240	2	2	100	27	...			
Total ...	...	...	6,109	131,937		...	1,014	11	10	...	...	210	...	...	...

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State,

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States—Khairpur State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.																	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Budhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male agriculturists including landlords, cultivators and agricultural labourers.	Total non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indian and mixed races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur...	Khairpur..	42,556	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,468	131,937	21·60	3	...	1	28,214	103,033	....	...	...	686	35,971	36,762	Sindhi, Persian, Baluchi.	..

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of the Force at the end of the year.						Total cost of pay and allowances of officers, non-commissioned officers and men, including followers.	Remarks.
	Remaining at the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of regiments, battalions and batteries.	Number of guns.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.											
Cavalry ...	229	...	...	...	...	...	5	224	...	...	...	...	6	218	Rs. 69,230 10 1	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	1	8		Out of 40 guns, 4 are out of use.
Infantry, &c. ...	129	32	...	...	...	...	20	141	...	...	...	1	1	139		
Total ...	370	32	...	...	...	...	28	374	...	40	...	1	8	365		

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instructions.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.							
Nazim Police ...	1	300 0	300 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Subadar	1	60 0	60 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Constable ...	1	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Constables ...	6	40 0	240 0	1	...	...	...	...	5	...
Daffadar	1	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Daffadars	5	25 0	125 0	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
Jamadars	3	20 0	60 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sowars	66	20 0	1,320 0	12	2	4	66	...	6	...
Camel Sowars ...	18	15 0	270 0	1	...	...	16	...	...	...
Havaldar	1	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Naik	1	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Naik	2	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sepoys	3	9 0	27 0	1	...	...	3	...	...	...
Sepoys	87	8 0	696 0	15	4	...	62	...	2	1
Munshi	1	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Munshi	4	20 0	80 0	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Munshis	6	15 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Munshis	3	10 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	210	...	3,450 0	30	7	4	154	...	32	1

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31*st March* 1896.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (columns 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Khairpur	236	350	249	361	248	361	178	246	61	94	71·49	68·14	71·77	68·14

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31st March 1896.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khairpur...	8,386 14 3	11,228 10 8	3,553 15 6	5,664 11 8	42·37	50·45

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31st March 1896.

Number.	Description of crime or offence.	Number of crimes.			Number of cases disposed of during 1895-96.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1895-96.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	Terms of Imprisonment.								Remarks.
		Balance on 31st March 1895.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	CHAPTER V.																											
1	Abetment from S. 109 to S. 120	...	5	5	5	...	6	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	CHAPTER VIII.																											
2	Offences against public tranquillity from S. 143 to S. 160.	...	9	9	7	1	39	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	36	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 under trial.
	CHAPTER IX.																											
3	Offences by public servants from S. 161 to S. 171.	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
	CHAPTER X.																											
4	Contempt of lawful authorities of public servants from S. 172 to S. 190.	...	2	2	2	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CHAPTER XI.																											
5	False evidence and offences against public justice, S. 193 to S. 229.	...	12	12	11	...	26	14	...	7	...	4	3	...	14	12	...	...	1	1	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	
	CHAPTER XIV.																											
6	Public nuisance, S. 290	...	13	13	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	CHAPTER XVI.																											
7	Murder, S. 302	1	4	5	2	2	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Out of five, one murderer not yet found; two disposed of; one declared insane; and one under trial.
8	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, S. 304.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Attempt to commit suicide, S. 309 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Hurt from S. 323 to S. 338	1	89	90	79	1	167	23	...	3	...	4	16	...	23	139	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5 under trial.

11	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, S. 341 to S. 348.	...	8	8	8	...	16	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Criminal force and assault from S. 352 to S. 358.	2	43	45	40	3	100	31	...	4	...	5	22	...	31	63	...	...	4	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	6 under trial.	
13	Kidnapping, abducting and forced labour, S. 363 to S. 374.	1	3	4	4	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...			
14	Unnatural offence, S. 377	...	4	4	4	...	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...			
	CHAPTER XVII.																													
15	Theft from S. 379 to S. 382...	16	174	190	169	20	259	182	...	62	...	63	17	...	182	53	...	...	24	16	11	32	28	14	...	...	...	23 under trial, 1 escaped.	
16	Extortion from S. 384 to S. 389	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...		
17	Robbery, S. 392	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1 under trial.	
18	Criminal misappropriation from S. 403 to S. 405.	1	6	7	6	1	13	9	...	2	...	1	6	...	9	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1 under trial.	
19	Criminal breach of trust from S. 406 to S. 409.	2	4	6	5	1	8	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2 under trial.	
20	Receiving stolen property, S. 411 to S. 414.	2	20	22	19	1	35	18	...	4	...	10	4	...	18	15	...	...	1	1	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	2 under trial,	
21	Cheating from S. 417 to S. 420	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
22	Fraudulent deed and disposition of property, S. 421 to S. 424.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
23	Mischief, S. 426 to S. 440	...	22	22	19	3	34	14	...	4	...	3	7	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	7 under trial.	
24	Criminal trespass, S. 447 to S. 456 ...	1	48	49	44	1	67	35	...	23	...	5	7	...	35	28	...	...	...	1	11	8	7	1	...	...	...	4 under trial.	
25	House-breaking by night, S. 457 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
26	House-breaking by night, and theft, S. 457 and S. 380.	...	36	36	36	...	55	45	...	19	...	26	...	...	45	10	...	...	...	...	2	17	15	10	1	...	...		
	CHAPTER XX.																													
27	Offences relating to marriages from S. 493 to S. 498	...	19	19	15	4	21	9	...	3	...	3	3	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	3 under trial.	
	CHAPTER XXI.																													
28	Defamation, S. 500 to S. 502	...	3	3	3	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
	CHAPTER XXII.																													
29	Criminal intimidation from S. 504 to S. 506.	...	6	6	5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 under trial.	
	CHAPTER XXIII.																													
30	Attempt, S. 511	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
31	Ss. 107, 109 and 110 of Code of Criminal Procedure.	4	84	88	88	...	88	77	1	76	...	...	...	...	77	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	75	...	...	...	...		
32	Indian Arms Act II of 1878	...	3	3	3	...	4	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...		
33	Act XIII of 1859	...	12	12	12	...	17	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	14	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...		
34	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	...	3	3	3	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
35	Police Act VII of 1867	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 under trial.	
36	Abkari Act I of 1895	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
		32	647	679	616	41	1,030	508	4	226	...	127	149	2	508	460	...	...	38	22	29	83	148	33	3	...	1	Under trial 61, escaped 1.	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and offences dealt with in the Khairpur State during the year 1895-96.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year.		No. of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the last year.	Brought to trial, 1895-96.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1894-95.	1895-96.						
High Court	...	3	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	1
Sessions Court	17	12	1	13	...	...	...	...	27	14	...	3	9	...	...	2
District Magistrate	5	14	...	20	...	...	1	...	8	21	2	...	19	...	...	...
Nazim Adalat, F. C. Magistrate ...	79	39	33	6	16	26	7	11	137	99	49	9	11	...	...	30
Peshkar Vazir, S. C. Magistrate ...	...	20	...	4	5	18	16	...	...	43	22	2	2	...	...	17
First Class Magistrate, Khairpur ...	149	71	...	61	13	1	4	3	176	82	8	19	55	...	...	...
Second Class Magistrate, Khairpur ...	40	104	...	78	36	28	24	1	40	167	35	29	94	...	...	9
Third Class Magistrate, Khairpur ...	13	12	...	...	...	34	...	...	21	34	33	1	...	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate, Gambat ...	143	172	4	185	14	19	17	1	193	240	86	2	151	...	1	...
Third Class Magistrate, Gambat ...	194	77	...	13	...	61	42	...	219	116	47	5	64	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate, Mirwah ...	122	73	18	66	8	40	3	2	151	137	...	77	59	...	...	1
Third Class Magistrate, Mirwah ...	10	8	...	...	...	12	...	...	19	12	...	9	3	...	...	...
First Class Magistrate, Nara	48	31	...	26	4	11	...	1	58	42	5	2	35	...	...	...
Third Class Magistrate, Nara Mukhtyarkar	...	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	1
Third Class Magistrate, Nara Head Munshi	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	4	...	...	...
Third Class Magistrate, Nara Kardar ...	2	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
Total...	824	647	57	476	101	263	114	19	1,055	1,030	296	164	508	...	1	61

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1895-96.

State.	Tribunal.	No. of application.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																											
			Applications rejected.				Sentences.										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further Inquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
1			1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Khairpur.	High Court	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Sessions Court	76	...	...	...	...	57	54	57	54	23	17	23	17	3	5	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	30	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		110	...	...	...	...	59	83	59	83	23	21	23	21	3	7	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of persons convicted or confined in the Jails in Khairpur State during the year 1895-96.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners.			Daily average in Jail.		No. of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kot Diji	406	144	262	342	406	95·3	201·58	201	Rs. 14,085-3-11	4 deaths.
Khairpur	153	42	111	98	153	30·55	41·26	35		No death.
Total ...	559	186	373	440	559	125·58	242·84	236		4 deaths.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1895-96.									Suits disposed of in 1895-96.								
												Value.	Suits regarding houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised, &c.	Struck off the file, &c.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration.		
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.															Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13		
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.			
1	Nazim Adalat	9	19	57	226	66	245	47	177	19	68	13,442 10 8	3	168	55	204	20	2	...	...	...	47	11	119	10,436 11 11	...	...	...
2	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur.	...	11	37	14	37	25	26	21	11	4	2,171 10 3	3	4	7	3	11	...	...	...	...	5	...	16	2,065 5 2	...	...	...
3	Head Munshi, Khairpur.	...	17	91	70	91	87	74	79	17	8	3,639 7 2	5	47	18	62	8	...	...	...	...	26	19	34	3,626 13 0	...	...	...
4	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat...	...	3	25	13	25	16	22	14	3	2	3,274 9 9	2	10	1	3	8	2	...	...	...	4	...	10	2,614 12 2	...	...	...
5	Head Munshi, Gambat...	...	10	105	141	105	151	95	145	10	6	3,349 1 6½	...	141	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	66	19	60	3,170 1 6½	...	...	...
6	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah ...	...	8	19	28	19	36	11	36	8	...	1,289 10 0	...	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	2	2,041 4 3	...	...	...
7	Head Munshi, Mirwah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Mukhtyarkar, Nara ...	...	...	4	20	4	20	2	20	...	...	1,124 3 0	...	20	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	18	1,124 3 0	...	...	...
9	Head Munshi, Nara ...	...	3	11	13	11	16	8	15	3	1	293 2 0	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	274 10 0	...	...	...
10	Kardar Sorah	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	81 13 0	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	81 13 0	...	...	...
11	Pestkar Vazir	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	2	108 6 9	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18 1 6	...	...	...
		9	71	349	532	358	603	285	512	71	91	28,774 9 4½	13	438	81	477	51	4	...	...	...	195	52	265	25,453 11 6½	...	...	71

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work.—Results of applications for execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for 1895-96.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at close of 1895-96.		
		1894-95.	1895-96.		1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value for 1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Value of closing balance for 1895-96.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8.			9		
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.						
1	District Judge	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
2	Peshkar Vazir	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
3	Nazim Adalat	...	...	.....	...	18	834 0 0	...	18	834 0 0	...	18	834 0 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...
4	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur	...	1	75 10 0	3	1	241 4 10	3	2	316 14 10	2	2	316 14 10	1	...	.....	...	...	...
5	Head Munshi, Khairpur	...	1	7 8 0	3	15	629 8 1	3	16	637 0 1	2	12	455 1 1	1	4	181 15 0	4	...	...
6	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat	...	...	.....	...	1	171 7 0	...	1	171 7 0	...	1	171 7 0	...	...	.....	...	...	...
7	Head Munshi, Gambat	...	...	.....	...	11	286 8 8	...	11	286 8 8	...	11	286 8 8	...	...	.....	...	...	...
8	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah	...	...	.....	...	1	360 14 1	...	1	360 14 1	...	1	360 14 1	...	...	.....	...	...	...
9	Head Munshi, Mirwah	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
10	Mukhtyarkar, Nara	...	...	.....	...	2	265 15 7	...	2	265 15 7	...	2	265 15 7	...	...	.....	...	...	...
11	Head Munshi, Nara	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	2	83 2 0	6	49	2,789 10 3	6	51	2,872 12 3	4	47	2,690 13 3	2	4	181 15 0	4	...	...

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Number.	Sub-Registry office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1894-95	1895-96	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	30	1,912 8 0	2,630 14 0	...	...	...	...
2	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	3,214 11 3	...	...	...	...
3	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mukhtyarkar, Nara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	23	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	41	1,912 8 0	5,845 9 3	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Agriculture.

Statement showing agricultural stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1895-96.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khairpur ...	24,968	27,652	1,828	8,273	4,108	1,845	94	7,265	77,191	13,757	...	12	4,414

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Income.

No.	Heads of receipts.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue	6,82,165 8 11	7,24,767 8 7	42,601 15 8	...
2	Forest	19,752 10 5	37,990 13 7	18,238 3 2	...
3	Abkari	44,705 6 8	55,793 15 7	11,088 8 11	...
4	Taxes	51,971 5 6	60,491 11 4	8,520 5 10	...
5	Law and Justice ...	16,549 10 8	9,235 5 5	...	7,314 5 3
6	Pound Fund	7,288 10 8	6,615 7 1	...	673 3 7
7	Public Works Department ...	2,973 15 1	5,878 9 2	2,904 10 1	...
8	Postal Department ...	93 15 1	52 1 6	...	41 13 7
9	Gardens	1,283 10 10	2,965 13 7	1,682 2 9	...
10	Miscellaneous	22,197 3 4	6,553 9 5	...	15,643 9 11
11	Registration	80 8 3	349 8 2	268 15 11	...
12	Ferries	23 9 4	...	...	23 9 4
13	Fishery	...	74 2 0	74 2 0	...
14	Recovery of Advances ...	...	30,547 9 8	30,547 9 8	...
15	Recovery of Takavi granted in previous year ...	3,094 7 11	28,190 13 5	25,096 5 6	...
16	Deposits	608 15 1	29,240 11 11	28,631 12 10	...
	Total ...	8,52,789 9 9	9,98,747 12 5	1,69,654 12 4	23,696 9 8

Expenditure.

No.	Heads of expenditure.	1894-95.	1895-96.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal expenses of His Highness	1,21,227 10 9	81,737 13 7	...	39,489 13 2
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity	1,61,062 10 7	1,41,699 13 0	...	19,362 13 7
	Total ...	2,82,290 5 4	2,23,437 10 7	...	58,852 10 9
3	Maintenance of the Members of the ruling family ...	34,687 5 11	67,101 7 0	32,414 1 1	...
	Total ...	3,16,977 11 3	2,90,539 1 7	32,414 1 1	58,852 10 9
4	Land Revenue	79,734 1 5	88,692 11 3	8,958 9 10	...
5	Forest	2,049 9 2	5,700 13 7	3,651 4 5	...
6	Abkari	285 0 0	3,279 14 10	2,994 14 10	...
7	Taxes	959 9 10	1,095 9 6	135 15 8	...
8	Police	31,695 11 1	41,419 6 8	9,723 11 7	...
9	Law and Justice	9,482 0 7	13,575 7 5	4,093 6 10	...
10	Pound Fund	2,191 7 9	3,138 14 7	947 6 10	...
11	Service Pension	6,310 5 1	11,172 0 11	4,861 11 10	...
12	Educational Department ...	4,338 3 6	14,672 7 9	10,334 4 3	...
13	Public Works Department ...	41,206 15 6	1,17,217 1 4	76,010 1 10	...
14	Military	1,08,232 13 0	69,230 10 1	...	39,002 2 11
15	Postal Department ...	2,117 10 11	2,695 5 11	577 11 0	...
16	Gardens	5,594 10 11	7,588 3 7	1,993 8 8	...
17	Hospitals	2,945 15 9	6,390 1 2	3,444 1 5	...
18	Stable Expenses	16,517 12 5	16,478 2 0	...	39 10 5
19	Advance	33,487 9 8	1,640 0 0	...	31,847 9 8
20	Takavi	15,468 0 0	31,662 12 9	16,194 12 9	...
21	Deposit	1,451 8 7	605 4 1	...	846 4 6
22	Miscellaneous	4,030 15 9	781 5 8	...	3,249 10 1
	Total ...	3,68,100 0 11	4,37,036 5 1	1,43,921 9 9	74,985 5 7
	Grand Total ...	6,85,077 12 2	7,27,575 6 8	1,76,335 10 10	1,33,838 0 4

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

No. 5093 of 1896.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Agent's office,
Sukkur, 30th July 1896.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year ending 31st March 1896.

Forwarded with compliments to the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, I. C. S., Commissioner in Sind, for submission to the Government of Bombay.

2. The form of this report is that approved of in Government Resolution No. 5700 of 26th August 1889, and has been adopted as suggested by Sir E. C. K. Ollivant in his remarks on the report for 1894-95.

3. Doubtless, great progress has been and is being made in the administration of the State of Khairpur, and that is marked in the regularity and improvement in the disposal of communications with the Political Agent.

4. The State is in a state of transition, and a good beginning has been made. Much is needed still, which time alone will effect and permit of being dealt with in something more than name, and that especially in respect to the opening up of the country by roads and the improvement and thorough maintenance of irrigational works especially, on which prosperity mainly depends.

5. The chief points to notice in respect to the administration are a partial change of the "batai" system of collecting the revenue to cash payments, the introduction of Arms and Abkari Acts and a Game Preservation Act; the founding of a Civil Court presided over by a full-time Munsiff; the construction of public buildings for offices and institutions, as also residences suitable for His Highness and the widows of His late Highness.

6. In the construction of the Rohri-Hyderabad Railway and the Jamrao Canal, the assistance and co-operation afforded by His Highness has been constant and great, and matters have progressed smoothly and very satisfactorily in consequence.

7. The Military and Police have been re-organised and armed. The Jails have been improved and a Forest Department organised. Medical aid and Dispensaries for man and beast have been opened in buildings suitable and elaborately supplied with all medicines and instruments of the latest and most modern kind. Schools are being opened, and a Technical School as well, which are flourishing. In short, good work has been and is being done in all directions. His Highness, it is pleasing to me to mention, appears to be much interested in Education, and it is gratifying to know that several of the Mirzadas can read and pronounce English even now well.

8. The financial condition of the State is sound. The revenue has increased, it would appear, but as no reliable records of account of the late administration are available, a correct comparison of any kind is not possible. Now that the system of account and realisation of revenue is regular, in future such will be easy. That the receipts and payments into the Treasury have increased, are increasing and will largely increase is, of course, now only natural and to be expected. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 83,790-10-8 and closed with one of Rs. 1,84,816. The total revenue of 1894-95 was Rs. 6,59,862; that of 1895-96, Rs. 8,28,600.

9. The personal expenditure under all heads of His Highness amounts to Rs. 81,737, and that on the members of the family, including alienations to them, is Rs. 2,16,052. To entertainments and display Rs. 1,41,699 are devoted, to which the cost of the Military (recurring and non-productive), if added, shows that over 50 per cent. of the entire revenue of the State from all

sources may be said to be personal. Establishments under all heads cost Rs. 1,79,560 and "Miscellaneous" is set down at Rs. 781. Toshakhana expenditure is not shown. Thus, there is left in round figures a sum of Rs. 1,40,000 for new works, improvements and repairs. This represents only 16 per cent. of the entire revenue, as shown in this report.

10. Of the sum available, *viz.*, Rs. 1,40,000 for new works, improvements, repairs to canals and roads, &c., Rs. 62,000 have been expended on *mahals* and residences for His Highness and members of the Khairpur Talpurs and certain State officials, leaving only Rs. 55,000 for other works, which amount is distributed as under :—

Roads (230 miles in length)	...	Rs. 558
Bridges	...	„ 10,508
Wells	...	„ 220
Cutting two new canals 14 miles in length and repairing the old ones and their branches, estimated at not less than 200 miles	...	„ 43,453
		Rs. 54,739

Or, in round figures, Rs. 55,000. In addition to the above, a sum of Rs. 45,665, the balance of two lakhs of rupees set aside for charitable purposes by His late Highness Sir Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur was expended on the works as per margin.

Bridges	...	Rs. 31,980
Roads	...	„ 8,571
Wells	...	„ 231
Tanks	...	„ 4,881

11. The receipts are fully detailed, and far more so than the expenditure. No detail is forthcoming in respect as to grants and presents made to institutions and persons without the State and on the Toshakhana. The Abkari receipts are large, indeed, for so small a population, and that in the main Moslem. The Collector of Shikarpur has represented to the Political Agent this fact and asked for a consideration of the number and position of shops at present located on the British border and in such a manner as to facilitate the smuggling of spirits and drugs into British Territory. The policy and object as declared by Government in respect to such matters have been represented and explained to His Highness, and it is hoped, when the Abkari farm now current for three years falls in, that they will receive the attention and consideration desirable. Taxes Rs. 60,491 are shown as one of the sources of revenue, but no detail is given, and well might have been given in order to show whether or no they tend to act as transit dues on the general trade of the Empire.

12. His Highness of Khairpur has supported and co-operated with the British authorities most laudably and satisfactorily in the destruction of the outlaws, the Makhi Dhand gang of dacoits, and in this he has been most ably and energetically assisted by Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan. Kakar, C.I.E., the Vazir of the Khairpur State. The Political Agent with pleasure records this loyal and cordial co-operation with the British authorities of His Highness.

13. The Amirzada Ahmed Ali is shown in the statement attached as His Highness' eldest son and Amirzada Imam Baksh as second son. The former is the favourite and assists in the administration, while the latter, who is and has been hitherto understood to be elder of these two sons, is nowhere mentioned, and His Highness, as was the practice of his late father in respect to himself, is reluctant to include him in State public functions, and some little friction has in this connection already arisen and probably will again arise.

14. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received His Highness at Sukkur, and the return visit was made within the State at Pir Sabro, where His Excellency, accompanied by the Right Honourable the Earl Spencer and Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, was received by His Highness, who was accompanied by the Political Agent. After the visit, games and sports were arranged, and in

the evening His Excellency was entertained at dinner by His Highness, at which were present the Earl Spencer, Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, the Political Agent, His Highness' sons and His Highness Mir Ali Madad Khan, the Vazir of the State and several Sind officials. Covers were laid for 25. After dinner, there was a grand display of fireworks. The arrangements were all admirably carried out by the Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E.

15. His Highness is in his 61st year, and his tendencies and tastes are much as those of Sir Ali Murad Khan were. This is only natural. He must naturally be allowed great latitude and consideration. On several points, difficulties have arisen and have been overcome, and it is satisfactory that such is the case. The position of the Vazir, Kadirdad Khan Gul Khan Kakar, C.I.E., is no easy or pleasant one, and is surrounded with difficulties. If all rules and orders on matters political and for the guidance of Political Agents be strictly conformed to, and His Highness definitely forbids in any way the relaxation or infringement of those orders, the Vazir's hand will be strengthened, references become fewer, and matters work without friction, and all chance of doubt as to who is primarily responsible to and the sole channel for all communications between outside authority and Government at once disappear. After representations to Sir E. C. K. Ollivant of the undesirable and mischievous tendency displayed, and which practice I regret to notice here is recurring, a Circular No. 284 of 27th May 1895 was issued.

16. On and off for 16 years, has the Political Agency to the State of Khairpur been held by the undersigned, and he has successfully guided it and dealt with matters to the satisfaction of at least five Commissioners in Sind. Direct initiative of any kind on any course that would tend to "shadow" the Political Agent is calculated not only to have a mischievous and disturbing effect, but to endanger matters generally.

17. In conclusion, be it noted that no tour through the State was made by the Political Agent, and, all considered, the undersigned thinks it is right none was made. All is in a state of transition, and time is required to perfect matters, and a tour of inspection so soon after the new *régime* just begun would have tended to hamper those who have much and enough to do without the trouble of accompanying the Agent. A free hand to those concerned is desirable, and it is desirable that such should be given, and Colonel Mayhew is satisfied good progress has been made.

ALFRED MAYHEW, Colonel,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

No. 853 of 1896.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 20th October 1896.

Forwarded to Government.

The Commissioner in Sind detained the report, as he hoped to have the opportunity of confirming the flourishing account given in the report by a personal visit. Mr. James has been to Khairpur and Kot Diji, and is happy to be able to express the gratification which the visit afforded him. He has seen new canals, bridges and regulators and large areas of flourishing crops where formerly there was waste. He has found Civil Hospitals, Jails, Dispensaries and other public buildings and roads just as in a well-administered British district. On every side, there is evidence of reform and progress. Lands reserved solely for hunting are being given out for cultivation, while substantial revenues are being made from the sale of firewood to the Railway from the reserved forests. A Technical School has been founded, which is really a very useful workshop, from which the wood and iron work and furniture for State buildings and all kinds of public works are turned out. Private buildings and shops are being improved or newly erected. Suitable residences for the Mir and his family have also been constructed (the former Chief always lived in tents or shooting huts), and a large and handsome Emambarah has been built out of the surplus funds devoted by the late Mir for his funeral expenses.

2. The greatest credit is due to His Highness the Mir for these reforms, which were proposed and carried out under his orders by his Vazir. Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan is thus putting to valuable use his long experience in British service. The Commissioner desires specially to note His Highness' genuine interest in education and his desire to conform to all good counsel that may be tendered to him. At his accession and since, the Commissioner personally pressed upon His Highness his earnest hope that the rising generation might be carefully trained. His Highness has four grandsons and two grand-nephews, lads of from 7 to 13 years of age. Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, was kind enough to examine them, and found them not only very intelligent but fully educated up to the standard of their age, and His Highness has sent three of them to the Aitchison College, Lahore. His Highness, in addition to founding scholarships at the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College out of the money left for charity by his father, has also generously promised Rs. 5,000 a year to enable the Madraseh Board at Karachi to appoint an English Head Master, and has given a subscription towards building the house,

3. But the Commissioner has not yet had time to visit the interior of the State and see how the progress there keeps pace with that at the capital and at Kot Diji. And the Political Agent explains that he himself has refrained from doing the same from a desire not to take the Vazir away from his work. The Commissioner concurs in thinking that the Political Agent should interfere as little as possible. The Commissioner will himself shortly take the opportunity, when going over the new line from Rohri to Hyderabad, of seeing some more of the country. He had, in fact, only detained the report for this purpose.

4. At the same time, the Commissioner has every confidence that, when he visits the interior, he will find much to please him. The excellence of the present administration may be judged of by the fact that, in one of the most disastrous years for cultivation on record, when the revenue of British Sind decreased by about 20 lakhs, owing to the Indus falling at the time when it should have risen, the income of this State has risen by nearly 1¾ lakhs in cash and Rs. 5,60,000 will be realisable in addition from revenue taken in kind. This, with the small opening balance of Rs. 83,790, raises the revenue for the

year to 14¾ lakhs (*vide* paragraph 59 of the report). The Political Agent seems to have overlooked this in paragraph 8 of his review. It is to be admitted, however, that the comparison of the two years' revenues cannot be made exactly, because the figures of revenue in kind for the last year, which are presumably included in the sum of Rs. 8,28,600 cash realisations for the year under report, are not stated separately. If this can be done in future, the exact financial improvement of each year will be more apparent. The gradual extension of cash payments for payments in kind will remove this element of uncertainty from the accounts. The establishment of a Munsiff's Court, so as to relieve the Executive officers of work, also shows progress. There is also a decrease in the revenue of Jaghirs, which is a good sign. His Highness is fortunate in owning one of the finest canals in Sind, constructed by the first Rais of Upper Sind, Mir Suhrab, and development of irrigation has already begun.

5. The Political Agent alludes to the expenditure on the Court. His Highness' own tastes are frugal, and his own expenditure appears to have been reduced by Rs. 58,852 in the year under report. But he is too generous to certain favoured members of his family, can refuse them nothing, and allows a little too lavish an expenditure on occurrences of domestic interest. Still, it is to be remembered that His Highness, personally benevolent as he is to a fault, has not hitherto had the opportunity of indulging his taste in that direction. And the Commissioner in Sind has a confident belief that His Highness will take care to prevent the expenditure on his family in future from trenching on the needs of the State. This is the more necessary because, deducting the balance in grain, the expenditure on the State appears less than that on the ruling family. Since the railway through the State has been constructed, new roads, bridges and means of communication are needed, and for the development of the land revenue and the prosperity of the zamindars new canals and extensive repairs to old ones are wanted. In fact, a great deal of lee-way has to be made up before the finances can be in such good order that a substantial balance, such as every State of importance should have in hand, can be accumulated. The Commissioner believes that His Highness now recognises this and will sacrifice his personal predilections for the good of his territory and subjects. A certain amount of personal expenditure there must necessarily be. His Highness, the Commissioner noticed when at Kot Diji, has commenced a new residence for himself, that already built having been given to one of his sons, thus evincing a desire for a higher standard of comfort than that which sufficed for his Baluch ancestors, including even his own father, and this in the Commissioner's opinion is a good sign. The Commissioner was particularly struck with the efficiency and economy with which the State buildings, bridges, etc., had been constructed, and the excellent use made of the Technical School and of convict labour. The Political Agent alludes to the absence of detail as to grants to institutions and to expenditure on the Toshakhana, but it is not advisable to be too curious as to the expenditure out of a Native Prince's privy purse.

6. His Highness' very loyal and energetic co-operation against the Makhi Dhand gang of dacoits has already been acknowledged by Government.

7. Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew in his 16th paragraph implies that some one would like to "shadow" (query "over-shadow") him. The meaning of the passage is not very clear; but Lieutenant-Colonel Mayhew seems to refer to an incident which had not been concluded when the review was written, and he would have been better advised to refrain from alluding to it.

8. On the whole, Government may rest assured that the Khairpur State, under its extremely well-intentioned ruler, and his energetic and capable Minister, is now well-governed, and growing daily in prosperity; and that, though there remains much still to be done, Khairpur may already take rank with the best administered of the States under the Government of Bombay. Only two and a half years ago, it was probably the worst.

9. Since this review was written, it has been sent back by Government to be printed, and in the interval the Commissioner in Sind has carried out the intention foreshadowed in paragraph 3 with the result anticipated in paragraph 4. He has visited Gambat and Tharri, the head-quarters of the talukas of Gambat and Mirwah. He there found corroborative evidence of the good work that is going on, including two new Mukhtyarkars' offices, a dispensary, and two schools. He was especially pleased to find how popular His Highness' *régime* has now become with all classes of inhabitants, zamindars and traders alike.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political Department,
Bombay.

5

No. 683 of 1899.

Political Department.

Commissioner's Office,

Karachi, 10th October 1899.

Memorandum.

The Acting Commissioner in Sind has the honour to forward to Government the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1898-99.

2. A visit to Khairpur and Kot Diji in March last enabled him to see a little of the improvements effected since he had the honour of placing His Highness Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan on the throne, and he was much impressed and pleased with what he did see. It must conduce to the honour and respect in which a Ruler is held to see him and his near relatives inhabiting suitable palaces, such as have now been built at Kot Diji, and the public buildings both there and at Khairpur, with their wood-work made by prison labour at the former and by the boys at the Technical School at the latter, would do credit to any Government.

3. The low inundation caused a decrease in cultivation, but the policy of substituting cash-payments of assessment for "batai" or division of the produce, of encouraging the sinking of wells by "takavi" advances, and of effecting improvement in the canals was steadily maintained.

4. The Acting Commissioner would again comment on the freedom from complaints and counter-complaints regarding crimes, in which the State was interested, enjoyed by the British officials in the districts adjoining as compared with former days, as nothing could testify more eloquently to the efficiency of the Police and Judicial administration of the State—an efficiency, no doubt, to which a percentage of convictions of 82·62 materially contributes, and which is in somewhat striking contrast to the percentages obtained under the more elaborate and technical system of law in force opposite.

5. The increase in the number of primary schools and scholars is satisfactory, and the Acting Commissioner is much pleased at the good accounts received of the progress of His Highness' grandson and grand-nephews at the Aitchison College at Lahore. No doubt, the appointment of a young Englishman as Tutor will not only be beneficial to their studies, but tend also to make them proficient in all manly sports, and influence generally their character for good.

6. The assistance given by His Highness with regard to the Hurs and in securing the punishment of the traffickers in women from the Panjab was most praiseworthy, and the Commissioner is forwarding to the Government of that Province the extracts from the report and from the Political Agent's review of it which relate to the tact and zeal displayed by Mr. Tomkins in conducting the inquiries, the issue of which was so successful.

7. The loss of one of the oldest servants of the State, Seth Khatansing, was naturally a grief to His Highness, whom, and his father before him, the Naib-Wazir had faithfully served. Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., the Wazir, continued to render to His Highness most excellent service, and the Acting Commissioner trusts that Government will concur with him in thinking that, if the year under report was a comparatively uneventful one, it was none the less distinguished by steady progress and well ordered and improved administration, reflecting great credit on the Ruler, Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E.

R. GILES,

Acting Commissioner in Sind.

No. 6112 of 1899.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Agent's Office,
Sukkur, 28th July 1899.

From

H. C. MULES, ESQUIRE,
Political Agent, Khairpur State,

To

R. GILES, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., M.A.,
Acting Commissioner in Sind.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for 1898-99.

2. The area of cultivation in the State was restricted owing to insufficient water-supply, but His Highness has wisely encouraged the sinking of "paka" agricultural wells as much as possible. I have myself observed several new wells in process of sinking in the State this year.

3. Criminal justice appears to have been on the whole satisfactorily dispensed. Considering the size of the State, the number of Courts as detailed in the report is ample. The number of offences dealt with is not large, and the percentage of convictions shows that the guilty have certainly not much chance of escape, while it is to be hoped that the innocent do not suffer. Being personally acquainted with most of the Magistrates, I may observe that they are as a body quite equal to the duties imposed on them.

4. The Jail administration appears to me as good as can be expected. I pointed out to the Vazir that the arrangements for female prisoners in the Jail at Kot Diji were not satisfactory, and he promised to have the matter attended to.

Without concurring in the view that, owing to the prison *regime*, the prisoners on release "return to their several homes much better men," I consider they are properly treated, and that a judicious system is adopted with regard to work, etc.

5. The increase in the number of Civil suits is noticeable.

6. During the year, the new canal Faizwah Wado was completed and recently opened. The length of this is about 62 miles and its cost 2 lakhs of rupees, and, as stated, it was carried out by contract, and not by the old system of "cher," or forced labour.

His Highness is to be congratulated on this important work, and on his determination to complete all irrigation works required for the welfare of his State and subjects.

7. As you have seen the various new buildings, bridges, wells, etc., to the same extent as I have myself, I need only observe that steady progress has been made and much useful work carried out to completion.

8. The financial results of His Highness's administration for the year are very satisfactory in consideration of the expenditure incurred on useful public works. The closing balance, upwards of 5 lakhs of rupees, shows in itself the advantages derived from improved administration.

9. I would specially invite your attention to the opening by His Highness this year of the James Hospital for Women, an institution which you have yourself seen. This has been named after the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., as mentioned by His Highness.

The Civil Hospital at Khairpur and the Dispensary at Kot Diji are both excellent institutions; but as you have seen both, I need not say more about them.

10. The Technical School at Khairpur deserves notice. This being a branch of education in which His Highness's Vazir, K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., is particularly interested, it has naturally flourished under his personal care.

Education generally has met with due attention, and the results reported are gratifying.

11. His Highness's cordial assistance in the affair of a Hur outbreak in Thar and Parkar is well known to you.

12. The measures taken by the Panjab Government in appointing Mr. L. Tomkins on special duty are known to you, and it was with your sanction that I asked His Highness to allow inquiries to be made. The result showed that, in spite of the fact that the Vazir had some time before given two of these dealers in women 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each, the traffic in Panjab women was carried on to a very considerable extent, and 72 cases were brought to light. The results of these are detailed in the report and are satisfactory. I may observe that His Highness's commendation of Mr. Tomkins' work tends to show that that officer carried out his part of it in the Khairpur State cases with tact and discretion, and I can myself testify to his unrelenting energy.

13. In paragraph 133, His Highness mentions the names of his officials peculiarly deserving of notice, chief among whom, of course, is his Vazir, K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E. It is gratifying to find that these officers have merited His Highness's confidence and that he appreciates their services. I would here wish to remark that I have found K. B. Kadirdad Khan in his position as Vazir an officer peculiarly well fitted for the position.

14. I have to invite your particular attention to Appendix II attached to the report, which you will observe bears the seal of His Highness, but not the signature of the Vazir. An examination of entry No. 2 regarding Mir Ahmad Ali Khan will show you the cause of this.

15. I have now held charge of the appointment of Political Agent, Khairpur, since the 24th September 1898 (having previously held it, I may observe, for a year on three different occasions during the reign of His Highness Sir Ali Murad Khan, G.C.I.E., a period now always spoken of as "the old *regime*"). During that time, every matter of any real importance connected with the State has been brought to your notice by me either officially or demi-officially, and it appears unnecessary for me to mention them here.

The report shows that His Highness Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, G.C.I.E., ably assisted by his Vazir, is rapidly developing the resources of his State and improving its position in all ways.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. C. MULES,

Political Agent, Khairpur State.

Index to the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1898-99.

Paras.	Subject.	Pages.
1	Preliminary Observations	1
	CHAPTER I.	
	Political.	
2—4	Political	*ib*
5	Important events	*ib*
6	Changes in the Administration	*ib*
	CHAPTER II.	
	Administration of Land.	
7—13	Survey and Settlement	*ib*
	CHAPTER III.	
	Protection.	
14	Legislation	2
15	Military	3
16—23	Police	*ib*
24—25	Criminal Justice	4
26	Appellate Court	*ib*
27	Extradition	*ib*
28—30	Prisons	*ib*
31—34	Civil Justice	5
35	Registration	6
36	Municipal Administration	*ib*
	CHAPTER IV.	
	Production and Distribution.	
37—41	Agriculture	*ib*
42	Wages and Labour	7
43—44	Forests	*ib*
45	Trade and Manufacture	*ib*
46	Fairs	8
	Public Works.	
47	Statement	*ib*
48—49	Buildings	*ib*
50	Roads	9
51	Bridges	*ib*
52	Wells	*ib*
53	Tanks	*ib*
54	Canals	*ib*
55	Bathing Ghats	*ib*
	CHAPTER V.	
	Revenue and Finances.	
56—58	Brief summary of the financial result of the first quinquennium, *viz.*, 1894-95 to 1898-99, of the present administration	*ib* *ib*
59—61	Revenue of the State, exclusive of Jagirs	11
	Receipts, inclusive of Jagirs.	
	Statement	*ib*
62—69	Increases	*ib*
70—73	Decreases	12
74—75	Statement with remarks showing the revenue of the Khalsa and Jagirs separately	*ib*

Paras.	Subject.	Pages.
	CHAPTER V—*continued.*	
	EXPENDITURE.	
76—78	Statement with remarks	13
79—84	Increases	14
85—92	Decreases	*ib*
93	Remissions	15
94	Salt	*ib*
95	Opium	*ib*
96	Abkari	*ib*
97	Stamps	*ib*
98	Duties	*ib*
	CHAPTER VI.	
99—105	Statement with remarks on Medical Institutions	*ib*
106—107	Births and Deaths	16
108—109	Vaccination	17
110	Plague	*ib*
	CHAPTER VII.	
111—113	Instruction	*ib*
	CHAPTER VIII.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
114	Records	18
115	Wild Animals	*ib*
116	Cattle breeding	*ib*
117	Railways	19
118	Postal arrangements	*ib*
119	Telegraph arrangements	*ib*
120—122	Dacoits	*ib*
123—127	Traffic in women from the Panjab	*ib*
128—129	Experiments to introduce into the State the culture of foreign Grain, Vegetable and Fruit	20
130	Death of Seth Khatansing Hotsing, late Naib-Vazir	*ib*
131—132	Conclusion	*ib*

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year ending 31st March 1899.

Preliminary Observations.

1. The State is bounded on the east by the Jodhpur and Jesalmir territories, on the north, west and south by British territory. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries of the State during the year under report. The boundary marks along the borders of British territory have been repaired by its authorities and a moiety of the cost incurred thereby paid by the State, as usual.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

2. Like my ancestors, I consider the British Government the paramount Power of India, and, as a faithful and loyal ally, am always ready to assist it and carry out its behests.

3. During the year under report, on the 11th March last, I paid a visit, at Sukkur, to Mr. R. Giles, C.I.E., M.A., the Acting Commissioner in Sind, who kindly returned the visit, on the 12th idem, at the capital of my State, being accompanied on the occasion by the Political Agent and the Assistant Commissioner in Sind. He visited both Khairpur and Kot Diji, and saw most of the important improvements effected under my administration, and expressed his gratification at them. On the 1st May 1898, on the eve of his retirement, Colonel A. Mayhew, the *ex*-Political Agent, came down to the capital of my State to bid me good-bye. His successor, Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., paid a visit here on the 22nd and 23rd May 1898, and saw both Khairpur and Kot Diji. The present Political Agent, Mr. H. C. Mules, made his official visit to my State on the 17th and 18th February last, and expressed his pleasure at all the improvements that met his sight, both at Khairpur and Kot Diji.

4. As usual, I made an extensive tour through my territory during the year under report.

5. In the year under review, my youngest daughter was married to the grandson of Mir Ghulam Hyder Khan, Talpur, Jagirdar in Rohri Taluka, and my son, Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, was blessed with a daughter. I am glad to say that, by the grace of kind Providence, I with all the members of my family enjoyed very good health throughout the year.

Changes in the Administration.

6. During the year under report, no changes were introduced in the administration of the State, excepting the creation of the appointment of Peshkar Vazir, as an experiment, to assist the Vazir in superintending the work in the two talukas of Mirwah and Nara.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

7. Survey and settlement have not yet been brought about in the State, and the old "batai" (share in kind) system is chiefly in vogue in two of the four talukas, *viz.*, in Khairpur and Mirwah. Cash rent, however, has superseded batai in the case of all cultivation raised on well water. Payment in cash, which was substituted in the whole of the Nara Taluka, is continued, and the same has been introduced, for the first time, in the Gambat Taluka during the year under report. This, I am glad to observe, has encouraged the tillers of the soil to extend cultivation.

8. As experience has proved that "paka" wells, all over India, are an unfailing and ensured source of water for raising cultivation, a great impetus has been given to my subjects for the sinking of such wells by making to them

"takavi" advances without interest, which are recovered by small instalments. Besides, the concession of the remission of assessment on crops grown on newly sunk paka wells, during the first year, has encouraged the cultivators to found numerous new wells and to repair old ones which had fallen into disuse for more than 50 years. The total amount given, as "takavi" advance to the rayats during the year under report was Rs. 37,540-10-5, of which Rs. 11,700 were paid for sinking new wells and Rs. 25,840-10-5 for the purchase of seeds, cattle, implements, &c. All this has brought about this good result that it has produced an increase in the revenues of the State and in the material prosperity of my subjects.

9. The number of villages held as jagirs during this year was 42, compared with 43 of the previous year, as one village was resumed this year and a monthly allowance in cash substituted instead in favour of the old Jagirdar, Mir Ali Baksh Khan, Talpur.

Extent of estimated cultivable Area.		Taken in		Waste land remaining at the end of the year		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
976,000	976,000	146,456	121,649	829,544	854,351	84·99	87·54

10. From the above statement, it will appear that, during the year under report, there has been a total decrease of 24,807 acres in the cultivated area, as compared with the past year.

11. The following facts will explain the causes of this decrease. The inundation during the year under report was a low one. In spite of this, however, the Mirwah, the largest canal in the State, with its distributaries, flowed well enough, and there was no contraction in the kharif cultivation dependent upon it. The same, however, cannot be said with regard to the other canals in the State, whose heads are not so favourably situated as that of the Mirwah, and the consequence was that the area under kharif cultivation grown upon their water suffered—specially in the Gambat Taluka—a reduction, though not to any great extent. But the chief reason that accounts for the decline noted above lies in the fact that, owing to the river being low during the year just ended, much land could not be flooded for the rabi crop, as compared with last year, and out of the above total decrease of 24,807 acres in the cultivated land, nearly 20,000 acres' falling-off is to be attributed to contraction in the rabi cultivation.

12. The percentage of cultivable land lying waste during the year under report stood at 87·54.

13. In the old *regime*, accounts were never adjusted and checked, but under my administration the Jamabandi as well as all other accounts are carefully checked and scrutinised and properly audited.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(a) *Legislation.*

14. During the year under report, no legislative Acts of any importance were passed by me.

(*b*) *Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars...	183	...	...	183
Irregulars	...	151	2	153
Total	183	151	2	336

15. From the above statement, it will appear that my small corps of infantry consists of 183 men, recently raised to 200, properly drilled and disciplined, and commanded by Subadar-Major Bahadur Umar Khan, a retired and zealous officer. My cavalry, however, I regret to say, are not yet drilled and disciplined. Under the head of artillery, two men only are returned, whose duties are to fire salutes and to indicate time by gun-fire. Both the infantry and the cavalry are well distributed over the State, and perform very useful work in guarding the Central Jail and the Treasuries, also carrying out various other duties proper to their calling.

(*c*) *Police.*

16. The total number of the District Police force, including officers, amounts to 155. Besides these, there are at Khairpur, the capital of my State, 30 Policemen who are paid from the Town Fund. Their total, therefore, is 185, as compared with 181 of last year.

17. From Appendix VII, it will be seen what success my Police has met with during the year under report, as compared with last year, in the detection and suppression of crime. The number of offences during the year just ended was 244 as compared with 268 of last year (less by 24). The number of accused arrested was 305 this year as compared with 341 of the previous year (a decrease of 36). Again, a decrease of 31 is shown in the number of the accused convicted.

18. The Police, on the other hand, has been more successful in securing conviction, as will be evident from the fact that, notwithstanding the number of offences being less this year than in the previous one, the percentage of convictions has been almost the same as last year, it being 82·99 for 1897-98 and 82·62 for 1898-99.

19. Appendix VIII exhibits the total value of the property stolen and the total amount recovered. It will appear from it that, compared with the previous year, the percentage of recoveries of stolen property was less during the year under report, for whereas this percentage was 65·10 last year, it has fallen to 52·01 during the year under report. However, the Police are doing their very best to put down crime, and in this they have met with a large measure of success, as the head of my Police force is an able, trustworthy and experienced officer, whose services have been kindly lent to me by the British Government. Another reason which facilitates the work of the Police lies in the fact that my Police and the Judiciary are working harmoniously, and no friction arises between them.

20. It will thus be easily clear that the blessings of security of life and property are guaranteed to a large extent to my subjects. What with the vigilance of the Police, what with the great certainty of punishment following the detection of real culprits, daring dacoities, so rife in the old *regime*, have now vanished, and the number of murders, too, has fallen considerably as compared with the previous *regime*. These facts afford striking evidence as to what extent peace and order, combined with security of life and property, obtain in my State under my administration.

21. In the latter part of my late father's *regime*, only the sentence of transportation for life was reserved to those against whom the crime of deliberately taking away human life was clearly proven. Such a sentence, being inadequate to the enormity of the offence, had the effect of rather encouraging hardened criminals in perpetrating murders than otherwise.

22. I, however, consider it just and wholesome that in such a backward State as mine, where most of the people are ignorant and uneducated, persons who are proved to be indubitably guilty of committing murder, with premeditated design, should have no sympathy or quarter extended to them, and must suffer the utmost rigour of the law. This sanction of the extreme penalty of the law has operated as a most salutary and efficacious check and tended towards the diminution of this heinous offence, so that during the year under report there was no murder committed with *malice prepense* and without grave provocation.

23. All the headmen of villages in my State are bound to assist and co-operate with the Police in the detection and suppression of crime. This system has been in vogue since a long time, and has been retained to this day, as the village headmen can exert a great influence for peace and order.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

24. In all, there are 16 Criminal Courts in this State, including mine. I exercise the powers of a Chief Judge of a High Court, my Vazir those of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, while my son Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, who is styled Nazim Adalat, is invested with first class powers of jurisdiction. Out of four Mukhtyarkars, two exercise First Class Magisterial powers and two those of a Second Class Magistrate; and out of four Taluka Head Munshis, one holds Second Class and three Third Class Magisterial powers. The Peshkar-Vazir has the powers of a First Class Magistrate; the Judicial Secretary those of an Assistant Sessions Judge, while the present Naib-Vazir, who always attends my camp, exercises the powers of a Second Class Magistrate.

25. The above will show that there is a sufficient number of Criminal Courts to take cognizance of criminal offences, which are tried and disposed of with the least possible delay and inconvenience to the parties and witnesses. A perusal of Appendix IX will make this quite clear. I may mention here that the work of the subordinate Magistrates is carefully scrutinised and examined by the District Magistrate (Vazir) and myself.

Appellate Court.

26. The number of appeals lodged and disposed of is fully shown in Appendix XI, and dispenses with all comment.

(*e*) *Extradition.*

27. There is no want of reciprocity in respect of the extradition of offenders, and things are working very smoothly on the principle of "give and take."

(*f*) *Prisons.*

28. The Central Jail at Kot Diji, which showed a daily average attendance of 186 prisoners as compared with 229 in the previous year, recorded only 5 deaths during the year under report, giving thus a rate of mortality of 26·88 per mille. There was no death to register at the Khairpur Sub-Jail, which had a daily average attendance of 26 prisoners, during the year under report. Great care is taken of all the prisoners and their health. Any ailment in them receives prompt attention and treatment from my medical officers. The Dispensary of the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Kot Diji, who is an Assistant Surgeon of the Lahore College, is so located just at the entrance of the Jail that it serves the two-fold purpose of giving relief to the prisoner as well as outside patients. Similarly, the Sub-Jail at Khairpur is only a very short distance from the Civil Hospital there.

29. Excepting those who are confined for a short term of imprisonment, the prisoners in the Central Jail are taught various handicrafts, such as masonary, carpentry, smithery, weaving, carpet and shoe-making. This proves advantageous not only to the State, but goes a great way to exercise a wholesome moral influence upon the prisoners, and to engender in them a love for work and steady habits, so that on the expiration of their term of confinement they return to their several homes much better men. It may be added that, whilst they are never allowed to remain idle, at the same time they are not over worked, and whenever they fall into ill health, they are treated with great care and sympathy.

30. From the gangs of prisoners sent to work in the country at a distance from the Jail, 3 prisoners made good their escape during the year under report. One of them was subsequently recaptured, but the two others are still at large, though every effort is being made for their recapture.

(g) Civil Justice.

31. Appendix XIII shows that, as compared with the previous year, the number of suits filed in the Civil Courts during the year under report rose from 664 to 903, showing thus an increase of 239. Taking into consideration the whole area and population of the State, and also the number of Civil Courts in it, namely 13, the increase noticed above in the number of suits is an insignificant one. From it, the inference is not to be drawn that the old and commendable system of settling cases by arbitration is discarded or fallen into disfavour; but the Railway extension through my territory and the development of trade have contributed towards the increase in the number of suits filed in my Civil Courts. Arbitration, however, is still in vogue to a great extent, and abundant encouragement is given to it, and most of the cases heard in the Civil Courts are, at the request of the parties concerned, again referred to arbitrators, but as the cases are originally filed in the Civil Courts, they are shown under this head in the Appendix. Hence, the above increase.

32. It will be seen from Appendix XIV that the number of applications for executing decrees was 167 as against 80 of last year. The large increase of 87 shows the great facilities given to the litigants for recovering their dues, and the confidence they feel in my Courts of Justice.

33. The statement given below exhibits the work done by the Appellate Courts :—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.								Average Duration.					
																					1897-98.			1898-99.		
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remitted for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.						
High Court ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	1	...	Rs. 621-1-3	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16
District Court ...	1	*6	11	11	12	17	3	14	9	3	Rs. 2,265-2-0	Rs. 1,973-10-9	1	11	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	8	28
Court of Assistant District Judge ...	...	3	...	10	...	13	...	10	...	3	...	Rs. 1,635-5-6	...	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	12
Total ...	1	9	11	25	12	34	3	27	9	7	Rs. 2,265-2-0	Rs. 4,230-1-5	1	16	...	9	1	1	1	....	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...

* Out of 6, 3 were transferred to the Assistant District Judge.

34. During the year under report, 4 appeals were filed in the High Court. The District Judge had 6 appeals standing over from last year, out of which 3 were transferred to the Court of the Assistant District Judge. Besides the above, 11 more were filed during the year under review. Of all these, 14 were disposed of, including the 3 transferred to the Assistant District Judge's Court, and 3 remain pending.

35. The statement given below shows the receipts and the expenditure due to the registration of documents during the year under report and the previous year :—

Description.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale Deeds ...	56	14,763 15 2	776 10 10	77	13,856 13 3	695 1 1

36. No Municipalities exist in the State, but the "Panchayats" and the headmen of villages are made responsible for the maintenance of their respective towns and villages in a thoroughly sanitary and clean state, and both the Taluka officers and the Vazir exercise strict supervision over this work.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

37. Out of the whole total population of this State, three-fourths are Muhammadans and one-fourth Hindus. About 95 per cent. of the former are engaged in the calling of agriculture, and about one-sixth of the Hindu community follows the same pursuit. The rest carry on trade or follow other avocations.

38. The cultivation of the State is solely dependent on irrigation from the River Indus. No crop can be raised on rain water, partly because of its insufficiency, partly on account of the peculiar nature of the soil and climate. Being, therefore, well aware that the agricultural development of my State and its prosperity are intimately bound up with irrigational works, I made it my first and foremost aim, since the very commencement of my rule, to effect annually not only the proper clearance of all the existing canals, but the excavation of new ones. The first two years of my *regime* were devoted chiefly to clearing thoroughly all the old canals, some of which, I am sorry to say, I found had not been touched for the last thirty and forty and even fifty years. Their neglect was so great that large trees had been suffered to grow in their beds. During the latter three years of my administration, I have not only maintained all old canals in a very efficient state of clearance, but have also laid the commencement of constructing new canals, and I shall not rest from this work till I am satisfied that my State is intersected with a network of the necessary canals and complete provision has been made for ensuring to the cultivators an adequate water-supply.

39. The success which has attended the excavation of the new minor canals which were dug up one after another during the last three years of my administration abundantly proved that the only way of developing the resources of the State, and increasing the prosperity of my subjects, was to construct new canals to flow through tracts of arable land lying waste for want of water.

40. With this experience to hand, a new large canal, named Faizwah Wado (major) has been designed and constructed. The work of excavation

commenced in January last and was completed at the end of May 1899. This big canal, as in the case of similar other works, was excavated, not by *cher*, but by paid labour, the contract being given to a Hindu of Rohri. This canal, which has a total length of 62 miles and is estimated to cost two lakhs of rupees, was opened with proper ceremony on the 11th June 1899, and has been flowing well with its two distributaries of the length of about 12 miles, which were also constructed during the year under report. Other distributaries will be taken off from it in due time, and bright results for the future are anticipated from this canal.

41. With the excavation of the above big canal, no room is now left for the construction, in future, of a canal of its length in the State. All that now remains to be done is to improve the existing canals on scientific principles and to take off from them as many distributaries as may be found necessary. With a large surplus balance available for expenditure and the further anticipated increase in the State revenues, all these minor works will be carried out to completion within the next three years, when the State will be covered with a network of canals, and, it is hoped, no arable land in the State will remain uncultivated for want of water, with the result that a permanent increase will be ensured both in the revenues of the State and in the material prosperity of my subjects.

(*b*) *Wages and Labour.*

42. The year under report was an exceptionally good one for the poor and common labourers, for the price of juari, the staple food of the common people, was cheaper than for the last ten years. Besides, the new canal provided them with earthwork of nearly two lakhs of rupees nearer their own homes. As the daily average earnings of unskilled labourers were not less than five annas per diem, they had not to go abroad in quest of a better labour-market, so that the year under report was an unusually prosperous one for the poor.

(*c*) *Forests.*

43. As already stated in my previous reports, an adequate establishment has been maintained for the management and conservancy of forests. Some of these have been reserved for my game, but many of them have been disforested and thrown open for cultivation, and the fuel hence accruing sold to railways.

44. The revenue derived from the forests in the year under report amounted to Rs. 49,198-3-7 as compared with Rs. 47,604-6-7 of the past year. Although the receipts for this year have increased by Rs. 1,593-13-0, yet they have not reached the amount realised in 1896-97, for the reason that the Manager, North-Western Railway, did not take in any fuel on the line on the right bank of the Indus, as was done in the year 1896-97. The State continues to supply fuel to the Kotri-Rohri Railway line, and as it is of good quality it is hoped that the Manager of the North-Western Railway will indent on the State in future for more fuel, not only on the Kotri-Rohri Railway, but also on the right bank of the Indus, as was done in the year 1896-97.

(*d*) *Trade and Manufactures.*

45. My State possesses no manufactories deserving of special mention. I may just refer, however, to the one existing at my capital for dyeing cloth. As all the colours used are fast and the process adopted is according to the old scientific principles of the East, there is a great demand, all over the Province, for cloth dyed here. Another manufactory for making bed sheets, called "Khais," has its seat at Gambat. As to the trade of the State, it is of the same description as that obtaining in the adjoining British towns and villages, the chief exports being cotton, wool, grain of all sorts, indigo, loom made cloth, leather and tobacco. "Chaneha" (sulphate of soda) forms the only product, which is peculiar to Khairpur State and is not common to the surrounding British territory. This article is taken up generally by Bombay traders.

(*e*) *Fairs.*

46. The following five places in the State, namely, Ranipur, Gambat, Daraz, Mahtani and Shah Ladhani, constitute the sites where fairs are annually held. The fair that comes off at Ranipur is the largest of all these. All the followers of Pir Mahidin congregate there to pay their respects to the living Pir and homage to the shrines of his ancestors. Goods of various description and of considerable value are brought to this fair and sold there. The establishment of a Railway station at Ranipur, on my recommendation, has afforded great facilities for the followers of the Pir to resort to it in greater numbers and frequency, and has given an impulse to the commercial movement of the locality. The rest of the fairs take place on a smaller scale.

Public Works.

47. The statement hereunder given shows the Public Works expenditure for the year under report :—

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Expenses.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Buildings	36,555	9	7
2	Roads	1,112	7	6
3	Bridges	32,266	9	11
4	Wells	2,278	2	6
5	Tanks	3,001	15	4
6	Canals	1,23,928	1	6
7	Bathing Ghats on Canals	1,195	14	3
	Total	2,00,338	12	7

(*a*) *Buildings.*

48. As will be seen from the above statement, a sum of Rs. 36,555-9-7 was laid out during the year under report on the construction of new buildings and on the repairs of old ones. Prominent among the buildings completed in the year are the following :—

(*a*) At Thari—

Kacheri for the Mukhtyarkar of Mirwah on the model of that of Sehwan.

(*b*) At Khairpur—

(1) Hospital for Women, with residential quarters for the Lady Doctor.

(2) A new bungalow for the State Engineer, with office attached.

(*c*) At Gambat—

A specious and large building for the Dispensary.

(*d*) At Kot Diji—

(1) A new bungalow for the Naib-Vazir, with office attached.

(2) Alterations and additions to my grandson Mir Ali Nawaz Khan's bungalow, so as to convert it into a building according to modern style.

It may be added that, in the construction of the roofs of all the new buildings, iron material has been used in place of timber, which is ordinarily employed, but which is liable to be eaten by white ants.

49. It may be observed that, if the quantity and quality of the above works were taken into consideration, the amount spent upon them would appear to be very insignificant. It has been possible to secure this economy on account of the procedure adopted by my Vazir, and approved of by me, namely, that gangs of prisoners, who are taught various arts and handicrafts at the Jail, are employed on the construction of public works, and thus a maximum quantity of work is obtained at a minimum of cost. For instance, a bridge and the Dispensary building at Gambat, and the Kacheri at Thari for the Mukhtyarkar of Mirwah, were constructed with the aid of prison labour. At Kot Diji, too, almost all the works are carried out by the employment of prison labour. Another reason which tends to produce the economy effected under the head of buildings consists in the fact that almost all the woodwork, as, for instance, doors, windows, record-stands, pankhas, tables and other office furniture, is done by the boys who attend the Technical School founded by me at my capital, Khairpur.

(b) Roads.

50. No new road was constructed during the year under report, but all the existing ones were repaired and maintained in a thoroughly good condition at a total cost of Rs. 1,112-7-6.

(c) Bridges.

51. Rs. 32,266-9-11 represent the expenditure incurred on account of the construction of new bridges during the year under report. The more important of these are one on the new canal called Faiz Bahar that was completed last year, and two bridges on the Abul wah (the largest canal in the Gambat Taluka), on the roads leading to the Railway Stations of Gambat and Ranipur, respectively, and at points where formerly ferry-boats were used for crossing the canal during the inundation season. Several other *paka* minor bridges, which require no detailed mention, were also built during the year under report.

(d) Wells.

52. Rs. 2,278-2-6 were spent during the year just ended on the repairs of the old and the construction of new State wells, the latter being sunk near Kot Diji and its surroundings.

(e) Tanks.

53. The repairs of the old tanks and the construction of new ones with bathing-ghats cost the State a sum of Rs. 3,001-15-4 during the year under report.

(f) Canals.

54. It will be seen from the above statement that a sum of Rs. 1,23,928-1-6 is put down as expenditure on the above head for the year under report. Out of this amount, Rs. 40,801-14-7 were spent on the ordinary repairs and clearance of all old canals, and the remaining sum of Rs. 83,126-2-11 was paid as an instalment in advance to the contractors for the construction of new canals during the year under report.

(g) Bathing Ghats.

55. Bathing ghats were constructed during the year on the Mirwah canal, opposite Bhurgri, near Khairpur, at a cost of Rs. 1,195-14-3.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finances.

56. As I now have the pleasure of sending in my Administration Report for the closing year of the first quinquennium of my *regime*, I deem it will not be out of place if I were to give here a brief summary showing the financial

success which has attended my administration during the past five years of my *regime*, which, besides, is just at its beginning.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) The total revenue of the State, *inclusive of jagirs*, for the concluding five years of the old *regime*, namely, from 1889-90 to 1893-94, was ...	37,00,378	13	4
whereas the same, *inclusive of jagirs*, for the first five years of the present *regime*, namely, from 1894-95 to 1898-99, was	54,03,792	4	8
the latter figure thus showing an increase over the former of	17,03,413	7	4
(*b*) The revenue of the State, *exclusive of jagirs*, for the last year of the old *regime*, namely, 1893-94, was	6,31,063	1	11
whereas the same, *exclusive of jagirs*, for the fifth year of the new *regime*, namely, 1898-99, was ...	10,11,089	8	3
the latter figure thus showing an increase over the former of	3,80,026	6	4
or an increase of 60·21 per cent.			
(*c*) The revenue of the State, *exclusive of jagirs*, for the year just ended, namely, 1898-99, as compared with the year preceding it, namely, 1897-98, shows a net increase of	88,364	15	5
and this in spite of the fact that the last inundation was not a good one.			
(*d*) The closing balance for the first year of the present *regime*, namely, 1894-95, was only ...	83,790	10	8
whereas the closing balance for the year 1898-99, was	5,09,128	5	6

57. This financial success has been attained side by side with numerous improvements effected in all directions, without borrowing a single rupee or contracting any sort of debt during the five years of my administration.

As the above quoted figures speak for themselves and bring out strikingly the contrast between the old *regime*, when nothing was done for the subjects, and the present one, and point out, at the same time, the lax state in which the administration was previously carried on and on what a sound basis it is conducted now, I need not dilate further upon all this.

58. I desire here, however, to reiterate, once more, my gratefulness to Government for kindly lending me, at the very outset of my administration, the services of Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., who has been zealously carrying out all my instructions and working heart and soul for the development of my State, so as to secure such satisfactory results to the financial success of my administration as pointed out above.

THE REVENUE OF THE STATE EXCLUSIVE OF JAGIRS.

Years.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95 ...	1,09,005	11	11	6,59,862	10	11	6,85,077	12	2	83,790	10	8
1895-96 ...	83,790	10	8	8,28,600	15	3	7,27,575	6	8	1,84,816	3	3
1896-97 ...	1,84,816	3	3	9,42,246	5	5	9,19,665	10	1	2,07,396	14	7
1897-98 ...	2,07,396	14	7	9,22,724	8	10	7,90,942	9	9	3,39,178	13	8
1898-99 ...	3,39,178	13	8	10,11,089	8	3	8,41,140	0	5	5,09,128	5	6

59. The above statement exhibits the (1) opening balance, (2) receipts, (3) disbursements, and (4) the closing balance of the State revenues, exclusive of Jagirs, for the past five years.

60. It will be seen from the above statement that the revenues of my State, exclusive of Jagirs, amounted during the year under report to Rs. 10,11,089-8-3 as compared with Rs. 9,22,724-8-10 of the previous year, resulting thus in an increase of Rs. 88,364-15-5 for the year just ended. This increase, moreover, has been brought about notwithstanding the fact that the last inundation was not a good one, and that the prices of grain were very low during the year under report.

61. As shown in the aforementioned statement, the closing balance on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 5,09,128-5-6. This sum is only the actual cash amount in the treasury at the close of the Financial year 1898-99. To this has to be added the sum of Rs. 1,79,136-3-0, which represents the estimated value of the State produce the sale of which was not effected up to the 31st March 1899 or of amounts which are due to the State for produce sold during the year under report, but which, according to the terms of the bargains, were to be realised after the close of the year ending with the 31st March 1899. Therefore, speaking more exactly, the closing balance for the year under report may be said to stand on the 31st March 1899 at Rs. 6,88,264-8-6, made up of Rs. 5,09,128-5-6 in cash and Rs. 1,79,136-3-0, in kind, &c. I need not dwell at length upon these figures, as they afford in themselves clear evidence as to the sound and economical principles on which my present administration is established.

RECEIPTS INCLUSIVE OF JAGIRS.

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue { *Khalsa*...	*4,89,238 10 1*	*5,54,620 11 5*	*6,78,750 2 9*	*6,82,860 1 6*	*7,51,935 9 0*
	{ *Jagirs* ...	*1,92,926 14 10*	*1,70,146 13 2*	*2,70,469 3 6*	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*
		6,82,165 8 11	7,24,767 8 7	9,49,219 6 3	8,98,139 5 1	9,42,381 9 11
2	Forests ...	19,752 10 5	37,990 13 7	61,830 0 3	47,604 6 7	49,198 3 7
3	Abkari ...	44,705 6 8	55,793 15 7	69,981 7 11	80,933 14 1	72,418 8 0
4	Taxes ...	51,971 5 6	60,491 11 4	50,932 14 4	50,514 7 6	53,477 0 2
5	Registration ...	80 8 3	349 8 2	444 6 8	776 10 10	695 1 1
6	Police ...	.....	.....	.....	7 4 1	.....
7	Law and Justice ...	16,549 10 8	9,235 5 5	30,157 11 3	13,882 3 0	11,255 5 8
8	Pound Fund ...	7,288 10 8	6,615 7 1	5,567 15 5	6,797 5 10	5,695 11 0
9	Deposits ...	608 15 1	29,240 11 11	524 0 2	951 6 2	397 14 9
10	P. W. Department..	2,973 15 1	5,878 9 2	705 9 4	266 8 0	795 15 11
11	Military ...	.....	.....	.....	11 0 0	.....
12	Postal Department.	93 15 1	52 1 6	35 6 6	12 13 0	0 9 0
13	Gardens ...	1,233 10 10	2,965 13 7	2,307 12 10	2,647 5 0	1,854 14 6
14	Ferry ...	23 9 4	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Fishery ...	.....	74 2 0	105 12 0	1,363 8 0	2,075 9 6
16	Stables ...	.....	.....	.....	83 6 0	.....
17	Miscellaneous ...	22,197 3 4	6,553 9 5	9,356 7 0	5,489 12 10	13,006 10 11
18	Takavi ...	3,094 7 11	28,190 13 5	30,916 11 0	28,492 8 5	46,472 7 8
19	Advances ...	.....	30,547 9 3	580 0 0	30 0 0	1,810 6 0
	Total ...	8,52,789 9 9	9,98,747 12 5	12,12,715 8 11	11,38,003 12 5	12,01,535 9 2

INCREASE.

62. *Land Revenue (Khalsa).*—It will be observed from the above statement that, notwithstanding the last inundation not being a good one, there has been an increase of no less than Rs. 69,075-7-6 under the head of Land revenue (Khalsa) during the year under report.

63. *Forests.*—There has been a small increase of Rs. 1,593-13-0 under the above head, in spite of the fact that no fuel was taken in by the Manager, North-Western Railway, on the line on the right bank of the Indus, as mentioned in paragraph 44 of this report.

64. *Taxes.*—Due to better competition at the farming-out of the contract for levying "Ijara" duties, a rise of Rs. 2,962-8-8 has resulted under the head of Taxes as compared with last year.

65. *Public Works Department.*—The increase under this head is so insignificant that it needs no comment.

66. *Fishery.*—The rise under this head of Rs. 712-1-0 is to be attributed to better realisations from the sale of the contract for fishing.

67. *Miscellaneous.*—An increase of Rs. 7,516-14-1 is shown under the above head. The receipts coming under "Miscellaneous" are always fluctuating, and therefore no particular reason is to be assigned for the rise noticed above.

68. *Takavi.*—The increase of Rs. 17,979-15-3 under Takavi is due to the fact that, during the year under report; the cultivators got plenty of work at good wages in connection with the new canal dug in the State, and they utilised the advances they received from the contractors of the canal to pay off the Takavi advanced to them in former years.

79. *Advances.*—As compared with last year, there is an increase of Rs. 1,780 under "Advances." The receipts under this head are always fluctuating.

DECREASE.

70. *Land Revenue (Jagirs).*—It will be noticed that there is a decrease of Rs. 24,833-2-8 under the above head. Apparently, the Jagirdars do not strive to improve agriculture in their Jagirs by exercising proper supervision and giving due attention to cultivation.

71. *Abkari.*—The decrease of Rs. 8,515-6-1 under the above head is due to there not being brisk competition at the bidding for the contract for the exclusive sale of "Bhang."

72. *Law and Justice.*—Under this head, there is a decrease of Rs. 2,626-13-4, which is explained by the fact that the receipts from Law and Justice are always fluctuating, as they depend upon the amount of fines imposed and collected.

73. The other decreases are small, and are generally to be accounted for by the fluctuating source of their income.

Revenue of 'Khalsa' and Jagirs shown separately.

Source.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase—Difference between 1894-95 and 1898-99.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa..	6,59,862 10 11	8,28,600 15 3	9,42,246 5 5	9,22,724 8 10	10,11,089 8 3	3,51,226 13 4	.....
Jagirs...	1,92,926 14 10	1,70,146 13 2	2,70,469 3 6	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	.....	2,480 13 11

74. It will be seen from the above statement that, as compared with the first year of my administration, namely, 1894-95, there has been in the year under report an increase of Rs. 3,51,226-13-4 in the revenue of Khalsa, but the Jagirs record a decrease of Rs. 2,480-13-11.

75. During the year under report, the number of villages held as Jagirs was 42. Of these, 29 are held by members of my family, while 13 are in the hands of notables of my State. The revenue realised from these Jagirs as compared with that of last year is shown in the statement hereunder given.

The cause of the decrease for this year has been already explained in paragraph 71 of this report :—

No. of Villages.	By whom held.	Revenue in 1897-98.	Revenue in 1898-99.	Increase	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
29	Members of Ruling family	1,90,362 9 5	1,73,062 13 4	...	17,299 12 1
13	Other notables... ..	24,916 10 2	17,383 3 7	...	7,533 6 7
		2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	...	24,833 2 8

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness	1,21,227 10 9	81,737 13 7	1,00,377 7 2	86,404 2 3	80,138 3 9
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Cash ...	1,61,062 10 7	1,41,699 13 0	1,64,727 7 4	97,928 2 4	98,044 4 11
	Jagirs.	21,986 15 0	21,195 12 0	36,821 1 5	24,916 10 2	17,383 3 7
	Total Personal Expenses of His Highness... ...	3,04,277 4 4	2,44,633 6 7	3,01,925 15 11	2,09,248 14 9	1,95,565 12 3
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Cash...	34,687 5 11	67,101 7 0	79,579 4 7	61,996 5 11	68,225 5 5
	Jagirs.	1,70,939 15 10	1,48,951 1 2	2,36,648 2 1	1,90,362 9 5	1,73,062 13 4
	Total ...	2,05,627 5 9	2,16,052 8 2	3,13,227 6 8	2,52,358 15 4	2,41,288 2 9
	Grand Total ... Cash...	3,16,977 11 3	2,90,539 1 7	3,44,684 3 1	2,46,328 10 6	2,46,407 14 1
	Jagirs.	1,92,926 14 10	1,70,146 13 2	2,70,469 3 6	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11
		5,09,904 10 1	4,60,685 14 9	6,15,153 6 7	4,61,607 14 1	4,36,853 15 0
4	Land Revenue	79,734 1 5	88,692 11 3	99,065 12 11	1,09,687 13 6	1,11,004 1 9
5	Forest	2,049 9 2	5,700 13 7	6,345 9 6	5,979 1 3	4,972 13 2
6	Abkari	285 0 0	3,279 14 10	1,102 5 10	1,098 3 0	837 7 5
7	Taxes	959 9 10	1,095 9 6	813 4 2	2,664 1 9	3,485 13 5
8	Police	31,695 11 1	41,419 6 8	53,329 12 5	40,759 13 6	34,648 12 1
9	Law and Justice ...	9,482 0 7	13,575 7 5	25,093 2 2	25,693 12 0	20,068 4 1
10	Pound Fund	2,191 7 9	3,138 14 7	3,402 0 10	3,149 8 9	3,208 8 1
11	Service Pensions ...	6,310 5 1	11,172 0 11	12,726 15 0	13,602 7 6	13,356 5 8
12	Deposits	1,451 8 7	605 4 1	29,230 11 2	534 0 11	951 6 2
13	P. W. Department ...	41,206 15 6	1,17,217 1 4	1,59,699 8 1	1,24,448 1 6	2,00,338 12 7
14	Educational Department ...	4,338 3 6	14,672 7 9	27,904 3 10	49,886 5 6	46,248 4 2
15	Military	1,08,232 13 0	69,230 10 1	58,762 6 6	69,804 8 8	63,782 14 2
16	Postal Department ...	2,117 10 11	2,695 5 11	3,377 13 9	948 10 8	631 11 8
17	Gardens	5,594 10 11	7,588 3 7	6,796 1 2	7,088 14 7	9,540 2 0
18	Medical Department ...	2,945 15 9	6,390 1 2	18,516 13 10	14,793 5 0	21,372 5 11
19	Stable Expenses ...	16,517 12 5	16,478 2 0	25,329 8 9	23,813 1 5	18,795 12 0
20	Miscellaneous	4,030 15 9	781 5 8	822 12 6	2,307 12 1	3,098 1 7
21	Takavi	15,468 0 0	31,662 12 9	35,552 8 7	48,054 5 8	37,540 10 5
22	Advances	33,487 9 8	1,640 0 0	6,910 0 0	300 0 0	855 0 0
	Total ...	3,68,100 0 11	4,37,036 5 1	5,74,981 7 0	5,44,613 15 3	5,94,732 2 4
	Grand Total ...	8,78,004 11 0	8,97,722 3 10	11,90,134 13 7	10,06,221 13 4	10,31,586 1 4
	Cash ...	6,85,077 12 2	7,27,575 6 8	9,19,665 10 1	7,90,942 9 9	8,41,140 9 5
	Jagirs ...	1,92,926 14 10	1,70,146 13 2	2,70,469 3 6	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11

76. The above statement of expenditure shows that my personal expenses, inclusive of the cost for maintaining my dignity, have, as compared with the past year, decreased by Rs. 13,683-2-6 during the year under report. I have been very careful in regulating with economy my expenditure, which was already reduced last year and has been further curtailed, by the figures shown above, during the year under report.

77. It may be noted, besides, that the abovementioned decrease in my personal expenses for this year has been secured in spite of the celebration during the year under report of the marriage of my youngest daughter, when, according to oriental customs obtaining amongst ruling Princes in the East, I had to give away large presents, as dowry, etc., and incur other expenses.

78. I always strive to cut down any superfluous source of expenditure and to spend just what is sufficient to maintain myself in comfort befitting my rank and position.

INCREASE.

79. *Land Revenue.*—The small increase of Rs. 1,316-4-3 noticeable under this head is insignificant, and needs no explanation.

80. *Taxes.*—The increase of Rs. 821-11-8 under Taxes is due to the payment of the arrears of last year for brokerage upon the sales of State produce.

81. *Public Works.*—Under this head, there is an increase of Rs. 75,890-11-1, which has been caused chiefly by the advances that were paid to the contractors for the excavation of the new canal, Faizwah Wado, and partly by expenses incurred in carrying out other public works, during the year under report.

82. *Gardens.*—The rise of Rs. 2,451-3-5 under this head was brought about by new gardens being laid out during the year just ended.

83. *Hospitals.*—The purchase of a fresh stock of medicines from Europe during the year under report and the furnishing of the new Hospital for Women at Khairpur account for the increase of Rs. 6,579-0-11 under the above head.

84. The increases under the other heads are either small or fluctuating, and dispense with detailed comments.

DECREASES.

85. *Forests.*—The reduction in the Forest establishment, rendered necessary in consequence of the Manager, North-Western Railway, not having taken in any wood fuel from the State during the last two years on the line on the right bank of the Indus, explains the decrease of Rs. 1,006-4-1 effected under the above head.

86. *Police.*—The reduction made in the extra Police hands formerly maintained to keep watch and ward on the borders of my State, in connection with the outbreak of the Makhi Dhand outlawry of 1896, has brought about the falling-off of Rs. 6,111-1-5 under the above head. Only the force which is efficient for ordinary requirements is now maintained.

87. *Law and Justice.*—The explanation of the decrease of Rs. 5,630-7-11 under this head lies in the fact that this item of expenditure is always fluctuating.

88. *Educational Department.*—The decrease of Rs. 3,638-1-4 as compared with the previous year is due principally to the fact that in the past year the amounts paid to the Sind Madressah-Tul-Islam at Karachi exceeded those paid during the year under report. Besides, a large number of books and dead-stock articles were purchased for the schools last year, whereas during the year just ended such expense had not to be incurred.

89. *Military.*—As the Military were supplied last year with summer and winter uniforms, and as this expense had not to be made in the year under report, the result has been a decrease of Rs. 6,021-10-6 under this head.

90. *Stables.*—The diminution of expenditure under the head of Stables, by Rs. 5,017-5-5, is chiefly due to the purchase of fewer horses during the year under report.

91. *Takavi.*—It will be observed that there is a considerable decrease of no less than Rs. 10,513-11-3 under this head. This is chiefly to be attributed to the following cause. The excavation of the new canal in the State brought plenty of work and money to the cultivators, whose demands for Takavi were consequently considerably less.

92. The decreases under other heads are small, and call for no comment.

93. *Remissions.*—As the State share is chiefly levied in kind, no remission is rendered necessary.

94. *Salt.*—Salt is supplied by the British Government, at a reduced rate, for the consumption of my subjects. It is, therefore, not manufactured in my State.

95. *Opium.*—The cultivation of poppy is carried on in the State on a very limited scale—just sufficient to meet the demand for local consumption only.

96. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling liquor is farmed out to a contractor for three years. The farmer and his licensees, as well as my other subjects, are, on pain of imprisonment, prohibited to import any liquor into British territory, and an Abkari establishment is permanently maintained to patrol the borders of my State and to arrest smugglers of this article into British territory.

97. *Stamps.*—No Stamps are made in the State.

98. *Duties.*—Neither tolls nor transit duties are levied in my State.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Dispensary.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Civil Hospital, Khairpur ...	56	35,604	35,517	30	6	107	Rs. 18,472-14-4.	97·70
Kot Diji Dispensary ...	69	24,933	24,953	23	7	19		68·50
Gambat Dispensary ...	...	17,196	17,169	...	...	27		47·11
Mirwah Dispensary ...	38	1,319	1,241	18	3	95		3·72
Jakhrao Dispensary ...	...	5,502	5,494	5	...	3		15·07
Female Hospital (opened on 8th January 1899) ...	...	2,494	2,474	...	...	20		30·05
Total ...	163	87,048	86,848	76	16	271		

99. During the year under report, one more Medical institution has been added to those I have already founded previously. As the women generally observe the *pardah* system in these parts, and their prejudices and habits forbid them from obtaining medical relief at the hands of male doctors, I felt great sympathy for them in their silent suffering and, in January last, opened at my capital, Khairpur, the James Hospital for Women, which will go a great way to relieve the sick and the stricken of the female portion of my subjects. The name of my personal friend, the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I. C. S., has been associated with it, as he has always taken the keenest interest in the development of my State, in the well-being of myself and my family, and in the prosperity of my subjects. That the institution is being welcomed as a boon by females will be apparent from the fact that, though the above hospital was opened so recently as the 8th January 1899, the daily average attendance of patients there is 30·05. Owing to the great demand that exists almost everywhere in India for Lady-Doctors on account of the prevalence of the plague, it was not possible to secure the services of a Lady-Doctor holding a University degree to take charge of the above hospital. Under these circumstances, a qualified and experienced Female Hospital Assistant has been placed in charge of the institution, and she has been doing very good work under the direction and supervision of the Civil Surgeon, whose hospital is situated just opposite to the above Hospital for Women.

100. The number of the other Medical institutions in the State, namely the Civil Hospital and the Dispensaries, continues to be the same as in the preceding year.

101. From the figures shown in the statement given above, it will be seen that the total attendance of patients during the year under report was 87,211 against 79,682 of the previous year, showing thus an increase of 7,529 over the figures of the past year.

102. This increase is due partly to the opening of the James Hospital for Women; but, on the whole, it indicates the steady growth of confidence amongst my subjects in the Western method of treatment and relief afforded at the various Medical institutions in the State, which, I may add, dispense both medicines and advice *gratis*. Both poor and rich have repeatedly expressed to me their gratefulness for the great boon provided for them by these free Medical institutions, and it has afforded me sincere pleasure to know that my efforts to relieve the suffering and the afflicted have been welcomed by my subjects as conferring real and substantial benefits upon them.

103. The hospitals and the dispensaries are well equipped with fresh medicines, instruments and all other requisites. With the exception of the appointment of the Female Hospital Assistant to the James Hospital for Women, my Medical staff continues to be the same during the year under report as in the previous year. The Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital at Khairpur is in charge of a Medical Officer holding the qualifications of M.R.C.S. (Eng.) and L.R.C.P. (Lond.), while the Dispensary at Kot Diji is under the management of an Assistant-Surgeon of the Lahore College. The other Hospital Assistants remain the same as in the past year.

104. As compared with last year, the year under report was a healthy one, as the inundation of 1898 being not so high as that of 1897, the country was less flooded and consequently was less subject to malaria, which prevailed so generally in the past year.

105. The Veterinary Dispensary which was opened at Khairpur in 1894 is flourishing and doing useful work, just as well as the other institutions in my State. The number of patients treated during the year under report was 4,841 as compared with 4,985 of the last year. The slight decrease of 144 in the animals to which relief was given during the year under report is insignificant. In a country whose agriculture constitutes the main source of its wealth, the necessity for a Veterinary institution becomes of vital importance, for, without healthy cattle, agricultural operations must needs suffer. I am glad, therefore, that I established such an institution, here in the very first year of my *regime*.

During the year under report, the cost of the maintenance of the above institution amounted to Rs. 1,027-1-7 as compared with Rs. 901-9-8 in the previous year. This is exclusive of the cost of medicines and instruments, which are supplied to the institution from the Civil Hospital. All animals are treated and horses castrated free of charge.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	887	1,371	484	...
Deaths	1,058	941	...	117

106. The above statistics are compiled from reports furnished by Village Officers, but strict accuracy cannot be vouchsafed to them. Steps are, however, being taken to have more reliable and exact registers.

107. It will be seen from the above statement that the number of births for the year under report as compared with last year has risen by 484. I attribute this increase to more correct registration, nor do I doubt the decrease of 117 in the number of deaths for the year just ended, since this year was far more healthy than the one preceding it, and consequently the number of deaths must have also diminished during the year under report.

VACCINATION.

Operations by whom performed.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1897-98.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1898-99.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Vaccinator, Khairpur ...	2,031	1,605	1,954	1,586	77	19
„ Gambat ...	1,859	1,859	1,728	1,729	131	130
„ Mirwah ...	1,057	866	977	810	80	56
„ Nara ...	785	773	725	692	60	81
Total ...	5,732	5,103	5,384	4,817	348	286

108. Four Vaccinators have been appointed, one to each of the four talukas into which the State is divided. Besides these, at the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, one candidate Vaccinator was appointed, after the close of the year under report, to assist the Taluka Vaccinators in completing their work and to perform their duties when any of them falls sick or is absent on leave. Their work is supervised by the Inspector of Sind Vaccination and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. In order to facilitate the work of the Vaccinators, it is made obligatory upon the Mukhtyarkars and other Village Officers, as well as head-men and mukhis, to render to them every possible assistance, and also to impress upon the people the protection vaccination affords from small-pox.

109. During the year under report, small-pox prevailed in the State to a small extent, and was not of a very virulent type. The utmost attention is paid to the maintenance of towns and villages in a tidy and clean condition. The total cost of the establishment under this head amounted to Rs. 1,872-6-0, and the work done by it during the year under report is shown in the statement above.

110. *Plague.*—On the outbreak of the plague recrudescence in Karachi, I caused the utmost vigilance to be exercised and strict precautions taken against arrivals from that city in the State. I am greatly indebted to my personal friend, Mr. H. C. Mules, the present Political Agent, for every assistance and advice he kindly rendered to me in this connection, with the result that, due to the precautionary measures adopted on his advice, the State remained immune from plague and no case, imported or indigenous, took place in the State. The State has also been free from other epidemic diseases, such as cholera, etc.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

111. In the old *regime*, the number of schools established in the State was only 7 and the number of boys attending them did not exceed 200.

112. Since my installation, however, I have opened numerous primary schools in all parts of my State, with one Technical School at my capital

(Khairpur); and the following statement will exhibit the work done during my *regime*:—

Year.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1894-95	45	1,175	81	1,256
1895-96	87	2,432	147	2,579
1896-97	117	3,533	325	3,858
1897-98	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-99	109	3,535	393	3,928

The result of the educational progress made in the State will be seen from the fact that, during the year under report, the number of schools was 109 attended by 393 girls and 3,535 boys, the latter including 249 boys frequenting the Technical School, but drawn from the Khairpur Primary School. The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on the 31st March 1899 was 3,928 as against 3,754 last year, showing thus an increase of 174 pupils for the year under report. I myself take the deepest interest in the education of the young, and annually inspect and examine some of the schools personally. A competent Educational Inspector has been appointed to look after the schools, and all the Revenue officials of this State, including my Vazir, take the keenest interest in the education of the pupils.

113. A grandson and two grand-nephews of mine are at present studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore, and I am glad to say that the reports of the College authorities speak well of their conduct and give excellent results of the progress made by them in their studies. I shall ever remember with gratitude the kind advice and influence of my personal friend, the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I. C. S., as it was he who first induced me to send my grandson and grand-nephews to the above College. I fully appreciate the advantages of such an education, and hope to put my three other grandsons in the same institution ere long when they come of age.

I may observe that the education of these is not in any way neglected. They are being taught at home under special tutors, and are brought up not only in book lore, but great care is also taken to develop their physique, and they are made to go through physical drill both morning and evening.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(*a*) *Records.*

114. The records of the State in the old *regime* were both irregular and in a confused state, but they are now being put right. Those of the present *regime* are carefully arranged and preserved in a systematic condition.

(*b*) *Wild Animals.*

115. In the old *regime*, it was regarded as a great offence to kill wild beasts. The people were therefore at their mercy, and the legitimate means of defence denied to them. I, however, have made a concession to my subjects that all wild and vicious animals trespassing upon their fields, villages or houses may be exterminated. They avail themselves fully of this privilege, and regard it as a great blessing.

(*c*) *Cattle-breeding.*

116. In the State stables, there are two horse and three donkey stallions, and the number of coverings by them during the year under report was 48 and 42, respectively. The people here are not so enthusiastic in having their mares covered by State stallions as they are in British territory and Baluchistan, but it is hoped that better results will appear in this direction in course of time.

(*d*) *Railways.*

117. The Kotri-Rohri line, which passes through my State, is a great blessing to my subjects, who appreciate fully the benefits they derive from the connection of Khairpur with the great railway system of India. They make great use of the line, which runs mixed trains daily.

(*e*) *Postal Arrangements.*

118. The Indian Imperial Postal system, introduced in 1896-97 into my State, continues and works smoothly.

(*f*) *Telegraph Arrangements.*

119. With my approval, a Telegraph Office combined with the Post Office at Khairpur was opened on the 5th July 1898, and my subjects have welcomed the additional facilities thus afforded to them for communication with the outside world.

(*g*) *Dacoits.*

120. On the receipt of an intimation of the outbreak of a dacoity in the northern taluka of Thar and Parkar District from the District Magistrate, Thar and Parkar, through his letter No. 763, dated 8th July 1898, with a request for such assistance and co-operation from my State as was rendered by me to the local authorities of Thar and Parkar in connection with the Makhi Dhand disturbances in 1896, I at once sent to the borders of my State (Jakhrao) a sufficient armed force of sowars and infantry men, under the Nazim of my Police, with orders to co-operate with British forces whenever required, and to exercise such vigilance as not to allow ingress into my territory to a single Hur. Such was the efficiency of the measures adopted by me and so thoroughly were the borders of my State patrolled that not a single outlaw dared cross over into my territory.

121. As an inducement for the capture or destruction of Wasand Kazak (dacoit), I had offered already in 1896, in connection with the Makhi Dhand dacoity, a reward of Rs. 500, as in the case of all the dacoits that belonged to his gang. I paid the above sum of Rs. 500 when he was secured during the year under report. Similarly, a reward of Rs. 100 was given to the capturer of Ghulam Hyder Kazak, a convict who had effected his escape from the Kot Diji Central Jail on the 25th of November 1894.

122. The Nazim of Police remained with his force at Jakhrao till the suppression of the outlawry, all the time co-operating and acting in consultation with the local authorities of Thar and Parkar, who acknowledged with thanks the efficiency of the arrangements of my officials and the prompt assistance rendered by my State.

(*h*) *Traffic in Women from the Panjab.*

123. During the year under report, the Panjab Government deputed Mr. Lionel Tomkins, District Superintendent of the Panjab Police, on special duty to enquire into the traffic in women from the Panjab, and as the traders were said to have extended their operations of the sale of these women to the Khairpur State, just as to other parts of Sind, the Political Agent expressed to me his opinion of the desirability of allowing the above officer to conduct an enquiry in the State and of giving him the necessary assistance in the matter.

124. As I thoroughly appreciated the benevolent intentions of the Panjab Government in instituting an enquiry into the baneful trade, I at once consented to render every assistance and co-operation in the matter, on condition that my own officials should carry on the proposed investigation and inquiry in my State, according to lines Mr. Tomkins may lay down and the instructions he may give.

125. The Political Agent expressed his satisfaction at these arrangements of mine, and I at once ordered the Nazim of my Police to conduct a thorough investigation so as to bring to light all the cases referring to the traffic in

women from the Panjab that may have taken place in the State. The Nazim of Police exerted himself to his utmost and spared no pains to make his investigation completely successful.

126. A Special First Class Magistrate was appointed to conduct the trial of the accused persons, whose extradition was obtained in the usual manner through the Political Agent. The result has been that, out of 72 cases that were brought up for trial, 49 were proved, 12 not proved, and 8 are pending, and in 8 the accused have not yet been extradited to the State.

127. I cannot omit to mention here that great praise is due to Mr. L. Tomkins, who heartily gave valuable assistance to my officials and aided them both with his experience and advice, showing how the cases were to be conducted. He had thrown himself heart and soul into his work, and with commendable zeal, from the beginning till now, evinced the greatest interest to have successful results secured in the cases tried in the State.

(i) Experiments to introduce into the State the culture of foreign Grain, Vegetable and Fruit of a superior quality.

128. As is well known, my State has been in a backward condition since long as regards agriculture, but I am now beginning to make experiments on a small scale with a view to the introduction in the State of the culture of grain, vegetable and fruit of a superior quality from other parts of India. For this purpose, ten maunds of Muzafarnagar wheat were sent for last year and freely distributed amongst the cultivators of my State. This specimen has already established its superiority over the local variety. With the same end in view, one maund of superior bajra and one maund of Indian corn were obtained from Poona and Saharanpur, respectively, and given away *gratis* amongst the cultivators.

129. I am also making another trial with a view to the culture in the State of plantains of a better quality than can be had here. Accordingly, I sent for and planted here various varieties of the plantain from nine different places, namely, from Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Goa, Bombay, Cawnpur, Saharanpur and Lahore. Some of these plantains were introduced but recently, some a year and half ago. They are all thriving well, and their suckers are distributed freely to owners of gardens, and their fruit is decidedly larger and better than the produce of the local varieties. When the shoots of these foreign plantains are extensively multiplied here, I am sure they will prove a great boon to the people.

Death of Seth Khatansing Hotsing, the late Naib-Vazir.

130. Before concluding, I have to mention here the sad event of the death of the late Seth Khatansing Hotsing, my Naib-Vazir, who succumbed to an acute attack of pneumonia on the 6th February last. He was a very devoted and faithful servant of my late father, and was equally loyal in his attachment to me. Being a very zealous and useful officer, and possessed of unvaried courtesy towards all, he was deservedly popular with all, and his death was therefore lamented by my officials, subjects and myself. To the post of Naib-Vazir, left vacant by his demise, Sirai Gowhar Khan, who was previously Mukhtyarkar of Khairpur Taluka, has been appointed.

131. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to say that my dutiful son, Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, has been constant in his attachment and devotion to me, and has been usefully assisting me in the administrative work.

132. I am also very glad to record here that I was very much pleased at the thoroughly satisfactory manner in which those whose names are given on the margin, and whose services are either kindly lent to me by Government or who with its permission have joined the State service, performed their duties.

(1) Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Vazir.
(2) Khan Sahib Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg Muhammad Bakar Beg, Nazim of Police.
(3) Khan Sahib Nur Muhammad Taj Muhammad, Mukhtyarkar, acting as Peshkar-Vazir.
(4) Khan Sahib Habibulah Kadir Baksh, Mukhtyarkar.
(5) Rao Sahib Menghraj Tharumal, Mukhtyarkar.
(6) Khan Sahib Muhammad Husain Khan Musa Khan, Revenue Secretary.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

Khairpur State, 23rd July 1899.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Money or in Men.		Estimated Population, 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties levied, or not.	Principal Articles of Productory Manufacture and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khairpur ...	...	...	131,937	109	3,928	5,103	Malarial Fever, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Conjunctivitis.	Rs. a. p. Jagirs. 1,90,446 0 11 Khalsa. 10,11,089 8 3	336	...	Fuller's Earth, *Chaneha* (Sulphate of Soda), Cotton, Wool, Grain, Seeds, Ghi, Tobacco, Indigo, Cloth, Leather, Ivory Work, Swords, Metal Work, Cutlery, Cotton, Silken and Woollen Work, Lacquered Wood Work.

H. C. MULES,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs, principal male Members of their Families, and principal Members of their Courts.

Number.	Name of individual State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Sir Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E., son of Sir Mir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E.	Kila Ahmadabad *alias* Kot Diji.	Ruler of Khairpur State.	Talpur Baluch, Muhammadan.	64 years...	Privately in his town.	Administers his State.	Has ...	Not necessary.	Has ...	2 sons.
2	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan son of His Highness Sir Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E.	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	42 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary F. C. Magistrate and Civil Judge.	.....	.....	Has ...	1 son.
3	Mir Imam Baksh Khan son of His Highness Sir Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G.C.I.E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	42 years...	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	.....	.....	Has ...	3 sons.
4	Mir Muhammad Murad Khan son of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	34 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Mir Ghulam Husain Khan son of Mir Jan Muhammad Khan, nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Khairpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43 years...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....	Has ...	2 sons.

N. B.—In addition to the stipendiary officials of the State, the above four young Mirs are the principal Members of His Highness' Court as well.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G.C.I.E.,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Division of Territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.	
					Head-quarter town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur...	...	...	...	...	Khairpur ...	6,240	370	7	7	18	4·75	...	Rs. 92,937-15-10.	Rs. 9,42,381-9-11.	Rs. 12,01,535-9-2.
Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	Thari ...	1,017	369	3	3	40	10·25	...			
Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	Gambat ...	3,584	35	2	2	25	6·50	...			
Nara ...	...	...	...	...	Jakhrao ...	585	240	1	2	100	27·0	...			
	...	...	6,109	131,937	...	...	1,014	13	14	...	...	155	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States ... ... Khairpur State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited houses.	Population in 1891.																Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male Agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators, &c.	Total Non-agricultural males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians or other Races.	Natives.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur.	Khairpur.	43,956	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,468	131,937	21·60	3	...	1	38,214	103,033	...	...	...	686	44,238	28,495	Sindhi & Persian.	2,700 emigrated. 2,230 immigrated.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.							Details of the force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited during the year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.			
			In action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
Cavalry ...	150	12	...	1	1	...	10	151	...	...	...	...	8	143	Rs. 63,782-14-2.
Sappers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Infantry ...	174	46	...	...	...	...	37	183	...	...	...	4	16	163	
	326	58	...	1	1	...	47	336	...	*40	...	4	24	308	...

* Out of 40 guns, 6 are out of use.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By Money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
		Rs.	Rs.							
Nazim Police ...	1	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chief Constable.	1	50	50	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" " ...	6	40	240	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Jamadars ...	3	30	90	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Dafadars ...	4	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowars ...	55	20	1,100	1	...	2	...	...	5	...
Camel Sowars...	4	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naique ...	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	1	9	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoys ...	3	9	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	59	8	472	1	1	1	2	...	...	2
" ...	2	7	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Munshi ...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" ...	2	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" ...	7	15	105	1	...	...	...	...	7	...
" ...	2	10	20	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
	155	...	2,704	4	2	3	8	...	27	2

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the results of the working of the Police in Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

Name of the State.	Number of Offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of accused arrested (Cols. 3 and 4).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khairpur...	268	244	341	305	341	305	283	252	34	30	82·99	82·62	82·99	82·62

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of stolen property.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khairpur ...	7,689 3 1	7,749 10 1	5,005 5 8	4,030 12 7	65·10	52·01

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of the year

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Cases.			Number of cases disposed of during 1898-99.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1898-99.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1898.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter VIII.											
1	Offences against public tranquillity, Ss. 143-160.	2	4	6	5	1	43	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter IX.											
2	Offences by public servants, Ss. 160-171.	...	3	3	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...
	Chapter X.											
3	Contempt of lawful authorities of public servants, Ss. 172-190	1	3	4	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XI.											
4	False evidence, Ss. 191-229 ...	1	16	17	17	...	17	16	4	5	...	3
	Chapter XIV.											
5	Public nuisance, Ss. 269-294 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVI.											
6	Murder, S. 302	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...
7	Culpable homicide, S. 304 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
8	Attempt for murder, S. 307 ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
9	Attempt to commit suicide, S. 309.	..	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
10	Causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn child, exposure of infants, &c., Ss. 312-318.	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
11	Hurt, Ss. 323-338	1	105	106	103	3	225	33	...	15	...	4
12	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Ss. 341-348.	...	2	2	2	...	5	1	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal force and assault, Ss. 352-358.	1	20	21	21	...	31	11	...	7	...	...
14	Kidnapping and abducting, Ss. 363-374.	1	23	24	24	...	44	31	...	24	...	17
15	Rape, S. 376	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
16	Unnatural offence, S. 377 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
	Chapter XVII.											
17	Theft, Ss. 379-382	12	105	117	112	5	149	112	...	62	...	28
18	Robbery, Ss. 392-394	....	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
19	Criminal misappropriation of property, Ss. 403-405.	1	87	88	88	...	96	94	...	16	...	8
20	Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 406-409.	1	6	7	6	1	8	6	...	5	...	1
21	Receiving stolen property, Ss. 411-414.	2	17	19	17	2	27	11	...	9	...	2
22	Cheating, Ss. 417-420	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
23	Fraudulent disposition of property, Ss. 421-424.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
24	Mischief, Ss. 426-440	...	5	5	5	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
25	Criminal trespass, Ss. 441-456..	3	21	24	24	...	38	23	...	13	...	7
26	House-breaking by night and theft, Ss. 457-380.	...	8	8	8	...	12	8	...	2	...	6
27	House-breaking by night, Ss. 457-458.	...	8	8	8	...	16	13	...	6	...	7
	Chapter XVIII.											
28	Trade and Property Marks, Ss. 478-489.	...	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

IX.

Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during 1898-99.

SENTENCED TO			Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined, being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 under trial.
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 under trial.
4	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 under trial.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	33	187	...	...	13	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5 under trial.
1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	11	20	...	...	1	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	28	3	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
22	...	112	30	...	1	6	6	2	20	29	24	1	...	2	6 under trial.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
70	..	94	2	...	...	4	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1 under trial.
...	...	11	13	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	3 under trial.
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	23	15	...	...	4	1	3	8	4	...	...	...	...	
...	..	8	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	
...	...	13	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Cases.			Number of cases disposed of during 1898-99.	Number of cases undisposed of during 1898-99.	Number of persons apprehended.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1898.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter XX.											
29	Offences relating to marriage, Ss. 493-498.	1	17	18	18	...	19	13	...	10	...	2
	Chapter XXI.											
30	Defamation, S. 499 ...	...	4	4	4	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XXII.											
31	Criminal intimidation ...	...	27	27	25	2	39	1	...	...	...	...
32	Chapter V of Cr. P. Code, S. 55	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
33	Chapter VIII of Cr. P. Code, S. 106.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
34	Do. Ss. 107-109-110 ...	...	34	34	34	...	42	39	1	38	...	...
35	Act XIII of 1859	3	6	9	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
36	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	...	2	2	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act II of 1878	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	1	...	2
38	Act I of 1895 (Abkari) ...	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
39	Act II of 1896	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
40		...	3	3	3	...	9	4	...	2	...	2
41	Gambling Act II of 1897 ...	...	5	5	5	...	31	23	...	11	...	...
42	Salt Act IV of 1897 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
43	Act V of 1897 (Octroi) ...	...	26	26	16	10	29	12	...	...	...	...
44		...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
45		...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		32	594	626	599	27	*956	489	9	239	...	94

*69 of last year.
887 of the year under report.

IX—*continued.*

SENTENCED TO			Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons confined being insane.	Number of persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	5	...	...	...	
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 under trial.
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	39	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	26	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	
12	...	23	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Under trial 13
12	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
157	...	499	414	...	2	44	17	21	74	94	80	6	1	5	41 under trial.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1897-98.	1898-99.						
High Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court ...	16	7	4	8	2	...	...	...	23	14	...	1	10	...	...	3
District Magistrate ...	30	19	*1	25	2	...	...	1	40	29	...	5	24	...	...	...
Assistant Sessions Judge ...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Nazim Adalat, 1st Class Magistrate	9	16	21	...	6	13	7	...	40	47	15	23	6	...	1	2
Naib Vazir, 1st Class Magistrate	10	20	...	26	1	3	...	...	16	30	5	5	20	...	...	...
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate ...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	...	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrate ...	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
Mutsadi, 1st Class Magistrate ...	110	120	3	78	14	82	...	2	181	179	70	28	66	...	1	14
Naib Mutsadi, 2nd Class Magistrate	14	50	4	8	3	73	2	...	21	90	75	4	11	...	...	...
Revenue Secretary, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sub-Judge, 2nd Class Magistrate	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mutsadi, 3rd Class Magistrate.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur, 1st Class Magistrate	...	10	†8	8	...	6	...	...	...	22	...	11	8	...	...	3
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate...	26	30	17	7	5	1	22	...	58	52	...	19	33	...	...	...
Do. 3rd Class Magistrate ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Munshi, 2nd Class Magistrate	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3rd Class Magistrate...	18	16	...	2	...	...	22	...	21	24	10	...	14	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Gambat, 1st Class Magistrate	121	88	2	108	6	8	...	26	174	150	18	9	122	...	...	1
Head Munshi, 2nd Class Magistrate	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3rd Class Magistrate..	35	51	...	5	2	84	...	...	72	91	69	...	9	...	...	13
Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah, 1st Class Magistrate	72	37	4	22	6	3	11	...	103	46	...	6	40	...	...	...
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Head Munshi, 2nd Class Magistrate	47	66	4	12	11	7	53	...	55	87	...	15	69	...	...	3
Do. 3rd Class Magistrate...	8	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Nara, 1st Class Magistrate	31	20	1	12	3	5	...	...	36	21	8	...	13	...	...	...
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate...	...	8*	...	7	2	2	...	...	...	11	6	...	3	...	...	2
Head Munshi, 3rd Class Magistrate	12	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	13	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
Special 1st Class Magistrate ...	...	21	...	...	39	...	...	1	...	40	...	3	37	...	...	...
	633	594	69	343	102	294	117	31	1,022	956	282	132	499	...	2	41

* Transferred from Head Munshi, Mirwah's Court.

† Transferred from Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur, 2nd Class Magistrate's Court.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,

Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

State.	Tribunal.	No. of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further Inquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Khairpur	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Court	22	...	1	...	1	30	19	24	17	7	5	4	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	District Magistrate	4	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
	Sub-Divisional Magistrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		26	...	1	...	1	35	21	27	19	10	5	7	3	1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jail in Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners			Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in the Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Kot Diji ...	488	250	238	477	488	229·53	186·57	220	.....	5 died.
Khairpur ...	97	30	67	103	97	29·01	26·28	19	.....	
	585	280	305	580	585	258·59	212·85	239	10,281 9 8	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work: Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		SUITS FILED IN 1898-99.									SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1898-99.					AVERAGE DURATION.			
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Value.	Suits regarding houses.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12			13
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant District Judge.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Subordinate Judge.	17	1	51	...	68	167	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	423 13 0	1	2	22	
5	Nazim Adalat ...	156	34	240	147	396	178	335	155	*61	23	17,165 3 6	3	120	24	97	43	6	1	...	12	31	18	44	15,558 9 0	...	2	26	* Out of 61, 30 have been transferred to other Courts.
6	Peshkar Vazir ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mutsadi ...	17	8	145	200	162	208	153	195	†9	13	4,471 8 8	...	190	10	193	7	...	...	...	18	122	10	45	4,155 8 8	...	...	27	† Out of 9 one was transferred to the Mukhtyarkar of Khairpur.
8	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur.	...	‡13	37	79	37	92	25	88	12	4	2,486 13 9	...	77	2	75	4	...	...	...	...	43	40	5	2,446 3 11	...	1	8	‡ Out of 13 one came up from Mutsadi's Court.
9	Head Munshi, Khairpur.	...	§11	...	187	...	198	...	192	...	6	5,072 10 8	...	187	...	181	6	...	...	...	...	73	66	53	5,064 1 11	...	1	6	§ Transferred from Nazim Adalat's Court, *i.e.*, all the 11.
10	Foujdar, Khairpur.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat.	2	2	11	5	13	7	11	4	2	3	1,427 5 0	...	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	1,169 4 0	...	1	12	
12	Head Munshi, Gambat.	39	¶32	88	161	127	193	103	177	24	16	3,186 0 10	...	159	2	159	2	...	...	...	12	102	43	20	3,429 0 9	...	1	10	¶ Out of 32, 8 were transferred from Nazim Adalat's Court.
13	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah.	11	‖10	15	3	26	13	24	4	2	9	427 1 6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	622 1 6	...	1	...	‖ Out of 10, 3 were transferred from Nazim Adalat's Court.
14	Head Munshi, Mirwah.	...	(*a*) 2	1	7	1	9	1	9	...	...	185 2 7	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1	276 12 7	...	...	15	(*a*) Transferred from Nazim Adalat's Court, *i.e.*, all the 2.
15	Mukhtyarkar, Naro.	1	(*b*) 2	76	114	77	116	76	114	1	2	3,604 15 3	...	113	1	109	5	...	...	...	14	79	9	12	3,442 4 6	...	1	1	(*b*) One was transferred from Nazim Adalat's Court.
		244	112	664	903	908	1,015	796	939	112	76	38,026 13 9	3	857	43	824	71	7	1	...	58	507	189	185	36,581 11 10	...	...	...	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work : Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening Balance for 1898-99.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1898-99.			Remarks.
		1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	Value for 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Value for 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Value for 1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Value of closing Balance for 1898-99.	Below six months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant District Judge's Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Sub-Judge	20	14	777 13 10	17	...	...	37	14	777 13 10	23	14	777 13 10	14	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Nazim Adalat	12	30	1,147 0 6	33	61	3,673 15 11	45	91	4,821 0 5	15	50	1,813 2 11	30	41	3,007 13 6	15	17	9	
6	Peshkar Vazir	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mutsadi	...	9	424 4 5	23	53	2,061 5 8	23	62	2,485 10 1	14	52	1,874 11 2	9	10	610 14 11	6	3	1	
8	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	12	1,243 7 0	...	12	1,243 7 0	...	1	307 9 6	...	11	935 13 6	2	9	...	
9	Head Munshi ...	...	...	...	...	25	964 8 5	...	25	964 8 5	...	17	518 10 7	...	8	445 13 10	8	...	...	
10	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	3	963 13 0	...	3	963 13 0	...	3	963 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Head Munshi ...	1	...	...	1	5	103 2 8	2	5	103 2 8	2	4	96 1 8	...	1	7 1 0	1	...	...	
12	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	Head Munshi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	Mukhtyarkar, Nara	...	2	20 11 9	5	8	789 4 5	5	10	810 0 2	3	9	289 13 2	2	1	520 3 0	...	1	...	
		33	55	2,369 14 6	80	167	9,799 9 1	113	222	12,169 7 7	58	150	6,641 11 10	55	72	5,527 11 9	32	30	10	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Number.	Sub-registry Office.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.				Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.				1897-98.			1898-99.				
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.					1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12	
																Rs.	a.	p.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	1	...	18	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	23	2,130	4	0	2,834 10 0	...	...	...	...
2	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	37	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	54	12,633	11	2	11,022 3 3	...	...	...	...
3	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
4	Mukhtyarkar, Nara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	1	...	55	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	77	14,763	15	2	13,856 13 3	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1898-99.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs.		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khairpur ...	23,534	21,366	1,290	6,281	1,906	2,295	96	5,778	45,971	13,050	...	30	3,710

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue—				
	Khalsa	*6,82,860 1 6*	*7,51,935 9 0*	*69,075 7 6*	...
	Jagir	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	...	*24,833 2 8*
		8,98,139 5 1	9,42,381 9 11	44,242 4 10	...
2	Forest	47,604 6 7	49,198 3 7	1,593 13 0	...
3	Abkari	80,933 14 1	72,418 8 0	...	8,515 6 1
4	Taxes	50,514 7 6	53,477 0 2	2,962 8 8	...
5	Registration ...	776 10 10	695 1 1	...	81 9 9
6	Police	7 4 1	...	...	7 4 1
7	Law and Justice ...	13,882 3 0	11,255 5 8	...	2,626 13 4
8	Pound Fund ...	6,797 5 10	5,695 11 0	...	1,101 10 10
9	Public Works Department	266 8 0	795 15 11	529 7 11	...
10	Deposits	951 6 2	397 14 9	...	553 7 5
11	Military	11 0 0	...	...	11 0 0
12	Postal Department ...	12 13 0	0 9 0	...	12 4 0
13	Gardens	2,647 5 0	1,854 14 6	...	792 6 6
14	Fishery	1,363 8 0	2,075 9 0	712 1 0	...
15	Stable	83 6 0	...	...	83 6 0
16	Miscellaneous ...	5,489 12 10	13,006 10 11	7,516 14 1	...
17	Takavi	28,492 8 5	46,472 7 8	17,979 15 3	...
18	Advances	30 0 0	1,810 0 0	1,780 0 0	...
	Grand Total ...	11,38,003 12 5	12,01,535 9 2	63,531 12 9	...
	Khalsa ...	*9,22,724 8 10*	*10,11,089 8 3*	*88,364 15 5*	...
	Jagir ...	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	...	*24,833 2 8*

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal expenses of His Highness.	86,404 2 3	80,138 3 9	...	6,265 14 6
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity.	...	...	...	...
	Cash ...	*97,928 2 4*	*98,044 4 11*	*116 2 7*	...
	Jagir ...	*24,916 10 2*	*17,383 3 7*	...	*7,533 6 7*
	Total personal expenses of His Highness.	2,09,248 14 9	1,95,565 12 3	...	13,683 2 6
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. *Cash* ...	*61,996 5 11*	*68,225 5 5*	*6,228 15 6*	...
	Jagir ...	*1,90,362 9 5*	*1,73,062 13 4*	...	*17,299 12 1*
	Total ...	2,52,358 15 4	2,41,288 2 9	...	11,070 12 7
	GRAND TOTAL *Cash* ...	*2,46,328 10 6*	*2,46,407 14 1*	*79 3 7*	...
	Jagir ...	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	...	*24,833 2 8*
		4,61,607 14 1	4,36,853 15 0	...	24,753 15 1
4	Land Revenue ...	1,09,687 13 6	1,11,004 1 9	1,316 4 3	...
5	Forests	5,979 1 3	4,972 13 2	...	1,006 4 1
6	Abkari	1,098 3 0	837 7 5	...	260 11 7
7	Taxes	2,664 1 9	3,485 13 5	821 11 8	...
8	Police	40,759 13 6	34,648 12 1	...	6,111 1 5
9	Law and Justice ...	25,693 12 0	20,063 4 1	...	5,630 7 11
10	Pound Fund ...	3,149 8 9	3,208 8 1	58 15 4	...
11	Service Pensions ...	13,602 7 6	13,356 5 8	...	246 1 10
12	Educational Department.	49,886 5 6	46,248 4 2	...	3,638 1 4
13	Public Works Department.	1,24,448 1 6	2,00,338 12 7	75,890 11 1	...
14	Deposits	534 0 11	951 6 2	417 5 3	...
15	Military	69,804 8 8	63,782 14 2	...	6,021 10 6
16	Postal Department ...	948 10 8	631 11 8	...	316 15 0
17	Gardens	7,088 14 7	9,540 2 0	2,451 3 5	...
18	Hospitals	14,793 5 0	21,372 5 11	6,579 0 11	...
19	Stable Expenses ...	23,813 1 5	18,795 12 0	...	5,017 5 5
20	Miscellaneous ...	2,307 12 1	3,098 1 7	790 5 6	...
21	Takavi	48,054 5 8	37,540 10 5	...	10,513 11 3
22	Advances	300 0 0	855 0 0	555 0 0	...
	Total ...	5,44,613 15 3	5,94,732 2 4	50,118 3 1	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,06,221 13 4	10,31,586 1 0	25,364 4 0	...
	Cash ...	*7,90,942 9 9*	*8,41,140 0 5*	*50,197 6 8*	...
	Jagir ...	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	...	*24,833 2 8*

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

B 105—10

KARACHI : PRINTED AT THE COMMISSIONER'S PRESS.

2

No. 590 of 1900.

Political Department.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 25th July 1900.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for 1899-1900, received under the Political Agent's endorsement No. 6368, dated 10th July 1899.

Forwarded.

This is the last report the Commissioner will forward, and he can only express his hope that all future reports will be as satisfactory as this. The progress made is eminently steady and satisfactory. The Commissioner cannot avoid remarking on the good fortune of Khairpur, which can obtain a subdivision of talukas, so soon as area and work become excessive, compared with the delay that inevitably occurs when a similar reform is required in British Sind.

2. The policy which the Commissioner has pursued, with the permission of His Excellency in Council, since the death of His Highness Mir Ali Murad, has been consistently to support His Highness' authority and encourage the reforms in the administration undertaken spontaneously. So far, the policy has been completely successful, thanks to the good disposition of His Highness the Mir and the capacity of his Vazir. Mr. James hopes that the system will be continued, and nothing be done or happen that will ever lead to the State being mediatised or put under British management.

3. The sums spent by His Highness on his family are large, but the Mir is now an old man, and as much real good is being done, the Commissioner does not think it necessary to comment this year upon the subject.

4. This report was received before Government Resolution No. 4895, dated 30th June 1900, expressing the wish of Government that Chiefs who are so good as to write Administration Reports for the information of the British Government should be invited to make them as short as possible. The present report does seem to the Commissioner prolix, but he has no doubt that the loyal Chief who forwards it will gladly accede to suggestions for curtailing it in future years. It is natural that the officer who drafts it, and the Chief who signs it, would desire Government fully to know the reforms that are being worked in the State.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Bombay.

No. 6368 OF 1900.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Agent's Office,
Sukkur, 10*th July* 1900.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1899-1900.

Submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

2. The report is again a record of continued improvement in administration and advance in prosperity.

3. Having realised the advantages of well-cultivation, His Highness has taken care to give it material encouragement.

4. The Revenue and Criminal administration has been improved by the division of a taluka into two charges, with the consequent addition to the number of Revenue officers and Magistrates. The Police force has also been added to.

The administration of justice, Civil and Criminal, appears to be very satisfactory. The number of Civil suits does not increase, and arbitration continues to be largely resorted to. The proportion of convictions to accused sent for trial has risen to 87·43, and every person arrested appears to have been sent for trial.

5. The eminently good results of the new Faiz Wah Wado must have been extremely gratifying to His Highness, and to the Vazir, to whom the project was due. In spite of the poor inundation, the area under cultivation increased.

6. The cattle died in the western portion of the State, just as in other parts of Sind, where they depend largely for fodder on rain. Excepting high rates of food-grain, immigration of Rajputana residents, and the poor condition of the cattle, the State seems to have been scarcely affected by the evil influences of the past year. His Highness' princely donation to the Sind Famine Fund is not alluded to in the report.

7. The number of children under tuition in the State schools is steadily rising. The education, moral and intellectual, of the young Mirzadas, about whom excellent reports continue to be received from the Aitchison College, will receive a wholesome stimulus from the appointment of a tutor, Mr. V. H. Wilson.

8. His Highness at the end of his report reiterates his opinion of the energy and sound judgment of his Vazir, K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., which the Political Agent can heartily endorse, and expresses his satisfaction at the efficient manner in which he has been served by other Government servants who have been lent to the State.

9. The State and British authorities have worked together harmoniously during the year.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Political Agent,
Khairpur State.

Index to the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1899-1900.

Paras.	Subject.	Pages.
1	Preliminary Observations	1
	CHAPTER I.	
	POLITICAL.	
2—5	Political	*ib*
6—7	Important events	*ib*
8	Changes in the Administration	*ib*
	CHAPTER II.	
	ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.	
9—13	Survey and Settlement	2
	CHAPTER III.	
	PROTECTION.	
14	Legislation	*ib*
15	Military	3
16—23	Police	*ib*
24—26	Criminal Justice	4
27	Appellate Court	*ib*
28	Extradition	*ib*
29—31	Prisons	5
32—35	Civil Justice	*ib*
36	Registration	6
37	Municipal Administration	*ib*
	CHAPTER IV.	
	PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.	
38—40	Agriculture	*ib*
41—43	Wages and Labour	7
44—45	Forests	*ib*
46—47	Trade and Manufacture	*ib*
48	Fairs	8
	PUBLIC WORKS.	
49	Statement	*ib*
50—51	Buildings	*ib*
52	Roads	9
53	Bridges	*ib*
54	Wells	*ib*
55	Tanks	*ib*
56	Canals	*ib*
57	Bathing Ghats	10
	CHAPTER V.	
	REVENUE AND FINANCES.	
58—61	Revenue of the State, exclusive of Jagirs	*ib*
	Statement showing the Receipts inclusive of Jagirs	11
62—66	Increases	*ib*
67—72	Decreases	12
73—74	Statement with remarks showing the revenue of the Khalsa and Jagirs separately	*ib*

Paras.	Subject.	Pages.
	CHAPTER V—*continued.*	
	EXPENDITURE.	
	Statement of Expenditure	13
75—82	Increases	*ib*
83—87	Decreases	14
88	Remissions	*ib*
89	Salt	*ib*
90	Opium	*ib*
91	Abkari	*ib*
92	Stamps	*ib*
93	Duties	*ib*
	CHAPTER VI.	
	VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.	
94—101	Statement with remarks on Medical Institutions	15
102—103	Births and Deaths	16
104—107	Vaccination	17
108	Plague	*ib*
	CHAPTER VII.	
	INSTRUCTION.	
109—114	Instruction	*ib*
	CHAPTER VIII.	
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
115	Records	18
116	Wild Boars	*ib*
117	Cattle breeding	19
118	Railways	*ib*
119—120	General improvements in the present regime	*ib*
121—124	Conclusion	*ib*

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year ending 31st March 1900.

Preliminary Observations.

1. The State is bounded on the east by the Jodhpur and the Jesalmir territories, and on the north, west and south by British territory. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries of the State during the year under report. The boundary marks along the borders of British territory have been repaired by its authorities, and a moiety of the cost incurred thereby paid by the State as usual.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

2. Like my ancestors, I consider the British Government the paramount Power of India, and, as a faithful and loyal ally, am always ready to assist it and carry out its behests.

3. The honour done to me by His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., late Governor of Bombay, in paying me a visit in November last at my capital, Khairpur, forms a bright event in the annals of my State. This was the second occasion on which a Governor of the Presidency graced with his presence the capital of this State, Sir Richard Temple having been the first to visit Khairpur.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and Staff, accompanied by the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, arrived at Khairpur Station by a special from Nawab Shah at 4 p.m. on the 26th November 1899, and were received at the platform by Mr. H. C. Mules, the Political Agent—who had come down here on the same morning—and by myself, &c., with all the honour due to his exalted dignity. His Excellency was pleased to visit on the 27th idem the new canal Faizwah and the various institutions at Khairpur, and also drove to Kot Diji and saw my new Palace there. After visiting the principal institutions at Kot Diji, His Excellency and party returned to my capital on the 28th, and on the 29th at 8 a.m. His Excellency left Khairpur. It gave me great pleasure to know that His Excellency was gratified at the improvements he saw effected under my regime, both at Khairpur and Kot Diji.

4. On the 13th March 1900, I had the pleasure of paying a visit at Sukkur to the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, who kindly returned it to me on the same day at the above place.

5. As usual, I made an extensive tour through my territory during the year under report.

6. During the present year, my son Mir Ahmad Ali Khan was blessed with a son, whom, however, it pleased the Almighty to take away from us on the sixth day of his birth, to the great distress of the parents and myself.

I am glad to say that, by the grace of God, I, with all the members of my family, enjoyed good health throughout the year.

7. My Vazir, however, just on the eve of the visit of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst to my State, was prostrated by an attack of double pneumonia, brought on by hard outdoor work and exposure. He was obliged to put himself under the treatment of the Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, and he remained there for a month, after which he returned to Khairpur, where he rapidly regained his normal health in a short time.

Changes in the Administration.

8. During the year under report, no changes of importance were introduced in the administration of the State, excepting the breaking up of the Mirwah Taluka into two talukas, namely, Mirwah and Veho, each under a separate Mukhtyarkar.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

9. Survey and settlement have not yet been brought about in the State, and the old "batai" (share in kind) system is chiefly in vogue in four out of the five talukas, *viz.*, in Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah and Veho. Cash rent has superseded "batai" in the case of all cultivation raised on well-water. Payment in cash, which was substituted in the whole of the Nara Taluka, is still continued in force.

10. As it has been found from experience that "paka" wells have proved all over India an unfailing and ensured source of water-supply for raising cultivation, a great impetus has been given to my subjects for sinking such wells by making to them "takavi" advances without interest, which are recovered by small instalments. The fact, also, that no assessment is levied on crops raised on newly sunk "paka" wells during the first year has encouraged the cultivators to found numerous new wells, besides repairing old ones which had fallen into disuse for more than 50 years.

The total amount given as "takavi" advances to the rayats during the year under report was Rs. 32,898-13-9, out of which Rs. 7,670 were paid for sinking new wells and Rs. 25,228-13-9 for the purchase of seeds, cattle, implements, &c. All this has resulted in an increase in the revenues of the State, and in the material prosperity of my subjects.

11. The number of villages held as "Jagirs" during the year under report was 42, the same as last year.

Extent of estimated cultivable Area.		Taken in		Waste land remaining at the end of the year		Percentage of cultivable land lying waste in	
1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
976,000	976,000	121,311	130,981	854,689	845,019	87·54	86·58

12. From the above statement, it will appear that during the year under report there was a total increase of 9,670 acres in the cultivated area as compared with the previous year.

The percentage of cultivable land lying waste was reduced from 87·54 of last year to 86·58 during the year under report.

13. In the old regime, accounts were never adjusted and checked, but under my administration since my installation the "Jamabandi" as well as all other accounts are carefully checked, scrutinised and properly audited.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

14. During the year under report, no legislative Acts of importance were passed by me, except Act No. II of 1899, providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers.

(*b*) *Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars...	200	...	2	202
Irregulars	...	161	...	161
Total	200	161	2	363

15. As shown by the above statement, my small corps of infantry consists now of 200 men, properly drilled and disciplined and commanded by Subadar-Major Bahadur Umar Khan, a retired officer. The increase in the above force from 183 of last year to 200 was effected during the year under report.

In connection with the infantry, I have instituted a band, which is properly equipped with musical instruments, etc., and is being trained by a competent retired Military Band Master. The band helps not only to enliven the military men, but also proves very useful on public occasions.

My cavalry of 161 irregulars is not yet drilled and disciplined. There are only two artillery men, whose duties are to fire salutes and to indicate time by gun-fire.

The infantry as well as the cavalry are well distributed over the whole State, and render very useful services in guarding the Central Jail and the Treasuries, also performing various other duties appertaining to their calling.

(*c*) *Police.*

16. The total number of the District Police force, including officers, has been raised from 155 in the past year to 170 during the year under report. This increase is due to the fact that two new Police Stations were established in the year under report, namely, one at Chang, the head-quarters of the new taluka, Veho, and another at Tando Masti Khan. It was found necessary to have a Police Station at the latter place in order to keep watch over the movements of Hurs, a large number of whom alight at the Railway Station there, on their way to the village of the Pir of Kingri. Besides the above force, the Town Fund maintains at Khairpur, the capital of my State, 30 Policemen. The total number of the Police force therefore amounts this year to 200, as compared with 185 of last year.

17. Appendix VII shows the success which has attended my Police during the year under report, as compared with the previous year, in their efforts for the detection and suppression of crime.

18. Although during the year under review there appears an increase of 23 in the number of offences, there has also been a corresponding increase in the number of accused arrested, and also in that of accused convicted, namely, 38 and 47, respectively.

The percentage of convictions has thus risen from 82·62 of the previous year to 87·43 during the present year.

19. In Appendix VIII is shown the total value of the property stolen and the total amount recovered. It will appear from it that the percentage of recoveries of stolen property has fallen during the year under report to 23·64 as compared with 52·01 in the past year. This is chiefly due to the fact that the year under report was one of great scarcity.

The Police, however, are zealously striving to put down crime, and in this they have succeeded in a large measure, as the head of my Police Force is an able, experienced and trustworthy officer, whose services the British Government have kindly lent to me.

It may be added that the harmonious co-operation existing between my Judiciary and the Police tends to the facilitation of the work of the latter, without any friction between the two.

20. It will be apparent to what extent the blessings of security of life and property are guaranteed to my subjects, due to the strict vigilance of the Police and the just punishment of all crimes. Dacoities, which were so prevalent in the late regime, have now ceased, and the number of murders has also greatly diminished as compared with the old regime.

All these facts prove to what extent peace and order, combined with security of life and property, reign in my State during my regime.

21. In the latter part of my late father's regime, transportation for life formed the only punishment of murderers against whom the crime of taking away human life with deliberate and premeditated intention was proven. The lightness of this sentence, as compared with the heinousness of the offence, had the effect of rather encouraging hardened criminals in committing murders.

22. I consider it, however, as both just and wholesome that, in a backward State like mine, where the bulk of the people is ignorant and uneducated, criminals who are proved guilty of deliberate murder should have no sympathy shown to them, but should meet with the extreme penalty of the law. The enforcement of capital punishment for murders has operated as a salutary and efficacious check and resulted in the diminution of the above crime, so that during the year under report there was only one murder committed, and that under great provocation.

23. According to the system which has been in vogue here since a long time, all the headmen of the villages in my State are required to assist and co-operate with the Police in the detection and suppression of crime. I have retained to this day this system, as the village headmen can exert great influence for peace and order.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

24. In all, there are now in my State 18 Criminal Courts, including mine, as compared with 16 during last year, the increase in the latter number being due to the creation of two Criminal Courts in the new taluka of Veho.

25. I exercise the powers of a Chief Judge of a High Court, my Vazir those of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, while my son Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, who is designated Nazim Adalat, is invested with First Class powers of jurisdiction. Out of five Mukhtyarkars, two are invested with First Class and three with Second Class Magisterial powers. All the five taluka Head Munshis are empowered to exercise Third Class Magisterial powers.

The Peshkar-Vazir holds the powers of a First Class Magistrate, the Judicial Secretary those of an Assistant Sessions Judge, while the Naib-Vazir, who always attends my Camp, is a Second Class Magistrate.

26. It will appear from the above that there is an adequate number of Criminal Courts to take cognisance of criminal offences, which are tried and disposed of with expedition and the least possible inconvenience to the parties and witnesses. A glance at Appendix IX will make this quite clear.

It may be mentioned here that the work of the subordinate Magistrates is carefully scrutinised and examined by the District Magistrate (the Vazir) and myself.

Appellate Court.

27. The number of appeals lodged and disposed of is fully shown in Appendix XI, and requires no comment.

(*e*) *Extradition.*

28. There is no want of reciprocity in respect of the extradition of offenders, and things are working very smoothly on the principle of "give and take."

(*f*) *Prisons.*

29. The Central Jail at Kot Diji, which had a daily average attendance of 222 prisoners, recorded only 3 deaths during the year under report, giving thus a death-rate of 13·51 per mille as compared with 26·88 in the past year, showing thereby what great care is taken of the health of the inmates of the jail. The Khairpur Sub-Jail, where there was a daily average attendance of 32 prisoners, remained free from any death during the year under report.

The prisoners receive great care, and their health is well looked after. Their ailments are promptly attended to and treated by my Medical officers.

The Superintendent of the Central Jail at Kot Diji has his Dispensary so situated near the gate of the jail that it serves the double purpose of giving relief both to the prisoners as well as to outside patients. So, also, the Sub-Jail at Khairpur is at a very short distance from the Civil Hospital there.

30. With the exception of those who have to do a short term of imprisonment, the prisoners in the Central Jail are taught various handicrafts, such as masonry, carpentry, smithery, weaving and carpet-making. This proves not only advantageous to the State, but also tends to exercise upon the prisoners a wholesome moral influence, which continues even after the expiration of their term of imprisonment, so that when they return to their respective homes they carry with them a love for work and habits of steadiness.

I may observe that they are never allowed to remain idle. At the same time, care is taken that they are not overworked, and whenever they happen to fall ill, they are treated with kindness, care and sympathy.

31. During the year under report, four prisoners escaped from the prison gangs whilst working outside the jail. Two of them have been already re-captured, but the remaining two are still at large, and all efforts are being made for their re-capture.

(*g*) *Civil Justice.*

32. It will be seen from Appendix XIII that the number of suits filed in the Civil Courts during the year under report was 904 against 903 in the preceding year.

Private arbitration is resorted to in a great measure by litigants, who choose to have their disputes settled amicably between them.

33. Appendix XIV shows that the number of applications for executing decrees rose from 167 in the past year to 191 during the year under report, thereby giving evidence to the facilities afforded to litigants for the recovery of their dues and the confidence they place in my Courts of justice.

34. The work done by the Appellate Courts is exhibited in the following statement :—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.						Average Duration.					
																			1898-99.			1899-1900.		
													Decisions confirmed.	Decisions reversed.	Decisions amended.	Cases remitted for trial.	Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.						
High Court.	...	1	4	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	Rs. 621-1-2.	Rs. 1,199-5-0.	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	16	...	5	15
District Court.	6	3	11	18	17	21	14	13	3	8	Rs. 1,978-10-9.	Rs. 4,138-10-1.	11	10	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	28	...	6	25
Assistant District Judge.	3	3	10	8	13	11	10	10	3	1	Rs. 1,635-5-6.	Rs. 1,208-12-6.	4	8	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	11

35. During the year under report, 2 appeals were filed in the High Court. Besides these two, there was one appeal remaining from last year. The District Judge had on his file 3 appeals standing over from the previous year, and 18 more were lodged during the year under report. Of the total of 21 appeals, 13 were disposed of during the present year, and 8 remain pending.

36. The receipts and the expenditure due to the registration of documents during the year under report and the past year are shown in the statement below :—

Description.	1898-99.			189[illegible]-1900.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale Deeds ...	77	13,856 13 3	695 1 1	80	13,632 10 3	672 1 6

37. There are no municipalities in the State, but the panchayats and the headmen of villages are made responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of their respective towns and villages, and their work is strictly supervised both by the Taluka officers as well as by the Vazir.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

38. Out of the whole total population of this State, Muhammadans comprise three-fourths and Hindus one-fourth. About 95 per cent. of the former community follow agricultural pursuits and only one-sixth of the latter. All the rest are either engaged in trade or are given to other avocations.

39. The cultivation of the State is solely dependent on irrigation from the River Indus. No crops can be raised on rain water, partly because of its insufficiency and partly on account of the peculiar nature of the soil and climate.

Knowing well that the agricultural development of my State and its prosperity are bound up with irrigational works, from the very commencement of my administration I made it my first and foremost aim not only to have all the existing canals thoroughly cleared, but also to have new ones excavated.

The first two years of my regime were devoted chiefly to the thorough clearance of all old canals, some of which, I was sorry to find, lay untouched for the last forty and even fifty years. So great was their neglect that large trees had been allowed to grow in their beds.

During the latter four years of my administration, I have not only maintained all old canals in an efficient state of clearance, but have also constructed several new canals. I shall not cease my efforts in this direction till I am thoroughly satisfied that my State is intersected with a network of necessary canals, and complete provision is made for ensuring to the cultivators an adequate water-supply, for, as shown in paragraph 12 of this report, the ratio of cultivable land lying waste is still large, its percentage being 86·58 during the year under report.

40. As stated in paragraph 41 of my last year's Administration Report, the largest canal, *viz.*, Faiz Wah Wado, constructed during my regime, was completed in May 1899, and it flowed exceedingly well in spite of a low

inundation, and the result it gave in the very first year of its working was so good that it brought in a return of 30 per cent. on its capital outlay. It is hoped that, if the inundation of the current year proves a good one, the cultivation on the above canal will increase. This canal is 62 miles long.

(*b*) *Wages and Labour.*

41. The state of things regarding wages and labour that prevailed in my State during the year under report was just the reverse of what it was last year. The inundation of 1899 was the poorest on record, and in the Gambat Taluka, with the exception of one canal, all the others, including the Abul, the largest canal there, ceased to flow in the month of August last, whereas in the Khairpur Taluka only the Mainwah failed. The canal that flowed fairly well was the Mirwah and its distributaries, but the only canal that worked excellently was the new Faiz Wah Wado, which not only supported the cultivation raised upon its water, but also irrigated the lands dependent upon the adjoining canals, including the Abul, the largest canal in the Gambat Taluka. In consequence of the want of a sufficient supply of water, the crops of the poor people suffered in Khairpur and Gambat Talukas and they were thrown out of their ordinary work. Besides, there was an influx into my State of famine-stricken people, chiefly from Jodhpur and Jesalmir States. Consequently, I took the earliest opportunity to have all canals, old and new, properly cleared according to levels, and laid out a large sum for this purpose. This gave sufficient work not only to my subjects who were in need of it, nearer their own homes, but also to the famine-stricken from outside, who had immigrated into my State.

42. The average earnings of unskilled labourers were between 4 and 5 annas per diem during the present year.

Owing to scarcity, the price of edible grain, specially of juari and bajri, ruled very high during the year under report, as will be judged from the fact that whereas last year State juari was sold at the rate of Rs. 20 for one kacha kharar, its price ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 57 this year.

43. I may add here that the season during the year under report was one of exceptional hardship for cattle. With the exception of a slight drizzle, there was no rain in my State, and the consequence was that all the grass growing in the desert part of my State, comprising three-fourths of the whole area of my territory, withered, and the result was that most of the cattle died there, excepting such as were able to walk to the banks of the Eastern Nara. In the other talukas, which depend for water on the Indus and its distributaries, the condition of cattle was not as bad as in the desert lands. Still, they had a trying time of it, though their owners were very keen in protecting them by procuring for them fodder, etc., so as to keep them alive.

(*c*) *Forests.*

44. As already stated in my previous reports, a sufficient establishment has been maintained for the management and conservancy of forests. Some of them have been reserved for my game, but many of them have been disforested and thrown open for cultivation, and the fuel hence accruing is sold to the North-Western Railway.

45. During the year under report, the forests brought in a revenue of Rs. 26,982-14-2 as compared with Rs. 49,198-3-7 in the past year, showing thus a decrease of Rs. 22,215-5-5 for this year. This is due to the fact that during the year under report the Kotri-Rohri Railway took in a far less quantity of wood-fuel than in the previous year.

(*d*) *Trade and Manufacture.*

46. There are no manufactories in my State deserving of special mention, excepting one at Gambat for making bed-sheets called "khais," and another at my capital (Khairpur) for dyeing cloth. There is a great demand from all parts of the Province for cloth dyed here, as the colours used are fast and the process followed for the purpose is based on the old scientific principles of the East.

Besides the above two, one more manufactory has been for the first time recently introduced under my patronage at my capital for making woollen carpets after the Persian fashion. I am glad to say that it turns out carpets as good as those made at Amritsar.

47. As regards the trade of the State, it is of the same kind as is prevalent in the adjoining British towns and villages, the chief exports being cotton, wool, grain of all sorts, indigo, loom-made cloth, hides and tobacco. The only product which is peculiar to the Khairpur State, and is not common to the surrounding British territory, is "Chaneha" (sulphate of soda), which is chiefly taken up by Bombay merchants.

(*e*) *Fairs.*

48. The places where fairs are annually held in the State are five, as shown on the margin. The largest of all these fairs is the one that takes place at Ranipur, where all the followers of Pir Mahidin assemble to pay their respects to the living Pir and homage to the shrines of his ancestors.

1. Ranipur.
2. Gambat.
3. Daraz.
4. Mahtani.
5. Shah Ladani.

Various kinds of goods, and of considerable value, are brought and sold at this fair. Since the Railway Station was established at Ranipur on my recommendation, the followers of the Pir have found greater facilities which enable them to resort thither in greater numbers and frequency. The commercial movement of the place has also increased in consequence.

I may mention here that the old Pir of Ranipur died during the year under report, and is succeeded by his eldest son. All the other fairs come off on a smaller scale.

Public Works.

49. The Public Works expenditure is shown in the statement below:—

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Expenses.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Buildings	32,964	15	7
2	Roads	1,479	6	4
3	Bridges	50,873	4	6
4	Wells	2,245	14	4
5	Tanks	464	6	5
6	Canals	2,52,595	0	9
7	Bathing Ghats	161	11	6
	Total	3,40,784	11	5

(*a*) *Buildings.*

50. The above statement shows that a sum of Rs. 32,964-15-7 was expended during the year under report on the construction of new buildings and the repairs of old ones. Some of the principal buildings completed this year are—

(*a*) Five new Police Stations, three substituting the old dilapidated houses used for the purpose at Baburlo, Ahmadpur and Kot Diji, and the two others being for the new Police Stations at Chang, the head-quarters of Veho, and at Tando Masti Khan.

(*b*) A Kacheri at Chang for the Mukhtyarkar of Veho.

(*c*) A ward for the in-door patients of the James Hospital for Women.

(*d*) A building for the accommodation of the combined Post and Telegraph Office at Khairpur.

(*e*) A separate wing for female prisoners at Kot Diji, detached from the Central Jail there.

(*f*) A school at Gambat.

Besides the above, several other minor buildings were erected, which need not beenumerated here.

It may be observed here that iron material has been used in the roofs of almost all the new buildings in place of timber, which is liable to being eaten by white ants.

51. I may point out that, if both the quantity and the quality of the above works were fully taken into account, the expenditure laid out upon them would appear to be very small. This economy has been attained by the course adopted by my Vazir with my approval—namely, that gangs of prisoners, who are taught various arts and handicrafts at the Jail, are employed on the construction of buildings, and thus a maximum quantity of work is obtained at a minimum of cost.

The Technical School founded by me at my capital, Khairpur, in memory of my late father, contributed also a great deal towards securing the economy effected under the head of buildings, for almost all the wood-work—as, for instance, doors, windows, record-stands, punkhas, tables, chairs, and other office furniture—is done by the boys attending the above school.

(*b*) *Roads.*

52. During the year under report, no new road was made, but all the existing ones were repaired and maintained in good condition at a total cost of Rs. 1,479-6-4.

(*c*) *Bridges.*

53. During the year under report, Rs. 50,873-4-6 were laid out on account of the construction of new bridges and regulators.

(*d*) *Wells.*

54. The sum of Rs. 2,245-14-4 represents the expenditure incurred this year on account of the repairs of old and construction of new State wells, the latter being sunk chiefly at Kot Diji and its surroundings.

The above expenditure is apart from the Takavi advances made to cultivators for the sinking of their new wells.

(*e*) *Tanks.*

55. No new tanks were constructed during the year under report, but all the old ones were repaired and maintained in good condition at a total cost of Rs. 464-6-5.

(*f*) *Canals.*

56. During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 2,52,595-0-9 was expended on the construction of new canals and clearance of old ones, as against Rs. 1,23,928-1-6 last year, resulting thus in an increase of expenditure for this year to the amount of Rs. 1,28,666-15-3. The greater portion of this

cost went towards the payment of the excavation of the Faizwah Wado, the work of which, though begun in 1898-99, was completed during the year under report. The above expenditure has been very usefully laid out, because all the canals, new and old, were thoroughly cleared and put in order according to scientific principles.

It may be observed here that almost all the canal clearance is effected, not by "chher," but by paid labour, under the contract system.

(g) *Bathing Ghats.*

57. During the year under report, no new bathing ghats were made, but all the existing ones were thoroughly repaired at a total cost of Rs. 161-11-6.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Revenue of the State exclusive of Jagirs:—

Years.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95 ...	1,09,005	11	11	6,59,862	10	11	6,85,077	12	2	83,790	10	8
1895-96 ...	83,790	10	8	8,28,600	15	3	7,27,575	6	8	1,84,816	3	3
1896-97 ...	1,84,816	3	3	9,42,246	5	5	9,19,665	10	1	2,07,396	14	7
1897-98 ...	2,07,396	14	7	9,22,724	8	10	7,90,942	9	9	3,39,178	13	8
1898-99 ...	3,39,178	13	8	10,11,089	8	3	8,41,140	0	5	5,09,128	5	6
1899-1900 ...	5,09,128	5	6	10,06,049	7	1	9,99,852	15	10	5,15,321	12	9

58. The above statement shows (1) the opening balance, (2) receipts, (3) disbursements, and (4) the closing balance of the State revenue, exclusive of Jagirs, for the past 6 years. It will be seen from it that the revenue of my State, exclusive of Jagirs, was Rs. 10,06,049-7-1 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 10,11,089-8-3 in the past year, resulting thus in a decrease of Rs. 5,040-1-2 for the year just ended. But this decrease is only an apparent one. If the cause of this decrease be not explained in detail, it is apt to lead to confusion, for it has been shown in paragraph 12 of this report that there was an increase of 9,670 acres in the cultivated area during the year under report as compared with the last year.

The fact of the matter is that, under the heads of Receipts and Disbursements in my Administration Report, are shown those sums only which are actually paid into and are drawn from the State Treasury between the 1st of April and the 31st of March.

59. Really speaking, instead of the above decrease, there has been an increase in the State's revenue during the year just ended, for, out of the whole State's share of grain, a quantity worth Rs. 1,67,000 was designedly held back from being sold in order to distribute it as Takavi advances, amongst the cultivators whose crops had suffered from failure of water. If this grain had been sold before the 31st of March last—and there was a ready market for it,—the land revenue of my State would have amounted to Rs. 11,73,000. In reality, therefore, there has been an increase of Rs. 1,62,000 for the year under report as compared with the past year.

60. From the statement given above, it will be seen that I have always so carefully adjusted my expenditure that, from the very first year of my regime till now, there has been a gradual increase of the closing balance in each succeeding year, with the result that, whereas at the end of the first year

of my administration, *viz.*, 1894-95, the closing balance was Rs. 83,790-10-8, it has reached during the year under report to the respectable figure of Rs. 5,15,324-12-9, showing thereby a difference of Rs. 4,31,534 to the good for the present year. The above closing balance of Rs. 5,15,324-12-9 represents only the actual cash amount in the Treasury at the end of the Financial year 1899-1900. To this figure has to be added the sum of Rs. 2,78,041-7-9, representing the estimated value of State produce not sold before the 31st March 1900 and amounts due to the State for produce disposed of, the price of which was to be realised after the above date, according to the terms of the bargains.

After this addition is made, it will bring up the total closing balance at the end of the year under report to Rs. 7,93,366-4-6, made up of Rs. 5,15,324-12-9 in cash and Rs. 2,78,041-7-9 in kind.

61. I have the pleasure to add here that, in spite of the numerous improvements effected by me in all directions and the increase of expenditure of the various departments, the above financial results have been attained without borrowing a single rupee, or contracting any sort of debt, or leaving unpaid any kind of claims of any individual during my regime.

RECEIPTS INCLUSIVE OF JAGIRS.

No.	Item.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue. { *Cash* ...	*6,78,750 2 9*	*6,82,860 1 6*	*7,51,935 9 0*	*7,37,163 5 11*
	{ *Jagirs* ...	*2,70,469 3 6*	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*
		9,49,219 6 3	8,98,139 5 1	9,42,381 9 11	9,87,047 7 7
2	Forest	61,830 0 3	47,604 6 7	49,198 3 7	26,982 14 2
3	Abkari	69,981 7 11	80,933 14 1	72,418 8 0	1,00,070 2 8
4	Tax	50,982 14 4	50,514 7 6	53,477 0 2	69,782 2 8
5	Registration	444 6 8	776 10 10	695 1 1	672 1 6
6	Police	.....	7 4 1	.....	.....
7	Law and Justice	30,157 11 3	13,882 3 0	11,255 5 8	9,889 14 7
8	Pound Fund	5,567 15 5	6,797 5 10	5,695 11 0	5,599 12 2
9	Deposits	524 0 2	951 6 2	397 14 9	5,132 12 10
10	P. W. Department	705 9 4	266 8 0	795 15 11	1,575 8 10
11	Postal Department	35 6 6	12 13 0	0 9 0	0 6 6
12	Gardens	2,307 12 10	2,647 5 0	1,854 14 6	2,570 0 11
13	Fishery	105 12 0	1,363 8 0	2,075 9 0	4,676 14 8
14	Stable	.....	83 6 0	.....	15 3 9
15	Miscellaneous	9,356 7 0	5,489 12 10	13,006 10 11	5,962 6 9
16	Takavi	30,916 11 0	28,492 8 5	46,472 7 8	35,586 15 2
17	Advances	580 0 0	30 0 0	1,810 0 0	368 12 0
18	Military	.....	11 0 0	.....	.....
	Total ...	12,12,715 8 11	11,38,003 12 5	12,01,535 9 2	12,55,933 8 9

INCREASES.

62. *Abkari.*—As compared with last year, there appears under the above head an increase of Rs. 27,651-10-8 for the year under report. This increase has been chiefly brought about by the fact that the contractor to whom the Abkari contract was farmed out paid his instalments in the latter part of the year under report before they fell due.

63. *Taxes.*—The increase of Rs. 16,305-2-6 under this head was principally due to there being keener competition for the contract of levying the "Ijara" duties during the year under report.

64. *Deposits.*—Under this head, there is a rise of Rs. 4,734-14-1 for the present year. This is due to the fact that a contractor who had undertaken to do certain work did not finish it according to the terms of the contract. Hence, the amount of Rs. 4,000 was held over as deposit during the year under report, pending the completion of the work in question in the proper manner.

65. *Fishery.*—The increase of Rs. 2,601-5-8 under the above head has been caused by better realisations from the sale of the fishery contract.

66. The increases under the other heads are not important, and require no comment.

DECREASES.

67. *Land Revenue Khalsa.*—The causes of the decrease of Rs. 14,772-3-1 under this head have already been explained in paragraph 59 of this report, where it is shown that in reality there is no decrease under the above head, but rather an increase.

68. *Forests.*—The falling-off of Rs. 22,215-5-5 under this head is due to less wood-fuel being taken in by Kotri-Rohri section during the year under report than in the previous year.

69. *Law and Justice.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,365-7-1 under this head is to be accounted for by the fact that the receipts from Law and Justice are always fluctuating, as they depend chiefly upon the amount of fines imposed and recovered.

70. *Miscellaneous.*—The fluctuating nature of the receipts under this head explains the decrease of Rs. 7,044-4-2 appearing under " Miscellaneous " for the year under report.

71. *Takavi.*—As compared with the last year, there is a decrease of Rs. 10,885-8-6 during the year just ended under the above head. This falling-off is due to the fact that, the inundation of 1899 being a low one, some of the cultivators were not able to pay back the instalments due by them on account of Takavi advances made to them, and hence their recovery was postponed.

72. The other decreases are small, and need no comment, as they are generally to be accounted for by the fluctuating source of their income.

Revenue of Khalsa and Jagirs shown separately.

Source.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa	6,59,862 10 11	8,28,600 15 3	9,42,246 5 5	9,22,724 8 10	10,11,089 8 3	10,06,049 7 1
Jagirs	1,92,926 14 10	1,70,146 13 2	2,70,469 3 6	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	2,49,884 1 8
Total ...	8,52,789 9 9	9,98,747 12 5	12,12,715 8 11	11,38,003 12 5	12,01,535 9 2	12,55,933 8 9

73. The above statement shows the revenue of my State for Khalsa and Jagirs separately for the past six years.

Comparing this year's figures with those of the previous regime, the total revenue of my State, inclusive of Jagirs, in the last year (1893-94) of my late father's regime was Rs. 8,24,448-1-11 whereas the same rose during the year under report to Rs. 12,55,933-8-9, giving thus an increase of Rs. 4,31,485-6-10 over the former, in spite of the fact that the past inundation was the lowest on record for the last twenty years, and also that part of the year's produce, worth Rs. 1,67,000, was witheld from sale.

74. During the year under report, the number of villages held as Jagirs was 42, out of which 29 are in the hands of members of my family, and 13 are in possession of notables of my State.

As compared with the last year, there was an increase of Rs. 59,438-0-9 in the revenue of the Jagirs, due to high prices which the Jagirdars realised from the sale of their grain.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	1,00,377 7 2	86,404 2 3	80,138 3 9	94,210 3 8
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Cash ...	1,64,727 7 4	97,928 2 4	98,044 4 11	90,731 15 9
	Jagirs.	36,821 1 5	24,916 10 2	17,383 3 7	24,590 8 3
	Total Personal Expenses ...	3,01,925 15 11	2,09,248 14 9	1,95,565 12 3	2,09,532 11 8
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Cash...	79,579 4 7	61,996 5 11	68,225 5 5	69,420 2 5
	Jagirs.	2,33,648 2 1	1,90,362 9 5	1,73,062 13 4	2,25,293 9 5
	Total ...	3,13,227 6 8	2,52,358 15 4	2,41,288 2 9	2,94,713 11 10
	Grand Total ... Cash ...	3,44,684 3 1	2,46,328 10 6	2,46,407 14 1	2,54,362 5 10
	Jagirs.	2,70,469 3 6	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	2,49,884 1 8
	Total ...	6,15,153 6 7	4,61,607 14 1	4,36,853 15 0	5,04,246 7 6
4	Land Revenue	99,065 12 11	1,09,687 13 6	1,11,004 1 9	1,10,545 1 0
5	Forest	6,345 9 6	5,979 1 3	4,972 13 2	3,381 2 2
6	Abkari	1,102 5 10	1,098 3 0	837 7 5	1,051 5 8
7	Taxes	813 4 2	2,664 1 9	3,485 13 5	2,245 13 0
8	Police	53,329 12 5	40,759 13 6	34,648 12 1	36,524 12 2
9	Law and Justice	25,093 2 2	25,693 12 0	20,063 4 1	21,503 1 11
10	Pound Fund	3,402 0 10	3,149 8 9	3,208 8 1	3,337 7 7
11	Pension Fund	12,726 15 0	13,602 7 6	13,356 5 8	12,821 0 5
12	Deposits	29,230 11 2	534 0 11	951 6 2	397 14 9
13	P. W. Department	1,59,899 8 1	1,24,448 1 6	2,00,338 12 7	3,40,784 11 5
14	Educational Department ...	27,904 3 10	49,886 5 6	46,248 4 2	44,756 1 8
15	Military	58,762 6 6	69,804 8 8	63,782 14 2	72,957 2 0
16	Postal Department	3,377 13 9	948 10 8	631 11 8	618 13 2
17	Gardens	6,796 1 2	7,088 14 7	9,540 2 0	10,509 10 2
18	Hospitals	13,516 13 10	14,793 5 0	21,372 5 11	19,312 8 9
19	Stable	25,329 8 9	23,813 1 5	18,795 12 0	24,519 0 7
20	Miscellaneous	822 12 6	2,307 12 1	3,098 1 7	5,428 1 10
21	Takavi	35,552 8 7	48,054 5 8	37,540 10 5	32,898 13 9
22	Advances	6,910 0 0	300 0 0	855 0 0	1,898 0 0
	Total ...	5,74,981 7 0	5,44,613 15 3	5,94,732 2 4	7,45,490 10 0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	11,90,134 13 7	10,06,221 13 4	10,31,586 1 4	12,49,737 1 6

INCREASES.

75. *Personal Expenses, etc.*—Under the head of Personal Expenses, including the maintenance of members of my family, there appears a total increase of Rs. 67,392-8-6 as compared with last year.

Out of this amount must be deducted the sum of Rs. 59,438-0-9, which is an increase in the revenue realised by the Jagirdars on account of the high prices their grain fetched. The balance of Rs. 7,954-7-9 is so small an increase in the expenditure under the above head that it needs no detailed explanation, specially when it is borne in mind that, in this year of scarcity, I had numerous calls on my purse.

76. *Police.*—The increase of Rs. 1,876-0-1 in the expenditure under the above head has been mainly caused by the increase of the Police force, as shown in paragraph 16 of this report.

77. *Law and Justice.*—The rise of Rs. 1,439-13-10 under this head is due to the expenses in connection with Law and Justice being fluctuating.

78. *Public Works Department.*—The increase of Rs. 1,40,445-14-10 under this head is caused by the fact that the excavation of the new canal Faizwah Wado with its distributaries being completed during the year under report, the accounts with the contractors were settled and the last payments made to them during the year just ended.

79. *Military.*—There appears a rise of Rs. 9,174-3-10 under the above head. Not to speak of various minor items, the raising of the infantry force from 183 in the past year to 200 in the present year, as shown in paragraph 15 of this report, and the purchase from Government of four 9-pounder guns for use as saluting ordnance explain the increase above noticed.

80. *Stables.*—The purchase of new carriages and horses and the consequent increase in the establishment explain the rise of Rs. 5,723-4-7 under the above head.

81. *Miscellaneous.*—During the year under report, new tents and "rowtis" were bought for State use. This has therefore brought on the increase of Rs. 2,330-0-3 noticeable under the above head.

82. The increases under the other heads are either small or fluctuating, and call for no particular comment.

DECREASES.

83. *Forests.*—Owing to the fact that less wood-fuel was taken in on the Kotri-Rohri line during the year under report, it was found necessary to reduce the Forest establishment. Hence, there appears a decrease of Rs. 1,591-11-0 under the above head.

84. *Educational Department.*—Under this head, there is a decrease of Rs. 1,492-2-6. As far as the education of my grandsons and grand-nephews and of the children of my subjects is concerned, the expenditure has increased as compared with the past year.

As to the decrease noticed above, it is to be accounted for by the fact that last year, in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 5,000, a sum of Rs. 9,6 .8 was paid by me to the Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam at Karachi. The latter expenditure did not recur during the year under report.

85. *Hospitals.*—This head shows a decrease of Rs. 2,059-13-2 for the year under report, the reason being that the payment for medicines purchased for the present year was not made before the 31st March 1900.

86. *Takavi.*—The decrease of Rs. 4,641-12-8 appearing under the above head is due to the fact that the cultivators had plenty of labour in connection with the improvement of the State canals. As the works were on a large scale, they earned plenty, and hence their demands for Takavi advances were less.

87. The decreases under other heads are small, and require no particular mention.

88. *Remission.*—As the State's share is chiefly levied in kind, no remission is rendered necessary.

89. No salt is manufactured in my State, but the British Government supplies it at a reduced rate for the consumption of my subjects.

90. *Opium.*—Poppy is cultivated in my State on a very limited scale, just sufficient to meet the demand for local consumption only.

91. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling liquor is farmed out to a contractor for three years. The farmer as well as his licensees and my subjects are, on pain of imprisonment, prohibited to import any liquor into British territory. An Abkari establishment is permanently maintained to patrol the borders of my State, and to arrest those who attempt to smuggle this article into British territory.

92. *Stamps.*—No stamps are made in the State.

93. *Duties.*—Neither tolls nor transit duties are levied in my State.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Dispensary.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Civil Hospital, Khairpur ...	68	34,672	34,631	31	3	75	Rs. 16,368-14-7.	95·21
Kot Diji Dispensary ...	80	27,194	27,207	35	6	26		75·00
Dispensary attached to His Highness' Camp ...	...	365	351	6	...	8		2·42
Gambat Dispensary ...	5	18,025	18,007	...	...	23		49·40
Mirwah Dispensary ...	11	1,231	1,192	28	8	14		3·40
Jakhrao Dispensary ...	1	3,352	3,350	...	1	2		9·19
James Hospital for Women.	13	14,442	14,408	25	...	22		39·60
Total ..	178	99,281	99,146	125	18	170		

94. In my last year's report, I had the pleasure of mentioning the opening of the James Hospital for Women at Khairpur, to relieve the suffering amongst the female portion of my subjects who observe purdah.

This year one more medical institution has been added to those previously existing. This is a dispensary attached to my camp. It was opened on the 1st November 1899.

95. The above statement shows that the total attendance of patients at all my medical institutions was 99,459 against 87,211 in the past year, giving thus an increase of 12,248 over the figures of the preceding year. The James Hospital for Women has mainly contributed to this increase. As it was opened in January 1899, I could quote in my last year's report the attendance of patients for three months only, whereas this year the results of its working for the full year under report are given, namely, 13 in-door and 14,442 out-door patients.

96. All the medical institutions in my State continue to grow in popularity, and my subjects manifest increasing confidence in the Western method of treatment and relief afforded by them. All these institutions give both medicines and advice gratis to all.

Both the poor as well as the rich have over and again expressed their gratefulness to me for the good which these free medical institutions are doing to them, and it makes me feel happy to know that my subjects appreciate my efforts as tending to relieve their suffering and conferring upon them real and substantial benefits.

These institutions have become so popular that people of the adjoining British villages come to them for relief, and they are treated on the same footing as my own subjects.

97. The hospitals as well as the dispensaries are well provided with fresh medicines, instruments and all the other requisites.

This year I obtained all the medicines required for them from the Bombay Government Medical Stores Depôt. I wish to express here my thanks to Government for kindly extending to my State the privilege of obtaining the supplies of medicines required from its Medical Stores Depôt.

98. My Medical staff continues to be the same as in the past year, except that a new Assistant-Surgeon has been appointed to the Kot Diji Dispensary, as his predecessor was raised to the post of Naib-Vazir, which he fills with credit.

99. The year under report was a healthy one, as the inundation of 1899 was low. Consequently, the country was hardly flooded, and was therefore not subject to malaria.

100. The Veterinary Dispensary which was established at Khairpur in 1894 is flourishing and doing as useful work as the other institutions in my State. During the year under report, there were 4,593 patients to whom relief was given there as compared with 4,841 last year, showing thus for the present year a decrease of 248, which is not a large falling-off.

I am glad that I opened the above institution in the very first year of my regime, for in a country which derives its main source of wealth from agriculture, the establishment of a Veterinary institution becomes a matter of necessity, as without it there cannot well be healthy cattle, and agricultural operations are sure to suffer.

101. The cost of the maintenance of the above institution was Rs. 959-14-1 during the year under report as compared with Rs. 1,027-1-7 in the past year. This is exclusive of the cost of medicines and instruments, which are supplied to the institution from the Civil Hospital.

All animals are treated and horses castrated free of charge.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	1,371	2,200	829	...
Deaths	941	1,329	388	...

102. The statistics given above are compiled from the reports furnished by Village officers. Strict accuracy, however, cannot be attached to them; but steps are being taken to secure more reliable and exact returns.

103. The above statement shows that, as compared with last year, the number of births and deaths has increased by 829 and 388, respectively, during the year under report. These increases are in my opinion due to more correct registration.

VACCINATION.

Operations by whom performed.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1898-99	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1899-1900.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900
Vaccinator, Khairpur ...	1,605	1,632	1,586	1,624	19	8
„ Gambat ...	1,859	1,862	1,729	1,796	130	66
„ Mirwah ...	866	976	810	877	56	99
„ „ in Wiho	...	396	...	391	...	5
„ Nara ...	773	888	692	832	81	56
Candidate Vaccinator ...	...	558	...	547	...	11
Total ...	5,103	6,312	4,817	6,067	286	245

104. There are four Vaccinators in the State, besides one Candidate Vaccinator, who was employed during the year under report, at the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, in order to assist the Taluka Vaccinators in completing their work and to carry on their duties, when any of them falls ill or goes on leave.

105. The talukas of Khairpur, Gambat and Nara have one Vaccinator each, but the Mirwah Taluka, being divided during the year under report into two talukas, *viz.*, Mirwah and Veho, these have between them one Vaccinator only.

The work of all the Vaccinators in the State is supervised by the Inspector of Sind Vaccination and the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

With a view to facilitate the work of the Vaccinators, it is made obligatory upon the Mukhtyarkars and other Village officers, as well as upon headmen and Mukhis, to render to them every possible assistance, and also to impress upon the people the fact that vaccination affords protection against small-pox.

106. During the year under report, there was no small-pox in the State to speak of.

The greatest care is taken to keep towns and villages thoroughly tidy and clean.

The total cost of the establishment under the above head was Rs. 1,984-12-1 during the year under report.

107. As shown in the above statement, the number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 6,312 as compared with 5,103 in the previous year, giving thus an increase of 1,209 for the present year. This rise in the figures is due chiefly to the employment of the Candidate Vaccinator above referred to and also to good work being done in the Mirwah and Veho Talukas.

108. *Plague.*—During the prevalence of Plague in Karachi, I caused the utmost vigilance to be maintained and strict precautions to be taken against arrivals from that city in the State limits.

On the 31st March 1899, I received a telegram from the Political Agent, intimating to me the occurrence of Plague cases at Hyderabad, Sind. I at once adopted the necessary precautionary measures against arrivals from that city, in order to prevent the importation of Plague into my State. It was due to these precautions that, with the exception of one imported case from Karachi that terminated fatally at Gambat, there was no other Plague case in the State, either imported or indigenous, and so by the grace of God my State has up to this time remained free from Plague or any other epidemic disease.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

109. In the old regime, there existed only 7 schools, attended by about 200 boys, and there was no school at all for girls.

110. As to the work done in this direction during my regime, it is illustrated by the statement given below :—

Year.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1894-95	45	1,175	81	1,256
1895-96	87	2,432	147	2,579
1896-97	117	3,533	325	3,858
1897-98	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-99	109	3,535	393	3,928
1899-1900	124	4,190	414	4,604

Since my installation, I have opened in all parts of my State numerous primary schools, with one Technical School at my capital (Khairpur), which imparts instruction in five different crafts. During the year under report, the number of schools in my State was 124 against 109 in the previous year. They were attended by 414 girls and 4,190 boys, the latter including 175 boys receiving instruction at the Technical School, but drawn from the Khairpur Primary School.

The total number of boys and girls on the rolls on the 31st March 1900 was 4,604 as compared with 3,928 in the past year, giving thus an increase of 676 pupils for the year under report.

Besides the schools shown above, there are two Anglo-Vernacular Schools conducted by private enterprise at Khairpur and its suburb, and teaching up to the fifth standard. They receive an annual grant from my State.

111. I myself take the deepest interest in the education of the young, and annually inspect and examine some of the schools personally.

A competent Educational Inspector has been appointed to look after the schools, and all the Revenue officials of my State, including my Vazir, interest themselves very keenly in educational matters.

112. A grandson and two grand-nephews of mine are at present receiving their education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore, and I am glad to say that the reports of the College authorities speak well of their conduct and give excellent results of the progress made by them in their studies.

113. With a view to have their intellectual, moral, and physical education well supervised and promoted, I appointed during the year under report a worthy European gentleman, Mr. V. H. Wilson, as their tutor, with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

It gives me great pleasure to state here that Mr. Wilson is evincing very keen interest in the education of the boys committed to his charge, and taking the utmost pains for their improvement.

I am happy at having selected him as their tutor, as I feel sure that, under his care and supervision, they will be greatly benefited in every respect.

114. My three other grandsons are taught at home, under special tutors, both in English and the vernacular. Side by side with their intellectual education, care is also taken to develop their physique, and they are exercised in physical drill both morning and evening.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Records.*

115. The records of the State during the old regime were both irregular and confused, but they are now being put in order, and those of the present regime are carefully preserved in a systematic manner.

(*b*) *Wild Boars.*

116. In the old regime, to kill wild beasts was made a great offence. The people were therefore at their mercy, as they were not allowed to use any means of defence against them. But I have made the following concession to my subjects, namely, that all wild and vicious animals trespassing upon their fields, villages or houses may be exterminated. They avail themselves fully of this privilege, and consider it as a great boon.

(c) *Cattle Breeding.*

Name of Station.	Horse Stallions.	Donkey Stallions.
Khairpur	1	1
Gambat	...	1
Thari (head-quarters of Mirwah Taluka).	1	1

117. There are in the State stables two horse and three donkey stallions, distributed as shown on the margin.

The number will be gradually increased as the people here evince more interest in getting their mares covered by State stallions.

The number of coverings by them rose from 48 and 42 of the preceding year to 70 and 64 respectively during the year under report, and it appears from enquiries made that the results of most of the above coverings have proved satisfactory. The people here are not so enthusiastic as in British territory or in Baluchistan for the improvement of the quality of their live stock. Better results, however, are anticipated in course of time, of which the increase shown above in the number of this year's coverings affords a sure indication.

RAILWAYS.

118. The Kotri-Rohri line, which passes through my State has mixed trains running daily on it. In addition to these, local trains are run between Khairpur and Jacobabad, to and fro, since the 1st January 1900.

My subjects, who make much use of the line, regard it as a great boon, for they fully appreciate the advantages which the connection of Khairpur with the great Railway system of India brings to them.

119. It may not be out of place if I observe here that, a little more than six years ago, my subjects had almost none of the advantages which modern civilisation confers and tend to the use and conveniences of life.

120. But during the six years of my regime I have placed, or caused to be placed, within their reach all those boons which are enjoyed by the British subjects and the rayats of the most advanced Native States.

My subjects now enjoy the blessings resulting from the connection of my State with the Imperial Postal, Telegraph, and the Railway systems of India. I have also given to them free medical institutions, free primary education, including technical, Police protection, impartial and speedy justice, good roads, and numerous other facilities, in all directions.

I may also add that, as people found that after my installation peace, combined with security of life and property, reigned in my State, trade also began to augment and flourish here.

Private enterprise, too, which ever follows in the wake of security of life and property guaranteed by law and justice, has also increased, and there are now existing in my State horse conveyances, machines for manufacturing ærated waters, etc. Last but not least, under my encouragement and patronage, an ice factory has been established at my capital, Khairpur, and the ice turned out by it is of such good quality that it is daily exported even to Shikarpur and Jacobabad.

During the trying summer months here, this article is welcomed by my subjects not as a superfluous luxury, but as a great boon.

121. In conclusion, I am very glad to say that my elder and dutiful son, Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, has been constant in his attachment to me. Such is his filial devotion to me that he always accompanies me, exercising the most

unremitting care for my well-being and safety. With his keen intelligence and sound judgment, he has been usefully assisting me in the administration of my State, and he always strives to show his loyalty to the British Government.

122. I have now the pleasure of submitting my Administration Report for the sixth year of my regime, which has been already completed.

I feel quite sanguine that, on its perusal, Government will consider that the administration of my State for the year under report has been as prosperous and successful as in the previous years of my regime, in spite of the fact that the past inundation was a very low one.

It is but just that I should reiterate here, what I have already expressed in my previous reports, namely, that the success of my administration is mainly due to the exertions of my faithful Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., who, from the very commencement of his service under me, has been working here with untiring energy, and has been not only loyally carrying out my orders, but, with his enlightened experience and sound judgment, effecting in my State, with my approval, various improvements on the lines of modern progress.

I am therefore very grateful to Government for having kindly lent me his services at the very outset of my administration.

Khan Saheb Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg Muhammad Baka Beg, Nazim of Police.
Khan Saheb Nur Muhammad Taj Muhammad, Mukhtyarkar, Acting as Peshkar-Vazir.
Khan Saheb Habibulah Kadir Baksh, Mukhtyarkar.
Rai Saheb Menghraj Tharumal, Mukhtyarkar.

123. I am also glad to express here my satisfaction at the thoroughly efficient manner in which those marginally named, whose services have been kindly lent to me by Government, performed their duties.

Dr. Farzand Ali, L. M. & S., Naib-Vazir.
Khan Saheb Muhammad Husein Khan, Revenue Secretary.
Sayad Mafuz Ali, B.A., Judicial Secretary.
A. Joseph D'Souza, B.A., Confidential Secretary.

124. Besides the above, there are four other officers who are holding important positions in my State, and whose names are shown on the margin.

Though they are directly employed by me, yet they are residents of British territory, and I have the pleasure to record here that they have given me entire satisfaction in the performance of their duties, and are doing their best to carry on their work with zeal, ability and honesty.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, Talpur, G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

Khairpur State, 2nd July 1900.

APPENDIX I.

Political relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Money or in Men.		Estimated Population of 1891.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Duties levied, or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufactures and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
								Rs. a. p.			
Khairpur ...	...	...	131,937	124	4,604	6,312	Malarial Fever, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Conjunctivitis, Otorrhœa.	Jagirs. 2,49,884 1 8 Khalsa. 10,06,049 7 1	363	...	Fuller's Earth, Chaneha (Sulphate of Soda), Cotton, Wool, Grain, Seeds, Ghi, Tobacco, Indigo, Cloth, Leather, Ivory Work, Swords, Metal Work, Cutlery, Cotton, Silken and Woollen Work, Lacquered Wood Work.

J. SLADEN,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

KADIRDAD, C. I. E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their Families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male Heirs or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E., Baluch, son of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Kila Ahmadabad *alias* Kot Diji.	Ruler of Khairpur State.	Talpur Baluch, Muhammadan.	65 years ...	Privately in his town.	Administers his State.	Has ...	Not necessary.	Has ...	2 sons.
2	Mir Ahmad Ali Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	43 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary F. C. Magistrate and Civil Judge.	...	...	Has ...	1 son.
3	Mir Imam Baksh Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	43 years...	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	...	...	Has ...	3 sons
4	Mir Muhammad Murad Khan son of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	35 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
5	Mir Ghulam Husein Khan son of Mir Jan Muhammad Khan, and nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Khairpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	44 years...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	Has ..	2 sons.

N. B.—In addition to the stipendiary officials of the State, the above four young Mirs are the principal members of His Highness' Court as well.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G.C.I.E.,
Ruler, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Division of Territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns with Population. Head-quarters town.	Chief towns with Population. Population.	No. of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue. Land.	State Revenue. Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	Khairpur ...	6,240	870	9	8	18	4·75	...			
Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	Thari ...	1,017	194	2	2	20	10·25	...			
Wiho ...	...	...	...	...	Chang ...	500	175	2	2	33	5·15	...			
Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	Gambat ...	3,584	35	2	2	25	6·50	...			
Nara ...	...	...	...	...	Jakhrao ...	585	240	1	2	100	27·0	...	Rs. 1,01,515-7-5.	Rs. 9,87,047-7-7.	Rs. 12,55,933-8-9.
	...	...	6,109	131,937	...	...	1,014	16	16	...	...	170	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States ... ... Khairpur State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population in 1891. Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years. Male.	Children under 15 years. Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians. Europeans.	Christians. East Indians or other mixed Races.	Christians. Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male Agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators, and Agricultural labourers.	Total Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur.	Khairpur.	45,032	44,620	38,736	28,113	20,468	131,937	21·60	47	...	1	28,214	103,633	...	...	...	686	46,100	27,633	Sindhi & Persian.	Emigrated 800. Immigrated 2,500.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men. Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died. In action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted &c.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Details of the force at the end of the year. No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Fighting Men.	Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
Cavalry ...	151	10	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	8	153	Rs. 72,877-3-0.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Infantry ...	183	50	...	1	1	...	32	200	...	*44	...	5	17	178	
	336	60	...	1	1	...	32	363	...	44	...	5	25	333	...

* Out of 44 guns, 15 are out of use. 4 were purchased from Government during the present year to serve as saluting ordnance.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By Money Reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
		Rs.	Rs.							
Nazim, Police...	1	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chief Constable.	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " ...	6	40	240	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jamadars ...	7	30	210	...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Dafadars ...	4	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowars ...	55	20	1,100	2	1	...	1	1	4	...
" ...	4	15	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Camel Sowars..	7	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naique ...	1	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoys ...	4	9	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
" ...	61	8	488	3	2	...	3	...	2	...
" ...	2	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Munshi ...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" ...	3	20	60	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
" ...	8	15	120	...	...	...	2	...	8	...
" ...	3	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
	170	...	2,980	5	3	...	10	1	33	...

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Police in Khairpur State during the year 1899-1900.

Name of the State.	Number of Offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khairpur...	244	267	305	343	305	342	252	299	30	30	82·62	87·17	82·62	87·43

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Khairpur State during the year 1899-1900.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of stolen Property.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khairpur ...	7,749 10 1	13,203 3 7	4,030 12 7	3,120 1 4	52·01	23·64

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of

the year

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Cases.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1899.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter VIII.											
1	Offences against public tranquillity, Ss. 143-160.	1	1	2	2	...	19	13	...	13	...	...
	Chapter IX.											
2	Offences by public servants Ss. 161-171.	....	5	5	3	2	7	2	...	2	..	...
	Chapter X.											
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 172-190	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XI.											
4	False evidence, Ss. 191-229	...	11	11	10	1	15	8	1	5	...	...
	Chapter XIV.											
5	Public nuisance, Ss. 269-294 ...	...	7	7	6	1	7	6	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVI.											
6	Murder, S. 302	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...
7	Culpable homicide, S. 304 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
8	Attempt to murder, S. 307 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
9	Hurt, Ss. 323-338	3	118	121	121	...	236	13	...	3	...	2
10	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Ss. 341-348.	...	3	3	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
11	Criminal force and assault, Ss. 352-358.	...	33	33	32	1	65	7	...	5	...	2
12	Kidnapping and abducting, Ss. 363-374.	...	58	58	57	1	78	61	...	46	...	6
13	Rape, S. 376	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	1
	Chapter XVII.											
14	Theft, Ss. 379-382	5	108	113	110	3	154	139	...	68	...	54
15	Robbery, Ss. 392-394	...	4	4	4	...	6	5	...	3	...	2
16	Criminal misappropriation of property, Ss. 403-405.	...	73	73	73	...	86	80	...	12	...	5
17	Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 406-409.	1	3	4	3	1	5	3	...	2	...	...
18	Receiving stolen property, Ss. 411-414.	2	9	11	11	...	16	7	...	4	...	3
19	Mischief, Ss. 426-440	...	6	6	6	...	9	5	...	1	...	...
20	Criminal trespass, Ss. 441-456..	...	27	27	27	...	33	19	...	10	...	8
21	House-breaking by night and theft, Ss. 457 and 380.	....	13	13	13	...	22	14	...	9	...	5
22	House-breaking by night, Ss. 457-458.	...	5	5	4	1	6	5	....	3	...	2
	Chapter XVIII.											
23	Forgery, Ss. 463-465 ...	....	2	2	1	1	5	1	....	...	...	...
	Chapter XX.											
24	Offences relating to marriage, Ss. 493-498.	...	18	18	17	1	26	17	...	12	...	1
	Chapter XXI.											
25	Defamation, Ss. 499-502 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..

IX.

Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpûr State during 1899-1900.

SENTENCED TO						TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT									
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	REMARKS.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 under trial.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 under trial.
2	...	8	6	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	Do.
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
8	...	13	223	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	57	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	Do.
9	...	61	16	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	21	8	...	...	Do.
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
17	...	139	11	...	...	20	11	8	32	29	21	...	...	1	3 under trial; 1 escaped.
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	
63	...	80	6	...	...	...	1	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 under trial.
...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	
4	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	19	14	...	...	...	...	1	10	6	1	...	...	...	
...	...	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1 under trial.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 under trial.
4	...	17	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	1 under trial.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Cases.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1899-1900.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1899.	Committed during the year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter XXII.											
26	Criminal intimidation, Ss. 503-510.	2	32	34	34	...	41	2	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XXIII.											
27	Attempt to commit offences, Ss. 511 and 379.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
28	S. 55, Chapter V, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
29	S. 106, Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
30	Ss. 107, 109 and 110, Chapter VIII, Cr. P. Code.	...	39	39	39	...	44	36	...	36	...	...
31	S. 488, Chapter XXXVI, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	7	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
32	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871	...	3	3	3	...	6	1	...	...	...	...
33	Act II of 1878 (Arms Act) ...	...	2	2	2	..	2	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act V of 1895 (Abkari) ...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
35	Act II of 1896 against Military Fugitives.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...
36	Act I of 1896, Game Preserve Act.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	1
37	Gambling Act II of 1897 ...	...	2	2	2	...	10	9	...	...	...	...
38	Act V of 1897, Ijara Act ...	10	...	10	10	...	13	3	...	...	...	...
39	Act II of 1898, requiring that the arrival of outside guests be reported to the Police by those who receive them.	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
40	Act VI of 1898 (Ijara Act) ...	...	18	18	18	...	18	9	...	...	...	...
41	Act II of 1899 (Labourers Act).	...	5	5	4	1	12	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act of 1899, to regulate the trade of hides.	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
43	Irrigation Act of 1899 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		27	631	658	642	16	*978	482	3	240	...	92

*41 of last year,
937 of the year under report.

IX—*continued.*

SENTENCED TO			Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2	...	2	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	36	8	...	...	...	...	1	15	20	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 under trial.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
147	...	482	474	...	...	23	16	25	103	95	57	12	1	3	21 under trial; 1 escaped.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Khairpur State during the year 1899-1900.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year.
			Remaining at the end of the year.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1898-99.	1899-1900						
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sessions Court	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	1	5	...	...	1
District Magistrate	19	15	*2	20	2	3	3	...	29	30	...	14	16	...	...	...
Assistant Sessions Judge ...	2	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	6	...	1	...
Additional Sessions Judge ...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	1
Nazim Adalat, 1st Class Magistrate	16	18	2	3	11	21	1	...	47	38	16	7	15	...	...	...
Naib Vazir, 1st Class Magistrate	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naib Vazir, 2nd Class Magistrate	*3	19	...	17	...	19	...	..	6	36	22	1	13	...	...	...
Sub-Divisional Magistrate ...	4	36	...	56	4	2	2	...	8	64	...	13	51	...	...	...
Mutsadi, 1st Class Magistrate ...	120	104	14	33	18	87	7	3	179	162	82	29	50	...	...	1
Naib Mutsadi, 2nd Class Magistrate	50	11	...	3	...	10	...	...	90	13	...	10	3	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur, 1st Class Magistrate	10	91	†1	64	1	37	12	2	22	117	...	38	72	...	...	7
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate..	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Munshi, Khairpur, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	53	...	11	...	19	38	...	...	68	1	19	43	...	...	...
Do. 3rd Class Magistrate ..	16	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	24	8	...	7	1	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Gambat, 1st Class Magistrate	88	46	1	44	5	3	...	1	150	54	12	...	36	...	...	6
Mukhtyarkar, Gambat, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	14	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	22	7	1	14	...	...	...
Head Munshi, Gambat, 3rd Class Magistrate	51	63	13	3	...	107	...	...	91	123	78	27	18	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah, 1st Class Magistrate	37	25	...	7	...	21	9	...	46	37	...	19	18	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah, 2nd Class Magistrate	1	12	...	14	...	6	...	...	1	20	...	8	12	...	...	...
Head Munshi, Mirwah, 2nd Class Magistrate	66	...	‡...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Head Munshi, Mirwah, 3rd Class Magistrate	2	11	...	7	...	9	...	...	2	16	...	8	8	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Wiho, 2nd Class Magistrate	...	20	§3	4	...	4	...	13	...	24	...	7	16	...	...	1
Head Munshi, Wiho, 3rd Class Magistrate	...	9	...	2	...	14	1	...	...	17	...	13	4	...	...	...
Mukhtyarkar, Naro, 1st Class Magistrate	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Do. 2nd Class Magistrate ...	8	25	2	14	5	15	1	4	11	41	18	...	21	...	...	2
Head Munshi, Naro, 3rd Class Magistrate	3	4	...	5	...	3	...	...	3	8	3	...	5	...	...	...
Special 1st Class Magistrate ...	21	42	...	4	57	...	...	...	40	61	...	12	47	...	...	2
	594	631	41	339	106	395	74	23	956	978	230	235	482	...	1	21

* These 2 were transferred from Mukhtyarkar of Khairpur, 1st Class Magistrate's Court.

† Out of the balance of 3 shown last year, 2 were transferred to District Magistrate, hence one only.

‡ 3 were shown last year as balance, but they were all transferred to Mukhtyarkar of Wiho.

§ These were transferred from Head Munshi, Mirwah's Court.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,

Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year **1899-1900.**

State.	Tribunal.	No. of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further Inquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Khairpur ...	High Court	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Court	43	1	...	1	...	19	69	17	36	5	7	3	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2
	District Magistrate	18	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	5	...	14	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
	Additional Sessions Judge ...	44	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	29	...	15	...	14	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
		110	1	2	1	2	21	113	19	72	5	37	3	34	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	3		

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jails in Khairpur State during the year 1899-1900.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners			Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among convicts in the Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs. a. p.	
Kot Diji ...	451	220	231	488	451	186·57	222·72	238	.....	3 died.
Khairpur ...	116	19	97	97	116	26·28	32·95	28	.....	
	567	239	328	585	567	212·85	255·67	266	16,559 12 6	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work: Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		SUITS FILED IN 1899-1900.									SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1899-1900.					AVERAGE DURATION.			
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value.	Suits regarding houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex-parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11					12			13
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant District Judge.	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	1,042 0 0	...	11	1	All these 8 were transferred from Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah's Court.
4	Subordinate Judge.	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Nazim Adalat ...	31	22	147	119	178	141	155	111	23	30	16,537 3 1	8	79	32	59	57	3	...	...	4	42	3	62	12,326 7 1	...	4	12	Out of balance of 23 shown last year, one was transferred to Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur, hence 22.
6	Mutsadi ...	8	13	200	262	208	275	195	263	13	12	8,456 12 10	3	246	13	244	15	2	1	...	19	139	6	99	6,920 0 10	...	1	4	
7	Naib Mutsadi ...	...	...	...	74	...	74	...	73	...	1	891 9 7	...	74	...	74	...	...	...	...	2	54	2	15	841 9 7	...	...	20	
8	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur.	13	5	79	14	92	19	88	16	4	3	1,139 6 9	...	5	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	5	4	7	1,282 2 9	...	5	4	Out of these 5, one was transferred to this Court from Nazim Adalat.
9	Head Munshi, Khairpur.	11	6	187	234	198	240	192	212	6	28	7,197 14 10	...	231	8	227	7	...	...	...	6	106	77	23	6,449 14 3	...	2	3	
10	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat.	2	3	5	5	7	8	4	2	3	6	1,309 13 10	1	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	597 12 1	...	2	5	
11	Head Munshi, Gambat.	32	16	161	142	193	158	177	141	16	17	2,974 5 4	...	138	4	136	6	...	...	...	19	84	29	9	3,584 1 2	...	1	11	
12	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah.	10	1	8	3	13	4	4	3	9	1	146 0 0	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	77 0 0	...	4	...	Out of the balance of 9 shown last year, 8 were transferred to the Court of Assistant District Judge, hence 1 only.
13	Head Munshi, Mirwah.	2	...	7	16	9	16	9	13	...	3	416 4 0	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	326 7 0	...	1	5	
14	Mukhtyarkar, Wiho.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	Head Munshi, Wiho.	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	...	1	122 11 1	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	112 11 1	...	...	9	
16	Mukhtyarkar, Naro.	2	2	114	27	116	29	114	29	2	...	540 8 3	...	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	1	16	9	3	735 13 3	...	1	5	
		112	76	903	904	1,015	980	939	878	76	102	39,732 9 7	12	831	61	799	99	5	1	...	53	465	134	226	34,295 15 1	...	...	...	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work : Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of opening Balance for 1899-1900.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of 1899-1900.			Remarks.
		1898-99.	1899-1900.		1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Value for 1899-1900.	Below six months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	Sub-Judge	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Nazim Adalat	30	41	3,007 13 6	61	40	5,342 7 0	91	81	8,350 4 6	50	46	3,112 0 10	41	35	5,238 3 8	12	11	12	
3	Mutsadi	9	10	610 14 11	53	81	1,974 13 4	62	91	2,585 12 3	52	84	2,428 1 7	10	7	157 10 8	5	2	...	
4	Naib Mutsadi	...	...	...	...	12	125 13 3	...	12	125 13 3	...	10	113 1 4	...	2	12 11 11	2	...	...	
5	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur ...	...	11	935 13 6	12	9	935 3 4	12	20	1,871 0 10	1	4	1,096 7 4	11	16	774 9 6	5	...	11	
6	Head Munshi, Khairpur ...	...	8	445 13 10	25	16	488 2 3	25	24	934 0 1	17	24	934 0 1	8	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Mukhtyarkar, Nara	2	1	520 3 0	8	7	249 7 8	10	8	769 10 8	9	6	220 15 8	1	2	548 11 0	1	...	1	
9	Head Munshi, Gambat ...	...	1	7 1 0	5	26	735 15 5	5	27	743 0 5	4	8	204 14 5	1	19	538 2 0	7	11	1	
		55	72	5,527 11 9	167	191	9,851 14 3	222	263	15,379 10 0	150	182	8,109 9 3	72	81	7,270 0 9	32	24	25	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Number.	Sub-registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Mukhtyarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	23	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	55	Rs. a. p. 2,834 10 0	Rs. a. p. 5,800 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Mukhtyarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	54	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	25	11,022 3 3	7,832 10 3	...	...	...	...
3	Mukhtyarkar, Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mukhtyarkar, Wiho ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mukhtyarkar, Nara ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	77	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	80	13,856 13 3	13,632 10 3	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1899-1900.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other quadrupeds.									Ploughs		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khairpur ...	23,453	18,885	501	6,177	1,711	2,435	118	5,443	41,230	12,751	...	30	3,625

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue—				
	Khalsa	*7,51,935 9 0*	*7,37,163 5 11*	...	*14,772 3 1*
	Jagirs	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*59,438 0 9*	...
		9,42,381 9 11	9,87,047 7 7	44,665 13 8	...
2	Forest	49,198 3 7	26,982 14 2	...	22,215 5 5
3	Abkari	72,418 8 0	1,00,070 2 8	27,651 10 8	...
4	Taxes	53,477 0 2	69,782 2 8	16,305 2 6	...
5	Registration . .	695 1 1	672 1 6	...	22 15 7
6	Law and Justice ...	11,255 5 8	9,889 14 7	...	1,365 7 1
7	Pound Fund ...	5,695 11 0	5,599 12 2	...	95 14 10
8	Deposits	397 14 9	5,132 12 10	4,734 14 1	...
9	Public Works Department	795 15 11	1,575 8 10	779 8 11	...
10	Postal Department ...	0 9 0	0 6 6	...	0 2 6
11	Gardens	1,854 14 6	2,570 0 11	715 2 5	...
12	Fishery	2,075 9 0	4,676 14 8	2,601 5 8	...
13	Stables	... ...	15 3 9	15 3 9	...
14	Miscellaneous ...	13,006 10 11	5,962 6 9	...	7,044 4 2
15	Takavi	46,472 7 8	35,586 15 2	...	10,885 8 6
16	Permanent Advances ...	1,810 0 0	368 12 0	...	1,441 4 0
		12,01,535 9 2	12,55,933 8 9	54,397 15 7	...
	Khalsa ...	*10,11,089 8 3*	*10,06,049 7 1*	...	*5,040 1 2*
	Jagirs ...	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*59,438 0 9*	...

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	80,138 3 9	94,210 3 8	14,071 15 11	...
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity. — *Cash* ...	*98,044 4 11*	*90,731 15 9*	...	*7,312 5 2*
	Jagirs ...	*17,383 3 7*	*24,590 8 3*	*7,207 4 7*	...
	Total Personal Expenses...	1,95,565 12 3	2,09,532 11 8	13,966 15 5	...
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. — *Cash* ...	*68,225 5 5*	*69,420 2 5*	*1,194 13 0*	...
	Jagirs ...	*1,73,062 13 4*	*2,25,293 9 5*	*52,230 12 1*	...
		2,41,288 2 9	2,94,713 11 10	53,425 9 1	...
	GRAND TOTAL — *Cash* ...	*2,46,407 14 1*	*2,54,362 5 10*	*7,954 7 9*	...
	Jagirs ...	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*59,438 0 9*	...
		4,36,853 15 0	5,04,246 7 6	67,392 8 6	...
4	Land Revenue ...	1,11,004 1 9	1,10,545 1 0	...	459 0 9
5	Forests	4,972 13 2	3,381 2 2	...	1,591 11 0
6	Abkari	837 7 5	1,051 5 8	213 14 3	...
7	Taxes	3,485 13 5	2,245 13 0	...	1,240 0 5
8	Police	34,648 12 1	36,524 12 2	1,876 0 1	...
9	Law and Justice ...	20,063 4 1	21,503 1 11	1,439 13 10	...
10	Pound Fund ...	3,208 8 1	3,337 7 7	128 15 6	...
11	Pension Fund ...	13,356 5 8	12,821 0 5	...	535 5 3
12	Deposits ...	951 6 2	397 14 9	...	553 7 5
13	Public Works Department	2,00,338 12 7	3,40,784 11 5	1,40,445 14 10	...
14	Educational Department.	46,248 4 2	44,756 1 8	...	1,492 2 6
15	Military Fund ...	63,782 14 2	72,957 2 0	9,174 3 10	...
16	Postal Department ...	631 11 8	618 13 2	...	12 14 6
17	Gardens	9,540 2 0	10,509 10 2	969 8 2	...
18	Hospitals	21,372 5 11	19,312 8 9	...	2,059 13 2
19	Stable Expenses ...	18,795 12 0	24,519 0 7	5,723 4 7	...
20	Miscellaneous ...	3,098 1 7	5,428 1 10	2,330 0 3	...
21	Takavi	37,540 10 5	32,898 13 9	...	4,641 12 8
22	Advances	855 0 0	1,898 0 0	1,043 0 0	...
	Total ...	5,94,732 2 4	7,45,490 10 0	1,50,758 7 8	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,31,586 1 4	12,49,737 1 6	2,18,151 0 2	...
	Cash ...	*8,41,140 0 5*	*9,99,852 15 10*	*1,58,712 15 5*	...
	Jagirs ...	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*59,438 0 9*	...

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

No. 502 of 1901.

Political Department.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 13th August 1901.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for 1900-1901, received under the Political Agent's endorsement No. 6608, dated 15th July 1901.

Forwarded.

2. The important event of the year 1900-1901 in the history of the Khairpur State will undoubtedly be the determination of a permanent boundary line in the bed of the River Indus between the State and British territory and the cession to Government of the large triangular area of territory at the head of the Jamrao Canal.

3. The extension of cultivation and the reduction in the waste area made satisfactory progress, but the revenue was reduced by the partial failure of the kharif crops from a disease which is known in Sind as "khasi" ("khas" literally means "barren"), a blight.

4. His Highness is justly proud of the way in which crime is kept down and security of life and property enjoyed by his subjects. Justice is no doubt meted out in the State with less rigidity and less interference from Judicial authorities than in British territory, and the result is a percentage of 80 convictions, which must afford a material discouragement to criminals.

5. The improvements effected in the irrigation of the State, especially of its main-canal, the Mir Wah, and the construction of bridges over large canals are due to the initiation of His Highness's Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E.

6. The abolition by His Highness of the petty dues on articles exported by the State is a measure which testifies to the advance in his views regarding the administration of his State.

7. His Highness's personal expenditure and that on the maintenance of his family has increased. His liberality is, indeed, unbounded, and his support of public causes is well exemplified by his grant of half a lakh to the Calcutta and Sind Memorials to the late Empress and Rs. 25,000 to the Memorial now being raised in honour of the late Commissioner, Sir Evan James, the greater part of his contribution to which is assigned to the endowment of the Muhammadan College at Karachi.

8. Undoubtedly, the Khairpur State is making material and, it is to be hoped, moral progress also, creditable alike to the will of its Chief and the work of his able Vazir.

R. GILES,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Bombay.

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No. 6603 OF 1901.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Agent's Office,
Sukkur, 15th July 1901.

Annual Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1900-1901.

Submitted to the Commissioner in Sind.

2. It will be noticed that, while the skeleton form of the report prescribed by Government in their Resolution No. 5700 of the 26th August has been adhered to, the report itself has, in accordance with the wishes of Government, been very considerably abridged.

3. The year has been again characterised by a number of notable improvements in the administration, but there has been a slight check in the hitherto continuous advance in the prosperity of the State—a fact due to the partial failure of the kharif crop, particularly of the extensively grown "til" crops. The rabi prospects at the time the report was written were, however, excellent.

4. The Police force has been yet further strengthened. The results of this work as regards the recovery of stolen property show a remarkable improvement, the percentage of recoveries having been more than doubled, though this may partly be accounted for by the fact that the value of the property stolen this year is only one-third of last year's figures. The proportion of convictions to arrests still continues to be satisfactorily high.

5. Civil litigation is on the increase—not an altogether satisfactory tendency, although the report attributes it to the greater confidence which the administration of Civil justice now inspires.

6. Commendable activity has been displayed in the irrigation department of the administration, and His Highness is to be heartily congratulated on the remarkable success which has attended the well-considered and well-executed projects of his Vazir. The conversion of the Mir Wah, the chief canal of the State, into a perennial canal, giving rabi "flow" irrigation in the hitherto arid tracts, well known to the undersigned, lying to the east of the Naushahro Division, is an engineering achievement of no small merit. The general prosperity and the revenues of the State will be permanently benefited by the great change which has been effected in this direction.

7. Among administrative improvements may be noticed the substitution, for the old system under which salt used to be sold to the public, of a system corresponding to the one in force in British India, and the abolition of the duties which have for many years been levied on all exports from Khairpur.

Another feature of the year has been the demarcation of the rectified boundary as a substitute for the former ever-changing river boundary between the State and British territory.

8. The State expenditure has exceeded the revenue by Rs. 78,000, His Highness' personal expenditure having been increased to the extent of Rs. 26,000. The jagirs allotted for the maintenance of the members of the ruling family annually absorb more than two lakhs of revenue.

9. The total of Takavi advances made this year is more than the double of last year's advances. These advances are made free of all demand on account of interest, and, as the sums allotted amounted to some Rs. 74,000,

their beneficial effects must be considerable, and will do much to promote the extension of cultivation which is now taking place throughout the State.

10. Education has made a distinct advance, the number both of schools and pupils having increased appreciably. It is unfortunate, however, that, in consequence of delicate health, one of His Highness' grand nephews should have had to be withdrawn from the Aitchison College, thereby losing the advantages of the excellent tutelage of Mr. W. H. Wilson, whose influence over the two young Mirs who continue to be under his care has been productive of the most encouraging results.

11. His Highness has more than ever distinguished himself this year by the munificence of his donations in support of various public causes. His contributions of half a lakh to the Calcutta and the Sind Memorials and of a quarter of a lakh to the "James Memorial Fund" are instances of his public spirited generosity.

12. Once again, it is the Political Agent's pleasant duty to call attention to the valuable services rendered to the State by the Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E. His Highness gives his Vazir the entire credit for the most important achievement of the past year—the conversion of the Mir Wah referred to above.

The relations subsisting between the State and the British authorities have been as usual of the most cordial character.

J. L. RIEU,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

No. 293 OF 1901.

Khairpur State,
1st July 1901.

From

H. H. MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, Talpur, G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State,

To

J. L. RIEU, ESQUIRE, I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

After compliments—

In forwarding herewith my annual Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year 1900-1901, I have the pleasure to state that, in the body of my annual Administration Reports for the preceding six years, I used to give fuller details.

But as your predecessor in his letters No. 7026 and No. 8515, dated 28/30th July and 10/11th September 1900, respectively, communicated that Government in their Resolution No. 4895 of the 30th June 1900 desired that the annual Administration Reports of Native States should be curtailed as far as possible, I have abridged very considerably my Administration Report herewith sent.

I have the honour to be
Your sincere Friend,

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, Talpur, G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year ending 31st March 1901.

Preliminary Observations.

The State is bounded on the east by the Jodhpur and Jesalmir territories, and on the north, west and south by British territory.

No alterations have taken place during the year under report, except that, since the 1st August 1900, all the alluvial lands ("kachas") situated on the left bank of the River Indus fronting my State have been ceded to me by Government, and a triangular piece of land situated in the Nara Taluka within the southern boundary of my State, at the head of the Jamrao Canal works, has been added to British territory with my full consent, a fact which is well known to Government and need not be dilated upon here.

CHAPTER I.

Political.

2. Like my ancestors, I consider the British Government the paramount Power of India, and, as a faithful and loyal ally, am always ready to assist it and carry out its behests.

3. The saddest event in the annals of my State, as in the annals of every part of the British Empire all over the world, is the lamented demise of Her late Most Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen-Empress.

I have already expressed the deep sense of my sorrow and grief at this mournful event, but I wish to reiterate those sentiments here, too.

As soon as I heard the melancholy news, which came as a shock to me, I at once directed my Vazir to wait on the Political Agent, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., at Sukkur, and to tender to him, as the representative of the paramount Power, my sincere condolences. I believe he was the first man in Upper Sind to condole with the above British representative in these parts.

Later on, when the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. R. Giles, C. I. E., M.A., in the course of his tour, arrived at Sukkur, I paid him there, on the 25th February last, a visit of condolence, and personally expressed to him my great grief at the loss of our late revered Sovereign and my sympathy with the Royal Family on their bereavement.

I have a special reason to lament the demise of Her late Majesty, for it was during her glorious reign—in 1843—when the rest of Sind was irrevocably annexed to the British Government, my State under its then Ruler, my late father, Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E., was allowed to continue as a Native State, with first class jurisdiction, in independent sovereignty.

The late august Sovereign was also pleased, in recognition of my late father's loyal services to the Throne, to confer upon him the exalted title of G. C. I. E. and to raise his salute to 19 guns as a mark of personal distinction.

It was also during this reign that, on the death of my father in April 1894, my succession to the "gadi" was recognised by the Government of Her late Majesty, who subsequently was graciously pleased to bestow upon me a Knighthood of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

These and other benefits received during the reign of our late lamented Sovereign, by myself, by the members of my family and by my subjects will always live in our memory.

As a humble tribute of respect to the memory of our late Queen-Empress, I ordered that on the occasion of Her Majesty's funeral all the offices and

shops in my State should be closed for three days; and on the 2nd February last I caused open air assemblies to be held in various parts of my State, and had over one thousand people fed at State expense. On this day, too, 81 minute guns were fired as a mark of respect.

To commemorate Her Majesty's revered memory within my State, three iron bridges are being erected on the largest canal in the State, *viz.*, the Mir Wáh, and named "Victoria Bridges."

Besides, I have contributed my mite of Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) towards the Calcutta and the Sind Memorial Funds to perpetuate Her late Majesty's glorious memory.

I will add here that myself together with all the members of my family and my subjects rejoice at the accession to the Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty EDWARD VII, the King-Emperor, and fervently pray that the Almighty will be pleased to preserve His Majesty in health and happiness to rule long over us and to make His Majesty's reign as peaceful, prosperous and glorious as that of the late Sovereign, whose death we are still lamenting.

4. During the year under report, His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to receive from me a ceremonial visit at Karachi, on the 29th October 1900, which was returned to me there the same day.

During this year, too, I was honoured with a visit from Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote, who, accompanied by the Commissioner in Sind and their suite, remained in my State from the 23rd to the 26th November last.

5. With the exception of the few days that I was in Karachi, I remained in my State and made an extensive tour through my territory during the year under report.

6. I have to mention here a sad event which befell my family. On the 1st September 1900, Mir Ghulam Husein Khan, Talpur, my son-in-law and nephew, succumbed to failure of heart, in spite of all that medical skill could do.

Changes in the Administration.

7. During the year under report, no changes in the administration of my State were effected, excepting the creation of the post of Peshkar-Vazir, to which Khan Saheb Nur Muhammad Taj Muhammad was appointed, with the sanction of Government, on a salary of Rs. 300 plus Rs. 50 travelling allowance per mensem.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

8. No material changes in the administration of land have been made during the year under report. The system in vogue is working on the same principles as those which have been shown in my Administration Reports for the last six years.

9. During the present year, a sum of Rs. 74,036-12-6 was given to the cultivators as Takavi advances, out of which Rs. 9,150 were paid for sinking new wells and Rs. 64,886-12-6 for the purchase of seed, cattle, implements, etc. No interest is charged on these advances, which are recovered by easy instalments.

10. The number of villages held as jagirs during the year under report was 42—the same as last year.

Extent of Cultivable Area for		Taken in		Waste Land remaining at the end of the year		Percentage of cultivable Land lying waste in	
1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Acres.	Acres.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	A. g.	Acres.	Acres.
976,000	992,000	133,824 35	182,666 25	842,175 5	809,333 15	86·29	81·59

11. The above statement shows that, as compared with the last year, there was in the present year an increase of more than 48,841 acres in the cultivated area, and the percentage of cultivable land lying waste was reduced from 86·58 to 81·59.

12. The accounts in my *regime* are properly checked and audited.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

13. During the year under report, no important legislative Acts were passed by me except the Census Act (Act I of 1901).

(*b*) *Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars	200	...	2	202
Irregulars	...	161	...	161
Total ...	200	161	2	363

14. My small corps of Infantry consists of 200 men, properly drilled, which includes a Military band.

My small Cavalry of 161 Irregulars is not yet drilled.

There are only two Artillery men, whose duties are to fire salutes and indicate time by gun-fire.

(*c*) *Police.*

15. The total number of the District Police Force, including officers, has been raised from 170 in the past year to 177 this year.

Besides the above force, there are at Khairpur (the capital of my State) 32 Policemen, maintained by the Town Fund, the total Police force for this year being thus 209 compared with 200 of the previous year.

16. Appendix VII shows the results of the working of the Police for the year under report.

17. The total value of property stolen and the total amount recovered are given in Appendix VIII, from which it will appear that the percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 54·28 for the year under report as compared with 23·64 of last year.

I may add here that harmonious co-operation exists between my Judiciary and the Police.

18. That dacoities, so prevalent in the old *regime*, are now a thing of the past and also that the number of murders has very greatly diminished are proofs of the security of life and property now enjoyed by my subjects.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

19. In all, there are now in my State 20 Criminal Courts, including mine, as compared with 18 during the past year.

I hold the powers of a Chief Judge of a High Court, my Vazir those of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, and the Peshkar-Vazir those of an Additional Sessions Judge, while my son Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, who is designated "Nazim Adalat," has first class powers of jurisdiction.

Appellate Courts.

20. The number of appeals lodged and disposed of during the present year is fully shown in Appendix XI.

(*e*) *Extradition.*

21. There is no want of reciprocity in respect of the extradition of offenders, and things are working very smoothly on the principle of "give and take."

(*f*) *Prisons.*

22. The Central Jail at Kot Diji, with a daily average attendance of 229 prisoners, recorded only 3 deaths during the year under report, giving thus a death-rate of 13·06 per mille as compared with 13·51 of last year, showing thereby how great care is taken of the sanitation of the jail and the health of its inmates.

The Khairpur Sub-Jail, which had a daily average attendance of 26 prisoners, had no death during this year.

The long-term prisoners in the Central Jail at Kot Diji are taught various useful handicrafts.

(*g*) *Civil Justice.*

23. The number of suits filed in my Civil Courts during the year under report was, as shown in Appendix XIII, 1,073 against 904 in the preceding year.

Private arbitration is also greatly resorted to by litigants.

24. The confidence placed in my Courts of Justice is evident from the increase in the number of applications for executing decrees, which rose from 191 in the past year to 223 this year, as will appear from Appendix XIV.

25. The work done by the Appellate Courts is exhibited in the following statement, and requires no comment :—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.								Average Duration.					
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remitted for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
																							Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.						
High Court.	1	1	2	9	3	10	2	6	1	4	Rs. 1,199-5-0.	Rs. 714-15-9.	2	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	...	3	16
District Court.	3	8	18	19	21	27	13	15	8	12	Rs. 4,138-10-1.	Rs. 5,041-4-9.	10	11	1	1	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	6	25	...	5	8
Assistant District Judge's Court.	3	1	8	6	11	7	10	6	1	1	Rs. 1,203-12-6.	Rs. 579-5-9.	8	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	23

26. The statement hereunder given shows the receipts and the expenditure due to the registration of documents for the present and the past year :—

Description.	1899-1900.			1900-1901.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-deeds ...	80	13,632 10 3	672 1 6	89	11,666 7 0	546 14 2

27. There are no Municipalities in my State, but the "panchayats" and the headmen of villages are made responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of their respective towns and villages, and their work is strictly supervised both by the Taluka officers as well as by my Vazir.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

28. Out of the whole total population of my State, Muhammadans comprise three fourths and Hindus one-fourth. About 95 per cent. of the former are given to agricultural pursuits, and only one-sixth of the latter. The rest are engaged in trade or other callings.

29. The cultivation of this State is dependent solely on irrigation from the River Indus. No crops can be raised on rain-water, partly because of its insufficiency and partly because of the peculiar nature of the soil and climate. I have, therefore, made it my chief aim, from the very commencement of my administration, to excavate new canals and to maintain in a state of efficient clearance all the existing ones.

(*b*) *Wages and Labour.*

30. The state of things regarding wages and labour this year was the same as last year. My rayats had plenty of work on the State canals on good wages, the earnings of unskilled labourers being 4 to 5 annas—sometimes, 6 annas—per diem, and the price of food-grains was very low; hence, the year was one of plenty for them.

(*c*) *Forests.*

31. A sufficient establishment for the management and conservancy of forests is maintained. Some of these forests are reserved for my game, but many of them have been disforested and thrown open for cultivation.

During the year under report, the forests brought in a revenue of Rs. 16,128-5-1 against Rs. 26,982-14-2 last year, showing thus a decrease of Rs. 10,854-9-1. This is due to the fact that, during the year under reveiw, the North-Western Railway did not take in any wood-fuel from my State forests as in the previous years.

(*d*) *Trades and Manufactures.*

32. There are no important manufactories in my State, excepting one at Gambat for making bed-sheets, called "khais," and another at my capital (Khairpur) for dyeing cloth.

The colours used for this purpose are fast, and the process followed is based on the old scientific principles of the East.

Besides the above two, one carpet manufactory, which was opened last year at my capital, continues under my patronage. One noticeable feature about it is that the work of carpet-making is not done by grown-up men but by children, whose number has increased from 25 to 75 at present. They are instructed by teachers brought from Amritsar, and have a promising future before them.

33. The trade of the State is of the same kind as of the adjoining British towns and villages, the chief exports being cotton, wool, grain, indigo, loom-made cloth, hides, tobacco, etc. The only product which is peculiar to the Khairpur State, and is not common to the surrounding British territory—the Thar and Parkar District excepted—is "kharo" (carbonate of soda), which is chiefly taken up by Bombay merchants.

(*e*) *Fairs.*

34. Fairs are annually held in my State at the five places shown on the margin, the one at Ranipur, where there is a Railway Station, being on the largest scale.

1. Ranipur.
2. Gambat.
3. Daraz.
4. Mahtani
5. Shah Ladhani.

Public Works.

35. The Public Works expenditure is shown in the statement below :—

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Expenses.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Buildings	64,757	9	1
2	Roads	1,863	14	3
3	Bridges	16,240	3	11
4	Wells	588	3	9
5	Tanks	335	3	9
6	Canals	1,59,897	3	2
	Total	2,43,682	5	11

(*a*) *Buildings.*

36. Under the head of buildings, the chief item of expenditure is my second palace at Kot Diji, which is in course of construction.

(*b*) *Roads.*

37. The amount of Rs. 1,863-14-3 under this head was expended on the repairs of the old roads and the construction of new ones.

(*c*) *Bridges.*

38. In the old *regime*, not a single bridge was built at the State's expense. Since my installation, however, I have constructed numerous bridges,—some in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 16,240-3-11,—and many more will be still erected in future years.

(*d*) *Wells.*

39. The sum of Rs. 588-3-9 shown under Wells represents the cost of the repairs to State wells only.

(*e*) *Tanks.*

40. Rs. 335-3-9 were spent under this head on repairing the existing tanks.

(*f*) *Canals*

41. The sum of Rs. 1,59,897-3-2 shown under the head of Canals represents only a part of the expendture incurred upon the construction, improvement and repairs of canals during the year under report, for, the contractors' bills having been adjusted after the 31st March last, the remainder of the amount due to to them was paid after that date.

42. During the year under review, a most important and beneficial change was effected in the canal system of my State by the conversion of the largest canal in the State, namely the Mir Wah, from an inundation into a perennial canal, through a new mouth, called Sathio, being given to it.

It flowed throughout the whole year, and great results in the increase of cultivation and the revenue of my State in future years are anticipated from this improvement.

Already during the present year, there was a considerable extension of cultivation on this perennial canal and its large distributaries (aggregating a total length of 181 miles), the result of which will appear in my next year's Administration Report, as the State share of the "rabi" produce is levied in May and June, whereas the Administration Reports submitted are for the period from the 1st April to the 31st March.

43. I must not omit to mention here that great credit is due for all the above to my Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., who, after going through the beds of the above canal and its distributaries during his seven years' tenure of office here, formed the idea of converting the Mir Wah into a perennial canal and carried it out successfully, after having its bed properly levelled. This will be now a permanent and everlasting source of benefit to my State.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

Revenue of the State, exclusive of jagirs:—

Years.	Opening Balance.			Receipts.			Disbursements.			Closing Balance.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1894-95 ...	1,09,005	11	11	6,59,862	10	11	6,85,077	12	2	83,790	10	8
1895-96 ...	83,790	10	8	8,28,600	15	3	7,27,575	6	8	1,84,816	3	3
1896-97 ...	1,84,816	3	3	9,42,246	5	5	9,19,665	10	1	2,07,396	14	7
1897-98 ...	2,07,396	14	7	9,22,724	8	10	7,90,942	9	9	3,39,178	13	8
1898-99 ...	3,39,178	13	8	10,11,089	8	3	8,41,140	0	5	5,09,128	5	6
1899-1900 ...	5,09,128	5	6	10,06,049	7	1	9,99,852	15	10	5,15,324	12	9
1900-1901 ...	5,15,324	12	9	9,70,019	2	2	10,48,364	5	0	4,36,979	9	11

44. From the foregoing statement, it will appear that, as compared with last year, there has been for the year under report a decrease of Rs. 36,030-4-11 in the revenue of my State instead of an anticipated large increase.

This is due to the following two reasons:—

i. Although the "kharif" cultivation in the State villages had increased largely in the present year, as compared with the past, and, the inundation being a high and favourable one, not a single acre of cultivation withered for want of water, yet, owing to some atmospheric conditions unwholesome to plant life, a great portion of the "juar" crop was affected and very little grain was produced in the ears. This is a plant disease called in Sindhi "khas" خس. No human being can check it, but the causes of it are to be attributed to the folly of the cultivators in giving too much water to their crops.

ii. In the same way, the crop of tilseed, which is cultivated in the State on a considerable scale and fetches the largest price of all the grains, fared the same fate, and its produce dwindled to one-fourth of what it was last year.

45. Still, the decrease of Rs. 36,030-4-11 in the total receipts of my State for the present year is only an apparent one, for the total revenue of Rs. 9,70,019-2-2, shown above, represents only the actual cash realisations in the State Treasury up to the 31st March 1901, and does not include the price of the large amount of the State share of grain, etc., lying unsold and estimated to be worth Rs. 1,95,549-7-1.

If this latter amount be added to Rs. 9,70,019-2-2, it will bring up the total revenue of my State at the end of the year under report to Rs. 11,65,568-9-3, exclusiue of Rs. 2,24,823-15-4, the revenue realised from jagirs.

The closing balance, if similarly calculated by adding to it the sum of Rs. 1,95,549-7-1, shown above, will, instead of being Rs. 4,36,979-9-11, also rise to Rs. 6,32,529-1.

46. It is gratifying to mention that there has been during the present year a large increase in the "rabi" cultivation, the results of which will appear in my next year's Administration Report.

In reality, therefore, both the cultivation and the revenue of my State are progressing in spite of the above referred to plant disease, "khas," which affected the produce of "kharif" seriously.

RECEIPTS, INCLUSIVE OF JAGIRS.

No.	Item.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue. { *Cash*	*6,82,860 1 6*	*7,51,935 9 0*	*7,37,163 5 11*	*7,30,087 4 0*
	{ *Jagirs* ...	*2,15,279 3 7*	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*
		8,98,139 5 1	9,42,381 9 11	9,87,047 7 7	9,54,911 3 4
2	Forest	47,604 6 7	49,198 3 7	26,982 14 2	16,128 5 1
3	Abkari	80,933 14 1	72,418 8 0	1,00,070 2 8	59,428 12 3
4	Taxes	50,514 7 6	53,477 0 2	69,782 2 8	63,391 0 8
5	Registration	776 10 10	695 1 1	672 1 6	546 14 2
6	Police	7 4 1	.....	.....	6 11 2
7	Law and Justice	13,882 3 0	11,255 5 8	9,589 14 7	13,612 12 6
8	Pound Fund	6,797 5 10	5,695 11 0	5,599 12 2	7,756 13 6
9	Deposits	951 6 2	397 14 9	5,132 12 10	2,017 10 3
10	P. W. Department	266 8 0	795 15 11	1,575 8 10	781 2 7
11	Military	11 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0
12	Postal Department	12 13 0	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 8 0
13	Gardens	2,647 5 0	1,854 14 6	2,570 0 11	1,786 14 9
14	Ferries	.....	.....	.....	112 10 5
15	Fisheries	1,363 8 0	2,075 9 0	4,676 14 8	3,418 13 0
16	Stables	83 6 0	.....	15 3 9	.....
17	Miscellaneous	5,489 12 10	13,006 10 11	5,962 6 9	3,789 3 1
18	Takavi	28,492 8 5	46,472 7 8	35,586 15 2	66,937 6 9
19	Permanent Advances	30 0 0	1,810 0 0	368 12 0	214 4 0
	Total ...	11,38,003 12 5	12,01,535 9 2	12,55,933 8 9	11,94,843 1 6

INCREASES.

47. *Takavi.*—The increase under this head of Rs. 31,350-7-7 has been caused by the fact that large Takavi advances of previous years due by cultivators to the State were recovered during the year under report.

48. The increases under Law and Justice and Pound Fund of Rs. 3,722-13-11 and Rs. 2,157-1-4, respectively, and also those under other heads, need no special comment, as the source of their income is of a fluctuating nature.

DECREASES.

49. *Land Revenue* ("*Khalsa*").—Under this head, there appears a decrease of Rs. 7,076-1-11, the causes of which are fully shown in paragraph 44 of this Report.

50. *Forests.*—As explained in paragraph 31, the decrease of Rs. 10,854-9-1 under this head is to be accounted for by the fact that no wood-fuel from the State forests was taken up by the North-Western Railway during the year under report.

51. *Abkari.*—The decrease of Rs. 40,641-6-5 under Abkari is due to the following two reasons. First, the Abkari farmer had paid last year his instal-

ments which were due for this year; secondly, the old system of giving salt to my subjects at a fixed quantity per head, at a high price, was abolished and replaced by a new system, corresponding to that in vogue in British territory, whereby my subjects are free to buy as much quantity of salt at a reduced rate.

52. *Taxes.*—Taxes are represented by the import and export duties, and the decrease of Rs. 6,391-2-0 was brought about by the fact that, during the year under report, I abolished all duties on articles exported from my State. This duty was in force here for more than a hundred years—from the time of my late grandfather; but I have done away with it, because I appreciate the principles of free trade, as mentioned personally to the Political Agent, Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., when he was here in November last.

53. The decreases under other heads are either small or of a fluctuating nature, and require no comment.

Revenue of Khalsa and Jagirs shown separately.

Source.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa ...	9,22,724 8 10	10,11,089 8 3	10,06,049 7 1	9,70,019 2 2
Jagirs ...	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	2,49,884 1 8	2,24,823 15 4

54. The above statement exhibits the revenue of my State for khalsa and jagirs separately for the past four years.

55. The number of villages held as jagirs was, during the year under report, 42, out of which 29 are in the possession of members of my family and 13 are held by notables of my State.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Item.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	86,404 2 3	80,138 3 9	94,210 3 8	97,068 8 5
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. *Cash* ...	97,928 2 4	98,044 4 11	90,731 15 9	1,16,134 1 1
	Jagirs.	24,916 10 2	17,383 3 7	24,590 8 3	18,234 0 10
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. *Cash*...	61,996 5 11	68,225 5 5	69,420 2 5	92,301 1 10
	Jagirs.	1,90,362 9 5	1,73,062 13 4	2,25,293 9 5	2,06,589 14 6
	Grand Total ... *Cash* ...	2,46,328 10 6	2,46,407 14 1	2,54,362 5 10	3,05,503 11 4
	Jagirs.	2,15,279 3 7	1,90,446 0 11	2,49,884 1 8	2,24,823 15 4
	Total ...	4,61,607 14 1	4,36,853 15 0	5,04,246 7 6	5,30,327 10 8
4	Land Revenue	1,09,687 13 6	1,11,004 1 9	1,10,545 1 0	1,09,713 3 6
5	Forest	5,979 1 3	4,972 13 2	3,381 2 2	3,675 12 4
6	Abkari	1,098 3 0	837 7 5	1,051 5 8	3,392 12 5
7	Taxes	2,664 1 9	3,485 13 5	2,245 13 0	2,367 4 0
8	Police	40,759 13 6	34,648 12 1	36,524 12 2	39,484 9 4
9	Law and Justice	25,693 12 0	20,063 4 1	21,503 1 11	21,761 9 1
10	Pound Fund	3,149 8 9	3,208 8 1	3,337 7 7	3,080 4 5
11	Pension Fund	13,602 7 6	13,356 5 8	12,821 0 5	11,752 2 0
12	Deposits	534 0 11	951 6 2	397 14 9	1,132 12 10
13	P. W. Department	1,24,448 1 6	2,00,338 12 7	3,40,784 11 5	2,43,682 5 11
14	Educational Department ...	49,886 5 6	46,248 4 2	44,756 1 8	51,133 12 10
15	Military	69,804 8 8	63,782 14 2	72,957 2 0	74,578 10 5
16	Postal	948 10 8	631 11 8	618 13 2	958 12 6
17	Gardens	7,088 14 7	9,540 2 0	10,509 10 2	9,626 7 2
18	Hospitals	14,793 5 0	21,372 5 11	19,312 8 9	19,172 7 7
19	Fisheries	...	...	...	24 4 9
20	Stables	23,813 1 5	18,795 12 0	24,519 0 7	20,417 2 4
21	Miscellaneous	2,307 12 1	3,098 1 7	5,428 1 10	52,864 7 9
22	Takavi	48,054 5 8	37,540 10 5	32,898 13 9	74,036 12 6
23	Permanent Advances	300 0 0	855 0 0	1,898 0 0	5 0 0
	Total ...	5,44,613 15 3	5,94,732 2 4	7,45,490 10 0	7,42,860 9 8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,06,221 13 4	10,31,586 1 4	12,49,737 1 6	12,73,188 4 4

INCREASES.

56. *Personal Expenses, etc.*—Under the head of my personal expenses, including the maintenance of the members of my family, there is an increase of Rs. 26,081-3-2. This is due to my having had to go to Karachi with a large retinue in October last, on the occasion of my visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, and I had to bear also during the present year the extraordinary expenses incurred on account of the death of my son-in-law and nephew, the late Mir Ghulam Husein Khan.

57. *Abkari.*—The increase of Rs. 2,341-6-9 under this head is due to the introduction of the new salt system in my State and the incidental expenses thereby incurred.

58. *Police.*—Owing to the transfer of the "Kachas" to my State, a new Police thana was established during the present year, which explains the increase of Rs. 2,959-13-2 under this head.

59. *Educational Department.*—The fact that, during the year under report, I raised my annual grant to the Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam at Karachi from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, and also that the number of primary schools in my State was increased, account for the rise of Rs. 6,377-11-2 noticeable under this head, which also includes the expenditure incurred on account of the education of my grandson and grand nephews studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore.

60. Speaking of the Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam, I may mention here that I have subscribed towards the Memorial Fund organised to prepetuate in this Province the memory of my personal friend and well-wisher, Sir Evan James, K. C. I. E., C. S. I., late Commissioner in Sind, a sum of Rs. 25,000 (twenty-five thousand), whereby the above institution as well as the Sind Arts College will be benefited.

61. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase of Rs. 47,436-5-11 under the above head is due to my having paid during the year under report Rs. 50,000 (fifty thousand) towards the "Indian Famine Fund" as my contribution to it.

62. *Takavi.*—The increase of Rs. 41,137-14-9 shown under Takavi was caused by my having advanced, during the present year, to my cultivators the sum of Rs. 74,036-12-6 on account of Takavi, as compared with Rs. 32,898-13-9 in the past year, for the extension of cultivation and the sinking of new wells, etc.

63. The increases under other heads are insignificant, and need no special mention.

DECREASES.

64. *Public Works Department.*—The decrease of Rs. 97,102-5-6 under this head is chiefly due to the following facts :—

Last year, a large amount of expenditure was incurred in converting the Mir Wah into a perennial canal. This year no such large work was in progress, but only some new distributaries were excavated and the existing canals thoroughly cleared according to levels.

Also, the bills of the contractors for this work being adjusted after the 31st March last, a good deal of the expenditure on the above account was paid after the above date; hence, the decrease shown under this head.

65. *Stables.*—The decrease of Rs. 4,101-14-3 under this head is due to fewer horses and carriages being purchased during the year under report.

66. The decreases under other heads are small, and call for no particular remarks.

67. *Remissions.*—No remission was given during the year under report.

68. *Salt.*—No Salt is manufactured in my State, but the British Government supplies it at a reduced rate for the consumption of my subjects.

69. *Opium.*—Poppy is cultivated in my State on a very limited scale, just sufficient to meet the demand for local consumption only.

70. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling liquor is farmed out for three years to a contractor, who, as well as his licensees and my subjects, are, on pain of imprisonment, prohibited to import any liquor into British territory.

An Abkari establishment is permanently maintained to patrol the borders of my State, and to arrest those who attempt to smuggle this article into British territory.

71. *Stamps.*—No Stamps are made in my State.

72. *Duties.*—Neither Tolls nor Transit Duties are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Dispensary.	No. of persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital at Khairpur... ...	61	34,130	34,088	41	2	60	Rs. 16,383-10-10.	93·67
James Hospital for Women at Khairpur	38	15,936	15,917	35	2	20		43·76
Kot Diji Dispensary ...	102	22,532	22,586	22	6	20		62·01
Gambat Dispensary ...	14	21,771	21,756	...	1	28		59·68
Mir Wah Dispensary at Thari.	12	1,233	1,179	35	26	5		3·41
Chang Dispensary ...	...	8,575	8,560	10	....	5		23·49
His Highness' Camp Dispensary	...	3,315	3,298	12	...	5		9·08

73. The above statement shows the results of the working of the Medical institutions in my State and the total expenditure of Rs. 16,383-10-10 incurred on their account during the year under report.

74. Besides these, there is one Veterinary Dispensary at Khairpur, where 4,768 patients were treated as compared with 4,593 last year, the total cost of the maintenance of this institution being Rs. 848-2-2 for the present year.

75. I may add that all these institutions continued to do good work, dispensing both medicines and advice gratis, not only to my subjects but also to people of the surrounding British territory who come to them for relief.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	2,200	1,925	...	275
Deaths	1,329	1,408	79	...

76. The above statement shows the number of births and deaths in this State during the year under report.

They are compiled from the reports of Village officers, but strict accuracy cannot be attached to them.

VACCINATION.

Operations by whom performed.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1899-1900.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1900-1901.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900	1900-1901
Vaccinator, Khairpur ...	1,632	1,692	1,624	1,644	8	48
„ Gambat ...	1,862	2,411	1,796	2,302	66	109
„ Mir Wah ...	976	1,155	877	1,080	99	75
„ in charge Wiho Taluka ...	396	928	391	832	5	96
„ in charge Nara	888	194	832	156	56	38
Candidate Vaccinator ...	558	229	547	228	11	1
Total ...	6,312	6,609	6,067	6,242	245	367

77. There are four Vaccinators in this State and one Candidate Vaccinator. Their work is shown in the statement above. The total cost of the establishment for this year was Rs. 1,940-10-7.

78. *Cholera.*—During the year under report, cholera unfortunately broke out in three out of the five talukas in my State, namely, Gambat, Mir Wah and Wiho. The total number of cases and deaths was 358 and 200, respectively, as will appear from the weekly reports sent to the Political Agent during the prevalence of the epidemic.

79. *Plague.*—Although during the year under report Plague was prevailing at Karachi, no imported or indigenous case occured in my State, as at every Railway Station within the State limits proper inspection was carried out.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1897-98	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-99	109	3,535	393	3,928
1899-1900	124	4,190	414	4,604
1900-1901	142	4,439	388	4,827

80. The work of the Eductional Department of the State is shown in the statement given above.

It is gratifying to mention here that the number of schools has increased from 124 in the past year to 142 in the year under report. They are attended by 4,827 pupils, of whom 4,439 are boys and 388 girls against 4,190 boys and 414 girls last year.

Besides the above schools, there are at my capital two Anglo-Vernacular schools aided by me on the grant-in-aid system.

81. I take a deep interest in the education of my subjects, as well as of my own grandchildren.

Three of my grandsons are being educated at home both in English and vernacular. One grandson and a grand nephew are studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore, and have a European tutor appointed for them, as mentioned in my previous Administration Report. Another grand nephew of mine, who was studying at the above College, had to give up his studies and return home, as the doctors found him suffering from heart disease.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a*) *Records.*

82. The records of my *regime* are carefully preserved in a systemetic manner.

(*b*) *Cattle-breeding.*

83. There are in the State stables two horse and three donkey stallions. The total number of coverings by them during the year under report was 51 and 65, respectively, against 70 and 64 last year.

(*c*) *Census*

84. On the 1st March 1901, a census of the population of my State was carefully taken, simultaneously with that in British India, with the result that the total population of my State was found to be 1,99,565, showing thereby an increase of 67,628 souls or of 51·25 per cent. over the figures of the census of 1891.

85. In conclusion, I have great pleasure to say that my elder and dutiful son, Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, has been constant in his attachment to me. Such is his filial devotion to me that he always accompanies me, exercising the most unremitting care for my well-being and safety. With his keen intelligence and sound judgment, he has been usefully assisting in the administration of my State, and always strives to show his loyalty to the British Government.

Officers whose services are lent to me by the British Government.

Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Vazir.
Khan Saheb Nawaz Ali Beg Muhammad Bakar Beg, Nazim of Police.
Khan Saheb Nur Muhammad Taj Muhammad, Peshkar-Vazir.
Rao Saheb Menghraj Tharumal, Mukhtiarkar.

Officers directly employed by me.

Mr. V. H. Wilson, Tutor to the young Mirs at Lahore (appointed with the sanction of the Government of India).
Subadar-Major Bahadur Umar Khan, Officer Commanding my Infantry Corps.
Dr. Badrudin Lukmani, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) L. R. C. P. (Lond.), Civil Surgeon.
Dr. Farzand Ali, L. M. & S., Naib-Vazir.
Khan Saheb Muhammad Husein Khan, Public Works Secretary.
Mr. A. Joseph D'Souza B. A., Confidential Secretary.

86. It also gives me great pleasure to express here my satisfaction at the thoroughly efficient manner in which those marginally named have performed their duties.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State.

Khairpur State, 1*st July* 1901.

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Money or in Men.		Population according to Census of March 1901.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal Articles of Production, Manufactures and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khairpur ...	...	...	199,565	142	4,827	6,609	Malarial Fevers, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Dyspepsia, Conjunctivitis, Otorrhœa, Ulcers.	Rs. a. p. Jagirs. 2,24,823 15 4 Khalsa. 9,70,019 2 2	363	...	Fuller's earth, *chaniha* (sulphate of soda), cotton, wool, grain, seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lac qûered wood work and carpets.

KADIRDAD, C. I. E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their Families and principal Members of their Courts.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E., son of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Kila Ahmedabad *alias* Kot Diji.	Ruler of the Khairpur State.	Talpur Baluch, Muhammadan.	66 years	Privately in his town.	Administers his State.	Has ...	Not necessary.	Has ...	2 sons.
2	Mir Ahmed Ali Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	44 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary F. C. Magistrate and Civil Judge.	...	...	Has ...	1 son.
3	Mir Imam Baksh Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	44 years...	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	...	...	Has ...	3 sons
4	Mir Muhammad Murad Khan son of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	36 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...
5	Mir Alahdad Khan son of Mir Ghulam Husein Khan, grand nephew to His Highness.	Khairpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	17 years 6 months.	Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—In addition to the stipendiary officials of the State, the above four young Mirs are the principal members of His Highness' Court as well.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G.C.I.E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Division of Territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.	
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	...	...	...	74,614	Khairpur ...	6,244	545	10	10	18	4·75	...	Rs. 1,15,035-7-6.	Rs. 9,54,911-3-4.	Rs. 11,94,843-1-6.
Mir wah ...	...	...	...	27,168	Thari ...	852	240	2	2	20	10·25	...			
Wiho ...	...	...	...	15,153	Chang ...	275	185	2	2	33	5·15	...			
Gambat ...	...	...	...	67,615	Gambat ...	3,303	657	2	2	25	6·50	...			
Nara ...	...	...	...	15,015	Sorah ...	214	567	1	2	100	27·0	...			
	...	...	6,050	199,565	...	...	2,194	17	18	...	...	269	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States ... ... Khairpur State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population in 1901.																	Prevailing Languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years: Male.	Children under 15 years: Female.	Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians: Europeans.	Christians: East Indians or other mixed Races.	Christians: Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total male Agriculturists, including landlords, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total Non-agricultural Males.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur.	Khairpur.	36,708*	...	...	...	...	199,565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,000	34,009	Sindhi & Persian.	Emigrated 6. Immigrated 1,041.

N. B.—The detailed results of the State census of 1901 are being abstracted in the Central Abstraction Office at Hyderabad, hence some of the above columns are left blank.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of Service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Details of the force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
	Remaining at the end of the year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died. In Action.	Died. Otherwise.	Died. Total.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men. European Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Native Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Non-Commissioned Officers.	Number of Men. Fighting Men.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Cavalry ...	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	8	153	Rs. 74,578-10-6.
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Infantry ...	200	33	...	1	1	...	32	200	...	45	...	5	19	176	
	363	33	...	1	1	...	32	363	...	45	...	5	27	331	...

* Out of 45 guns, 30 are in order 15 are out of order.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By Money Reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.
		Rs.	Rs.							
Nazim of Police.	1	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Police Inspector.	1	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chief Constable.	1	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" " ...	6	40	240	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Jamadars ...	8	30	240	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Dafadars ...	5	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
" ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowars ...	60	20	1,200	...	...	1	...	1	5	...
Camel Sowars...	7	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naiques ...	2	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	3	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sepoys ...	4	9	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" ...	90	8	720	1	1	1	...	...	4	...
" ...	2	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munshis ...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
" ...	4	20	80	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" ...	7	15	105	...	...	...	...	1	7	...
" ...	6	10	60	...	1	...	...	...	6	...
	209	...	3,449	1	2	2	...	2	42	...

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31st March 1901.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested columns 3 and 4.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khairpur...	267	239	343	283	342	282	299	228	30	43	87·17	80·57	87·43	80·85

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31st March 1901.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of Property stolen.	
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khairpur ...	13,203 3 7	4,398 5 4	3,120 1 4	2,387 9 4	23·64	54·28

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of the year

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1901.	Committed during the year 1900-1901.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter VIII.											
1	Offences against public tranquillity, Ss. 143-160.	...	11	11	11	...	129	40	...	9	...	11
	Chapter IX.											
2	Offences by public servants, Ss. 161-171.	2	10	12	12	...	14	14	...	2	...	1
	Chapter X.											
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 172-190	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XI.											
4	False evidence, Ss. 191-229 ...	1	14	15	15	...	22	19	1	12	...	...
	Chapter XII.											
5	False weights and measures, Ss. 264-267.	...	5	5	5	...	6	6	...	...	...	1
	Chapter XIV.											
6	Public nuisance, Ss. 268-294 ...	1	20	21	21	...	22	22	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVI.											
7	Murder, S. 302	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
8	Culpable homicide, S. 304 ...	...	15	15	15	...	19	19	...	2	...	6
9	Attempt at suicide, S. 309 ...	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	...	...
10	Hurt, Ss. 323-338	...	147	147	142	5	285	24	...	10	...	1
11	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Ss. 341-348,	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
12	Criminal force and assault, Ss. 352-358,	1	33	34	34	...	60	16	...	8	...	1
13	Kidnapping and abducting, Ss. 363-374.	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
14	Rape, S. 376	...	3	3	3	...	4	2	...	2	...	...
15	Unnatural offence, S. 377 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVII.											
16	Theft, Ss. 379-382	3	84	87	85	2	112	92	1	49	...	23
17	Robbery, Ss. 392-394	...	1	1	1	...	4	4	...	1	...	3
18	Criminal misappropriation of property, Ss. 403-405.	...	64	64	63	1	73	62	...	4	...	...
19	Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 406-409.	1	7	8	8	...	11	10	1	4	...	1
20	Receiving stolen property, Ss. 411-414.	...	15	15	14	1	20	7	...	4	...	1
21	Cheating, Ss. 417-420 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
22	Fraudulent deeds and disposal of property, Ss. 421-424.	...	2	2	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	1
23	Mischief, Ss. 426-440	...	16	16	16	...	32	18	...	4	1	...
24	Criminal trespass, Ss. 441-456..	...	28	28	28	...	41	20	1	12	...	4
25	House-breaking by night and theft, Ss. 457 and 380.	...	8	8	8	...	17	7	...	5	...	1
26	House-breaking by night, Ss. 457-458.	1	11	12	12	...	17	15	...	12	...	3

IX.

Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during 1900-1901.

SENTENCED TO			Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
20	...	40	88	...	1	6	2	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	
11	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 pending.
6	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	1	9	2	1	...	...	...	
5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do.
11	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	1	
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	24	254	...	...	5	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	7 pending.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	16	44	...	...	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	92	18	...	...	19	8	6	21	10	9	...	...	...	2 do.
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	
58	...	62	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2 do.
4	...	10	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	
2	...	7	10	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	3 do.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
13	...	18	14	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	
3	...	20	21	...	...	...	1	2	11	3	...	...	...	...	
1	...	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	
...	...	15	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	7	3	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1900-1901.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1901.	Committed during the year 1900-1901.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter XVIII.											
27	Forgery, Ss. 463-465 ...	1	1	2	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
28	Offences against trade, property etc., Ss. 478-489.	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XX.											
29	Offences relating to marriage, Ss. 493-498.	1	20	21	20	1	*31	17	1	10	...	4
	Chapter XXI.											
30	Defamation, Ss. 499-502 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XXII.											
31	Criminal intimidation, Ss. 503-510.	...	29	29	27	2	47	4	...	1	...	...
32	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, Ss. 107, 109 and 110.	...	64	64	64	...	64	61	3	58	...	...
33	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871...	...	4	4	4	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
34	Local Acts ...	1	49	50	50	...	88	65	...	19	...	...
		16	672	688	673	15	*1,145	556	11	229	1	62

*21 of last year.
1,124 of the year under report.

IX—*continued.*

SENTENCED TO			Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 pending.
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	17	13	...	...	...	1	1	4	7	2	...	...	...	1 do.
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4 do.
...	...	61	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	52	7	1	...	...	
4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	...	65	23	...	...	5	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	
253	...	556	562	...	2	44	19	19	82	94	35	4	5	1	25 do.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Khairpur State during the year 1900-1901.

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					
			Remaining at the end of the year 1899-1900.	Brought to trial.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1900-1901.
	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.						
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Sessions Court	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	1
Additional Sessions Judge's Court.	2	7	2	7	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	1	8	...	...	...
Assistant Sessions Judge's Court.	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
District Magistrate	15	15	...	68	...	...	...	1	30	69	...	55	14	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates ...	362	357	14	175	52	179	122	29	533	571	163	73	318	...	2	15
Second Class Magistrates ...	154	188	4	125	10	95	29	33	224	296	32	103	159	...		2
Third Class Magistrates ...	90	103	...	36	1	147	11	1	172	196	65	68	56	...	...	7
	631	672	21	414	63	421	162	64	978	1,145	262	300	556	...	2	25

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1900-1901.

State.	Tribunal.	No. of Applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																									
			Applications rejected.				Sentences										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further Inquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
Khairpur	High Court	10	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sessions Court	14	...	...	...	...	69	17	36	9	7	8	5	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1
	District Magistrate	7	...	...	...	...	6	9	5	4	14	...	14	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Additional Sessions Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	1	29	1	15	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
		31	2	4	2	4	113	29	72	18	37	10	34	7	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jails in Khairpur State during the year 1900-1901.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners			Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in the Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kot Diji ...	453	238	215	451	453	222·72	229·70	215	Rs. a. p. 14,304 1 3	3 died, or 13·06 per mille.
Khairpur ...	117	28	89	116	117	32·95	26·97	29		
	570	266	304	567	570	255·67	256·67	244	.....	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work: Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		SUITS FILED IN 1900-1901.									SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1900-1901.					AVERAGE DURATION.			
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value.	Suits regarding houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11					12			13
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant District Judge's Court.	8	...	...	4	8	4	8	...	...	4	25,860 10 3	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	First Class Judges.	22	30	119	80	141	110	111	94	30	16	12,625 5 3	5	60	15	43	35	1	1	...	8	9	6	71	14,959 5 3	...	4	15	
5	Second Class Judges	19	19	297	577	316	596	297	486	19	110	31,081 9 2	3	572	2	508	24	40	5	...	162	171	47	106	30,635 1 9	...	3	22	
6	Third Class Judges.	27	53	488	412	515	465	462	403	53	62	11,583 8 7	...	386	26	402	9	1	...	...	24	220	88	71	12,855 12 2	...	2	12	
		76	102	904	1,073	980	1,175	878	983	102	192	81,151 1 3	8	1,022	43	953	68	42	8	2	194	400	141	248	58,450 3 2	...	...	...	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work : Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Value of Opening Balance for 1900-1901.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of 1900-1901.			Remarks.
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Value for 1900-1901.	Below six months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3		4	5			6			7			8			9			10
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Assistant District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	First Class Judges	41	35	5,238 3 8	40	26	2,032 2 9	81	61	7,270 6 5	46	41	3,715 7 8	35	20	3,554 14 9	8	3	9	
5	Second Class Judges	11	9	706 5 8	88	149	3,694 5 5	99	158	4,400 11 1	90	122	3,531 15 3	9	36	868 11 10	32	4	...	
6	Third Class Judges	20	37	1,325 7 5	63	48	918 12 9	83	85	2,244 4 2	46	63	1,694 10 0	37	22	549 10 2	5	8	9	
		72	81	7,270 0 9	191	223	6,645 4 11	263	304	13,915 5 8	182	226	8,942 0 11	81	78	4,973 4 9	45	15	18	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Mukhtiarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	55	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	55	Rs. a. p. 5,800 0 0	Rs. a. p. 6,549 15 0	...	...	...	...
2	Mukhtiarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	25	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	34	7,832 10 3	5,116 8 0	...	...	...	...
3	Mukhtiarkar, Mir Wah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mukhtiarkar, Wiho ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mukhtiarkar, Nara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	80	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	89	13,632 10 3	11,666 7 0	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1900-1901.

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khairpur ...	26,515	18,966	513	7,491	2,211	2,554	74	5,312	36,449	14,265	60	43	3,959

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	4	3	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue—				
	Khalsa	*7,37,163 5 11*	*7,30,087 4 0*	...	*7,076 1 11*
	Jagirs	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	...	*25,060 2 4*
		9,87,047 7 7	9,54,911 3 4	...	32,136 4 3
2	Forest	26,982 14 2	16,128 5 1	...	10,854 9 1
3	Abkari	1,00,070 2 8	59,428 12 3	...	40,641 6 5
4	Taxes	69,782 2 8	63,391 0 8	...	6,391 2 0
5	Registration ...	672 1 6	546 14 2	...	125 3 4
6	Police	...	6 11 2	6 11 2	...
7	Law and Justice ...	9,889 14 7	13,612 12 6	3,722 13 11	...
8	Pound Fund ...	5,599 12 2	7,756 13 6	2,157 1 4	...
9	Deposits	5,132 12 10	2,017 10 3	...	3,115 2 7
10	Public Works Department	1,575 8 10	781 2 7	...	794 6 3
11	Military	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	...
12	Postal Department ...	0 6 6	0 8 0	0 1 6	...
13	Gardens	2,570 0 11	1,786 14 9	...	783 2 2
14	Ferries	...	112 0 5	112 10 5	...
15	Fisheries	4,676 14 8	3,418 13 0	...	1,258 1 8
16	Stables	15 3 9	...	...	15 3 9
17	Miscellaneous ...	5,962 6 9	3,789 3 1	...	2,173 3 8
18	Takavi	35,586 15 2	66,937 6 9	31,350 7 7	...
19	Permanent Advances ...	368 12 0	214 4 0	...	154 8 0
		12,55,933 8 9	11,94,843 1 6	*Net*	61,090 7 3
	Khalsa ...	*10,06,049 7 1*	*9,70,019 2 2*	...	*36,030 4 11*
	Jagirs ...	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	...	*25,060 2 4*

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	4	3	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	94,210 3 8	97,068 8 5	2,858 4 9	...
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity. — *Cash* ...	*90,731 15 9*	*1,16,134 1 1*	*25,402 1 4*	...
	Jagirs ...	*24,590 8 3*	*18,234 0 10*	...	*6,355 7 5*
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. — *Cash* ...	*69,420 2 5*	*92,301 1 10*	*22,880 15 5*	...
	Jagirs ...	*2,25,293 9 5*	*2,06,589 14 6*	...	*18,703 10 11*
	GRAND TOTAL — *Cash* ...	*2,54,362 5 10*	*3,05,503 11 4*	*51,141 5 6*	...
	Jagirs ...	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	...	*25,060 2 4*
		5,04,246 7 6	5,30,327 10 8	26,081 3 2	*Net*
4	Land Revenue ...	1,10,545 1 0	1,09,713 3 6	...	831 13 6
5	Forests	3,381 2 2	3,675 12 4	294 10 2	...
6	Abkari	1,051 5 8	3,392 12 5	2,341 6 9	...
7	Taxes	2,245 13 0	2,367 4 0	121 7 0	...
8	Police	36,524 12 2	39,484 9 4	2,959 13 2	...
9	Law and Justice ...	21,503 1 11	21,761 9 1	258 7 2	...
10	Pound Fund ...	3,337 7 7	3,080 4 5	...	257 3 2
11	Pension Fund ...	12,821 0 5	11,752 2 0	...	1,068 14 5
12	Deposits	397 14 9	1,132 12 10	734 14 1	...
13	Public Works Department.	3,40,784 11 5	2,43,682 5 11	...	97,102 5 6
14	Educational Department.	44,756 1 8	51,133 12 10	6,377 11 2	...
15	Military ...	72,957 2 0	74,578 10 5	1,621 8 5	...
16	Postal	618 13 2	958 12 6	349 15 4	...
17	Gardens	10,509 10 2	9,626 7 2	...	883 3 0
18	Hospitals	19,312 8 9	19,172 7 7	...	140 1 2
19	Fisheries	...	24 4 9	24 4 9	...
20	Stable Expenses ...	24,519 0 7	20,417 2 4	...	4,101 14 3
21	Miscellaneous ...	5,428 1 10	52,864 7 9	47,436 5 11	...
22	Takavi	32,898 13 9	74,036 12 6	41,137 14 9	...
23	Permanent Advances ...	1,898 0 0	5 0 0	...	1,893 0 0
	Total ...	7,45,490 10 0	7,42,869 9 8	*Net*	2,630 0 4
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,49,737 1 6	12,73,188 4 4	23,451 2 10	*Net*
	Cash ...	*9,99,852 15 10*	*10,48,364 5 0*	*48,511 5 2*	*Net*
	Jagirs ...	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	...	*25,060 2 4*

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

No. 474 of 1902.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner's Office,
Karachi, 18th July 1902.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind presents compliments and has the honour to forward the Administration Report of the Khairpur State for 1901-1902.

2. The Collector and Political Agent, in sending it on, writes—

* * * *

"6. A few complaints have been made to me during the year regarding matters connected with the internal administration. Complainants have been referred to His Highness in accordance with the prescribed policy of non-interference.

"7. In other respects, the report is a record of progress in all departments. The area under cultivation increased, the revenue amounted to over eleven lakhs, being the highest yet realised and more than double that at His Highness's accession eight years ago. Irrigation has made extensive progress. New and important bridges have been constructed, and 68 miles of new canals have been excavated, and these not in a rough-and-ready manner, but scientifically.

"8. The Courts, Criminal and Civil, have worked satisfactorily, as far as can be judged from the report. The capital sentence was carried out in one case. His Highness, it is well known, only resorts to the death penalty in the worst possible cases and with the greatest reluctance.

"9. The Military force of the State is insignificant. The Police force has been slightly augmented. The charge for the two new guns alluded to by His Highness has since been materially reduced by the orders of the Government of India, and His Highness has to receive a refund of Rs. 3,935-11-0.

"10. His Highness has contributed with his usual generosity to memorials, etc. I may mention that he contributed Rs. 5,000 towards the Building Fund of the Larkana Madressah on the occasion of the formal opening of that institution in November last, in addition to the sums (Rs. 50,000 to the Victoria Memorial Fund and Rs. 25,000 to the Sir H. E. M. James Memorial Fund) mentioned in the report.

"11. Medical institutions are duly supported and do much good in the State.

"12. Education receives considerable attention. His Highness's three grandsons, now under education at home, are all bright intelligent boys, and it is to be hoped His Highness will in due course send them to the Aitchison College at Lahore."

* * * *

3. The facts that His Highness details in his last paragraph, in illustration of the very signal progress his State has made since he came to the *gadi*, are such as he is justly entitled to be proud of: for having ungrudgingly found the money and for having given his Vazir a free hand the greatest credit is due to him. The Vazir has on his part maintained throughout the year the high reputation for efficiency he had already earned, and has still further confirmed the Political Agent and the Commissioner in the belief that he was the proper man to select for the post.

A. CUMINE,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Political Department,
Bombay.

Administration Report of the Khairpur State for the year ending 31st March 1902.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

The State is bounded on the east by the Jodhpur and Jesalmir territories, and on the north, west and south by British territory.

No alterations have taken place in the boundaries of the State during the year under report. The boundary marks along the borders of British territory have been repaired by its authorities, and a moiety of the cost incurred thereby paid by the State, as usual.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

2. Like my ancestors, I consider the British Government the paramount Power of India, and, as a faithful and loyal ally, am always ready to assist it and carry out its behests.

3. During the year under report, on the 17th January last, I paid a visit at Sukkur to R. Giles, Esquire, M.A., C.I.E., the late Commissioner in Sind, who kindly returned it at my capital on the 20th idem.

4. I also received a visit from you at my capital on the 8th January 1902.

5. During the year under review, I had no occasion to go out of my State, except once to Sukkur to pay the visit to the Commissioner in Sind.

As usual, I made an extensive tour through my territory.

6. With the exception of the sad demise of my second daughter, which took place during this year, all other members of my family, including myself, have been enjoying excellent health.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. During the year under report, no changes in the administration of my State were effected, except that a new post of a second Peshkar-Vazir was created, to hold charge of the three southern talukas of my State, and this post was conferred on Khan Saheb Ghulam Muhammad, B.A., a Mukhtiarkar, and one of my trustworthy officials, who has been filling it with credit.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

8. No material changes in the administration of the land have been made during the year under report. The system in vogue is the same as has been shown in my Administration Reports for the last seven years.

9. During the present year, a sum of Rs. 43,609-8-8 was given to the cultivators as *takavi* advances, out of which Rs. 7,025 were for sinking new wells, and Rs. 36,584-8-8 for the purchase of seed, cattle, implements, etc. No interest is charged on these advances, which are recovered by instalments.

10. Last year, the number of villages held as jagirs was put down as 42, which ought to have been shown as 40. Out of these, two villages, *viz.*, Khairpur and Gadeji, have, during the year under report, been resumed to the State on account of the demise of the grantees, *viz.*, my late lamented nephew and son-in-law Mir Ghulam Husein Khan and his second wife (my second daughter). Consequently, the number of villages still held as jagirs during the year under report was 38.

Extent of estimated cultivable Area for		Taken in		Waste Land remaining at the end of the year		Percentage of cultivable Land lying waste in	
1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
992,000	992,000	190,450	200,609	801,550	791,391	80·80	79·78

Note.—The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles or 3,872,000 acres, out of which only 1,550 square miles or 992,000 acres are of cultivable land. The rest is sand, rock, etc.

11. In last year's report, the area taken up for cultivation in that year was shown as 182,666 acres, which meant the area brought under cultivation. In the present year's report, the cultivated area for the past year (1900-1901) is given as 190,450 acres. The reason for this difference is that whereas last year the area of rabi cultivation was but an estimated figure, it has now been substituted by an actual one. Hence the difference.

12. It must also be pointed out that these figures of the area taken up for cultivation represent the total cultivation of the year *inclusive* of jagirs. The cultivated area of the State lands has been ascertained by actual measurement, but in the case of jagirs the figures furnished by jagirdars are accepted.

13. The afore-mentioned statement shows that, as compared with last year, there was in the present year an increase of 10,159 acres in the cultivated area, and the percentage of cultivable land lying waste was reduced from 80·80 to 79·78.

14. The accounts of my State are properly checked and audited.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

15. During the year under report, the following two Acts have been passed by me :—

(1) Act No. II of 1901, an Act to amend the law for legalising the levy of *ijara* (octroi duties).

(2) Act No. III of 1901, an Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

(*b*) *Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars	200	...	2	202
Irregulars	...	163	...	163
Total ...	200	163	2	365

16. My small corps of infantry consists of 200 men, properly drilled, which includes a Military band.

My small cavalry of 163 irregulars is not yet drilled.

There are only two artillery men, whose duties are to fire salutes and indicate time by gun-fire.

(*c*) *Police.*

17. The total number of the District Police force, including officers, during the year under report was 215 as compared with 177 of the previous year, showing thereby an increase of 38. In reality, the increase in the number of the Police force is only 6: the remaining 32 Policemen stationed at Khairpur, who were hitherto paid out of the Town Fund, have been brought on the permanent list of the State Police during the year just ended.

18. Appendix VII shows the results of the working of the Police for the year under report.

19. The total value of property stolen and the total amount recovered are given in Appendix VIII, from which it will appear that the percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 59·67 for the year under report as compared with 54·28 of last year.

I may add that harmonious co-operation exists between my Judiciary and the Police, and the headmen of the villages in my State generally render valuable aid to the latter in the detection of criminals and the suppression of crime.

20. That dacoities, so prevalent in the old *regime*, are now a thing of the past, and also that the number of murders has very greatly diminished are proofs of the security of life and property now enjoyed by my subjects.

(*d*) *Criminal Justice.*

21. In all, there are now in my State 20 Criminal Courts, including mine—the same as last year.

I hold the powers of a Chief Judge of a High Court, my Vazir those of a Sessions Judge and District Magistrate, and the senior Peshkar-Vazir of an Additional District and Sessions Judge, while my son Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, who is designated Nazim Adalat, exercises 1st Class Civil and Criminal powers. My nephew Mir Muhammad Murad Khan has also this year been invested with 1st Class Magisterial powers.

(*e*) *Appellate Courts.*

22. The number of appeals lodged and disposed of during the present year is fully shown in Appendix XI.

(*f*) *Extradition.*

23. There is no want of reciprocity in respect of the extradition of offenders, and things are working very smoothly on the principle of "give and take."

(*g*) *Prisons.*

24. The Central Jail at Kot Deji, with a daily average attendance of 189·88 prisoners, recorded 8 deaths during the year under review, giving thus a death-rate of 41·34 per mille as compared with only 13·06 last year.

Of the above, 4 died of pneumonia, 3 of chronic diarrhœa, and 1 of small-pox.

One of the convicts in the above jail met with the extreme penalty of the law.

This abnormal increase in the mortality among convicts is due to the fact that some old, infirm and emaciated prisoners of shattered constitution entered the lists of the jail during the year under report.

Very great care is taken of the sanitation of the jail and the health of its inmates; but in spite of all that medical skill and attention could do, the above prisoners succumbed to their respective diseases.

The Khairpur Sub-Jail, which had a daily average attendance of 26·82 prisoners, had no death during the year.

The long-term prisoners in the Central Jail at Kot Deji are taught various useful handicrafts.

(*h*) *Civil Justice.*

25. The number of suits instituted in my Civil Courts during the year under report was as shown in Appendix XIII—963 against 1,073 in the preceding year. Private arbitration is also greatly resorted to by litigants.

26. The confidence placed in my Courts of justice is evident from the increase in the number of applications for executing decrees, which rose from 223 in the past year to 333 this year, as will appear from Appendix XIV.

27. The work done by the Appellate Courts is exhibited in the following statement, and requires no comment:—

Name of Court.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		Value of Appeals filed during the year.		How disposed of.								Average Duration.					
																					1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remitted for trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13	14	15	16	17	18
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.						
High Court.	1	4	9	21	10	25	6	24	4	1	Rs. 711-15-9.	Rs. 18,906-6-7.	4	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	16	...	9	8
District Court.	8	12	19	11	27	23	15	10	12	13	Rs. 5,041-4-9.	Rs. 2,001-6-6.	11	7	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	8	...	6	4
Additional Civil Judge.	1	1	6	42	7	43	6	39	1	4	Rs. 879-5-9.	Rs. 5,041-10-2.	5	25	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	11	...	4	23	1	10	5

28. The statement hereunder given shows the receipts and the expenditure due to the registration of documents for the present and the past year:—

Description.	1900-1901.			1901-1902.		
	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Property.	Fees realised.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sale-deeds ...	89	11,666 7 0	546 14 2	83	24,734 14 0	872 7 1

29. There are no Municipalities in my State, but the *panchayats* and the headmen of villages are made responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of their respective towns and villages, and their work is strictly supervised by the Taluka officers as well as by my Vazir. But in large towns, such as Khairpur, Gambat and Kot Deji, scavengers have been employed at the cost of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*) *Agriculture.*

30. Out of the total population of my State, Muhammadans comprise about three-fourths and Hindus one-fourth. About 95 per cent. of the former are given to agricultural pursuits, and only one-sixth of the latter. The rest are engaged in trade or other callings.

The above is only a rough estimate. The correct one will be ascertained when tabulated statements of the Census of March 1901 are printed and circulated by the Superintendent of Census Operations.

31. The cultivation of the State is dependent solely on irrigation from the River Indus. No crops can be raised on rain water, partly because of its insufficiency and partly because of the peculiar nature of the soil and climate. I have therefore made it my chief aim, from the very commencement of my administration, to excavate new canals and to maintain in a state of efficient clearance all the old ones.

(*b*) *Wages and Labour.*

32. The state of things regarding wages and labour this year was the same as last year. My rayats had plenty of work on the State canals on good wages, the earnings of unskilled labourers being 4 to 5 annas—sometimes 6 annas per diem, and the price of food-grains did not rule high; hence, the year was one of plenty for them.

(*c*) *Forests.*

33. An adequate establishment for the management and conservancy of forests is maintained. Some of these forests are reserved for my game, but many of them have been disforested and thrown open for cultivation. During the year under report, the forests brought in a revenue of Rs. 21,974-2-9 against Rs. 16,128-5-1 last year, showing thus an increase of Rs. 5,845-13-8.

(*d*) *Trades and Manufacture.*

34. There are no important manufactories in my State, except one at Gambat for making bed-sheets called "khais," and another at my capital (Khairpur) for dyeing cloth. The colours used for this purpose are fast, and the process followed is based on old scientific principles of the East.

Besides the above two, one carpet factory, which was opened in 1900 at my capital, continues under my patronage, and it has recently been associated with the name of my worthy friend, R. Giles, Esquire, M. A., C. I. E., the late Commissioner in Sind. It is therefore now called "The Giles Carpet Factory." One noticeable feature about it is that the work of carpet-making is not done by grown-up men, but by children, whose number has increased from 75 in the past year to 101 in the present year. They are instructed by teachers brought from Amritsar, and have a promising future before them.

35. The trade of the State is of the same kind as that of the adjoining British towns and villages, the chief exports being cotton, wool, grain, indigo, loom-made cloth, hides, tobacco, etc. The only product which is peculiar to the Khairpur State and is not common to the surrounding British territory—the Thar and Parkar District excepted—is "kharo" (carbonate of soda), which is chiefly taken up by Bombay merchants.

(*e*) *Fairs.*

1. Ranipur.
2. Gambat,
3. Daraz.
4. Mahtani.
5. Shah Ladhani.

36. Fairs are annually held in my State at the five places shown on the margin, the one at Ranipur, where there is a Railway station, being on a large scale.

Public Works.

37. The Public Works expenditure is shown in the statement below :—

Serial No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Expenses.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Buildings	43,586	13	4
2	Roads	3,455	3	9
3	Bridges	27,302	2	4
4	Wells	1,355	7	9
5	Tanks	4,458	4	8
6	Canals	1,51,475	15	3
	Total	2,31,633	15	1

(*a*) *Buildings.*

38. Under the head of "Buildings," the chief items of expenditure are my second palace at Kot Deji and the construction of various State buildings at Thari, the head-quarters of the Mir Wah Taluka. Some other minor buildings have also been constructed during the year, which need not be mentioned here.

(*b*) *Roads.*

39. The amount of Rs. 3,455-3-9 shown under this head was expended on the repairs of old roads and the construction of 70 miles of new ones in the Gambat Taluka.

(*c*) *Bridges.*

40. Among the bridges the construction of which was commenced during the year under report and completed before the 1st June 1902, the most important were the two on the largest canal in my State, *viz.*, the Mir

Wah. One of them is situated near Thari, the head-quarters of the Mir Wah Taluka, and the other is near Khairpur. The latter is connected with two other bridges on distributaries, and all the three combined have been given the expressive names of Coronation Bridges, in commemoration of the auspicious event of the Royal Coronation.

Besides the above two, several other bridges have been constructed during the present year on minor canals, the details of which need not be given.

It is gratifying to observe that, while in the old *regime* which covered a period of more than half a century there were only four bridges, in my *regime* of the past eight years I have been able to construct altogether no less than 102, of which 63 are simple, 32 regulating bridges, and 7 only regulators. All these are made of substantial *paka* masonry work.

(d) Wells.

41. The sum of Rs. 1,355-7-9 shown under "Wells" represents the cost of repairs to the State wells only.

(e) Tanks.

42. Rs. 4,458-4-8 were spent under the above head on repairing the existing tanks and constructing new ones.

(f) Canals.

43. The sum of Rs. 1,51,475-15-3 shown under this head represents only a part of the expenditure incurred on the construction, improvement and repairs of canals during the year under report, because the contractors' bills have not as yet been adjusted and the remainder of the amount due to them will be paid towards the close of June 1902.

I am glad to say that during the year under report 68 miles of distributaries have been added to the list of 153 miles of new canals already constructed during my *regime*. The largest of these distributaries is the Faiz Baksh Wah, which takes its head from the Mir Wah (near Khairpur), and is 15 miles in length. The others are not so large and need not particularly be mentioned.

Since the commencement of my *regime*, every new canal that has been constructed was first of all carefully laid out and accurately levelled, with the result that unique success has attended the working of my canals even during low inundations.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

44. The subjoined statement gives the revenue of the State *exclusive* of Jagirs :—

Years.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1894-95 ...	1,09,005 11 11	6,59,862 10 11	6,85,077 12 2	83,790 10 8
1895-96 ...	83,790 10 8	8,28,600 15 3	7,27,575 6 8	1,84,816 3 3
1896-97 ...	1,84,816 3 3	9,42,246 5 5	9,19,665 10 1	2,07,396 14 7
1897-98 ...	2,07,396 14 7	9,22,724 8 10	7,90,942 9 9	3,39,178 13 8
1898-99 ...	3,39,178 13 8	10,11,089 8 3	8,41,140 0 5	5,09,128 5 6
1899-1900 ...	5,09,128 5 6	10,06,049 7 1	9,99,852 15 10	5,15,324 12 9
1900-1901 ...	5,15,324 12 9	9,70,019 2 2	10,48,364 5 0	4,36,979 9 11
1901-1902 ...	4,36,979 9 11	11,50,916 2 9	10,99,320 6 3	4,88,575 6 5*

* Besides this cash balance, grain, etc., worth Rs. 1,90,000 remained unsold at the close of the year.

45. At the outset, I must mention that the receipts of the first year of my *regime* (1894-95), which were, as shown above, Rs. 6,59,862, included a sum of Rs. 86,082, the balance of the privy purse of my late lamented father. Therefore, the net revenue realisation of the year was Rs. 5,73,780, whereas the revenue of the current year, in spite of an indifferent inundation, amounts to Rs. 11,50,916. Thus, the increase in the course of eight years is a little over cent. per cent.

46. This satisfactory development in the resources of my State is not due to any over-exaction, but chiefly to the increase of cultivation by the construction of new canals on scientific principles and the improvement of old ones with the aid of correct levelling. It is also due to similar other favourable causes, because you are well aware that the population of my State according to the last census of March 1901, as compared with that of the previous decennium, shows an increase of 51·25 per cent., being the largest percentage of increase in the whole of the Bombay Presidency (Sind included).

47. The afore-mentioned statement shows that, as compared with last year, there has been an increase of Rs. 1,80,897 (the largest increase ever effected).

48. I must mention that, out of the above increase in the revenue of my State, nearly Rs. 19,000 are due to the resumption of the jagirs and about Rs. 36,000 to the cession of new *kacha* lands to my State, making thus a total of Rs. 55,000. The remaining increase of the sum of about Rs. 1,25,000 is purely the outcome of the extension of cultivation, etc.

49. From paragraph 13 of this report, it will appear that there is still a large cultivable area lying waste (*viz.*, about 791,391 acres or 79·78 per cent.). This could only be brought under cultivation by the construction and extension of new irrigational works, to which I will not fail to devote my best attention, as I have hitherto done, because I am fully aware that the agricultural development of my State and the prosperity of my subjects are solely dependent on the extension of irrigational works.

50. Next year, I anticipate a further increase in the cultivation of the land and its produce because the 68 miles of new canals which have been excavated this year are sure to bring a large area under cultivation, as they have been designed to bring under the plough lands that are lying waste.

RECEIPTS, INCLUSIVE OF JAGIRS.

No.	Item.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue. { *Khalsa* ...	*7,51,935 9 0*	*7,37,163 5 11*	*7,30,087 4 0*	*8,92,820 7 3*
	{ *Jagirs* ...	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*
		9,42,381 9 11	9,87,047 7 7	9,54,911 3 4	10,99,028 14 3
2	Forest	49,198 3 7	26,982 14 2	16,128 5 1	21,974 2 9
3	Abkari	72,418 8 0	1,00,070 2 8	59,428 12 3	83,921 11 10
4	Taxes	53,477 0 2	69,782 2 8	63,391 0 8	72,945 11 3
5	Registration	695 1 1	672 1 6	546 14 2	872 7 1
6	Police	.....	.....	6 11 2	.....
7	Law and Justice	11,255 5 8	9,889 14 7	13,612 12 6	11,277 8 7
8	Pound Fund	5,695 11 0	5,599 12 2	7,756 13 6	7,857 8 2
9	Deposits	897 14 9	5,132 12 10	2,017 10 3	1,748 15 9
10	P. W. Department	795 15 11	1,575 8 10	781 2 7	697 15 0
11	Military	.....	.....	2 0 0	.....
12	Postal Department	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 8 0	.....
13	Gardens	1,854 14 6	2,570 0 11	1,786 14 9	1,914 0 0
14	Ferries	.....	.....	112 10 5	466 12 3
15	Fisheries	2,075 9 0	4,676 14 8	3,418 13 0	2,256 11 10
16	Stables	.....	15 3 9	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous	13,006 10 11	5,962 6 9	3,789 3 1	2,162 11 1
18	Takavi	46,472 7 8	35,586 15 2	66,937 6 9	49,959 7 11
19	Permanent Advances	1,810 0 0	368 12 0	214 4 0	40 0 0
	Total ...	12,01,585 9 2	12,55,933 8 9	11,94,843 1 6	13,57,124 9 9

INCREASES.

51. *Land Revenue (Khalsa).*—The increase of Rs. 1,62,733-3-3 under this head is mainly due to the extension of cultivation and also in a measure to the cession of *kacha* lands and the resumption of the jagirs to my State.

52. *Forests.*—The increase of Rs. 5,845-13-8 under the above head is caused by the fact that more fuel and charcoal were sold during the year under report.

53. *Abkari.*—Under this head, there is an increase of Rs. 24,492-15-7, which has been brought about by the regular payment of instalments by farmers and also by the increased sale of salt.

54. *Taxes.*—The increase of Rs. 9,554-10-7 under this head is to be attributed to the fact that, whereas formerly only one-half of the Octroi duties (*ijara*) levied at Khairpur was received by my State and another by the jagirdar, now, consequent on the resumption of the jagir, the whole amount goes to the State coffers.

55. The slight increases under the heads of Registration, Pound Funds, Gardens and Ferries of Rs. 325-8-11, Rs. 100-10-8, Rs. 127-1-3 and Rs. 354-1-10, respectively, need no comment as these sources of income are of a fluctuating nature.

DECREASES.

56. *Land Revenue (Jagirs).*—The fact that two jagirs have been resumed to the State during the year under report accounts for the decrease of Rs. 18,615-8-4 shown under the above head.

57. *Law and Justice.*—Under this head, there appears a decrease of Rs. 2,335-3-11, which is chiefly due to the fact that last year, the number of suits filed in the Civil Courts being larger, the amount of Court fees realised therefrom also proportionately increased: this year, the number of suits instituted being small, the decrease under this head must follow.

58. *Fisheries.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,162-1-2 under this head is due to a less amount being realised from the sale of the Fishery farm.

59. *Miscellaneous.*—The fluctuating nature of the receipts under this head explains the decrease of Rs. 1,626-8 for the year under report.

60. *Takavi.*—The falling-off of Rs. 16,977-14-10 under the above head is explained by the fact that, owing to good crops, the cultivators did not demand as much of takavi as they did in previous years.

61. The decreases under Police, Deposits, Public Works Department, Military and Permanent Advances are so small that they need no special comment.

Revenue of Khalsa and Jagirs shown separately.

Source.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Khalsa ...	10,11,089 8 3	10,06,049 7 1	9,70,019 2 2	11,50,916 2 9
Jagirs ...	1,90,446 0 11	2,49,884 1 8	2,24,823 15 4	2,06,208 7 0

62. The above statement exhibits the revenue of my State for Khalsa and Jagirs separatety for the past four years.

63. During the year under report, the number of villages held as jagirs was 38, out of which 27 are in the possession of members of my family and 11 are held by notables of my State.

Expenditure.

No.	Item.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	80,138 3 9	94,210 3 8	97,068 8 5	1,05,233 3 10
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. *Cash*	*98,044 4 11*	*90,731 15 9*	*1,16,134 1 1*	*92,955 2 3*
	Jagirs.	*17,383 3 7*	*24,590 8 3*	*18,234 0 10*	*17,819 7 3*
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. *Cash*	*68,225 5 5*	*69,420 2 5*	*92,301 1 10*	*88,904 14 6*
	Jagirs.	*1,73,062 13 4*	*2,25,293 9 5*	*2,06,589 14 6*	*1,88,388 15 9*
	Total ... *Cash*	*2,46,407 14 1*	*2,54,362 5 10*	*3,05,503 11 4*	*2,87,183 4 7*
	Jagirs.	*1,90,446 0 11*	*2,49,884 1 8*	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*
	Grand Total ...	4,36,853 15 0	5,04,246 7 6	5,30,327 10 8	4,93,391 11 7
4	Land Revenue	1,11,004 1 9	1,10,545 1 0	1,09,713 3 6	1,59,215 14 9
5	Forests	4,972 13 2	3,331 2 2	3,675 12 4	4,114 0 4
6	Abkari	837 7 5	1,051 5 8	3,392 12 5	11,356 10 9
7	Taxes	3,485 13 5	2,245 13 0	2,3[illegible] 4 0	4,173 12 2
8	Police	34,648 12 1	36,524 12 2	39,484 9 4	41,302 15 10
9	Law and Justice	20,063 4 1	21,503 1 11	21,761 9 1	18,915 0 4
10	Pound Fund	3,[illegible]08 8 1	3,337 7 7	3,080 4 5	[illegible],559 14 3
11	Pension Fund	13,356 5 8	12,821 0 5	11,752 2 0	11,[illegible]96 7 10
12	Deposits	951 6 2	397 14 9	1,132 12 10	6,017 10 3
13	P. W. Department	2,00,338 12 7	3,40,784 11 5	2,43,6[illegible]2 5 11	2,31,638 15 1
14	Educational Department ...	46,248 4 2	44,756 1 8	51,1[illegible]3 12 10	60,910 10 10
15	Military	63,782 14 2	72,957 2 0	74,[illegible]78 10 5	82,774 14 3
16	Postal	631 11 8	618 13 2	958 12 6	1,2[illegible]2 2 6
17	Gardens	9,540 2 0	10,509 10 2	9,6[illegible]6 7 2	11,392 11 0
18	Hospitals	21,372 5 11	19,312 8 9	19,172 7 7	19,968 2 4
19	Ferries	.....	.....	.....	49 1 0
20	Fisheries	.....	.....	24 4 9	15 3 2
21	Stables	18,795 12 0	24,519 0 7	20,417 2 4	18,881 13 6
22	Miscellaneous	3,098 1 7	5,428 1 10	52,864 7 9	78,121 8 10
23	Takavi	37,540 10 5	32,898 13 9	74,036 12 6	43,609 8 8
24	Permanent Advances	855 0 0	1,898 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Total ...	5,94,732 2 4	7,45,490 10 0	7,42,860 9 8	8,12,137 1 8
	Grand Total ...	10,31,586 1 4	12,49,737 1 6	12,73,188 4 4	12,05,528 13 3

Increases.

64. *Land Revenue.*—The increase of Rs. 49,502-11-3 under this head is due to various causes, chief of which are the following :—

(1) The appointment of a new Peshkar-Vazir and his establishment.

(2) The increase in the number of Tapadars, owing to cession of *kacha* lands to my State and extension of cultivation of other lands.

(3) The employment of "zabits" for accurate measurement of all cultivated lands.

Lastly, the additional cost of carriage of grain from fields to the State granary.

65. *Abkari.*—Under this head, there appears an increase of Rs. 7,963-14-4, which is to be ascribed to the fact that during the present year more salt was purchased from the Moach Salt Depôt, Maurypur, and more money was expended on its carriage by land and by rail from the above Depôt to various salt depôts in the State. It is also in some measure due to the increased cost of establishment.

66. *Taxes.*—The increase of Rs. 2,106-8-2 under the above head is accounted for by the fact that, whereas the cost of conservancy and lighting was in past years partly paid by the State and partly by the jagirdar, the whole has been borne by the State during the year under report on account of the resumption of the jagir.

67. *Police.*—Owing to the payment by the State of 32 Policemen brought on the permanent list of Police (as mentioned in paragraph 17 of this report) and the appointment of 6 others during the year under review, an additional expenditure had to be incurred, which explains the increase of Rs. 4,818-6-6 under the above head.

68. *Educational Department.*—The fact that I paid a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the Larkana Madressah Building Fund, and also that the number of Primary Schools in my State was increased by 8, accounts for the increase of Rs. 9,776-14-0 noticeable under this head, which also includes the expenditure incurred on the education of my grandson and grand-nephew studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

69. *Military.*—There appears an increase of Rs. 8,196-3-10 under this head, which is mainly due to the fact that a little over Rs. 5,096 were paid for the purchase from Government of two new muzzle-loading guns and over Rs. 3,000 were spent on the cost of a new set of band instruments.

70. *Miscellaneous.*—Last year, a sum of Rs. 52,864-7-9 was shown under this head, which included my contribution of half a lakh of rupees to the Indian Famine Fund. During the year under report, the total amount under "Miscellaneous" is given as Rs. 78,121-8-10, out of which no less than Rs. 75,000 represent my contributions to the marginally noted Memorial Funds. The difference in the increase, therefore, being a very slight one, needs no explanation.

Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress' Memorial Fund Rs. 50.000.
Sir. Evan James Memorial Fund Rs. 25,000.

71. The increases under other heads are so insignificant that they do not require any special mention.

DECREASES.

72. *Personal Expenses of His Highness.*—Under the head of my personal expenses, including the maintenance of the members of my family, it will appear that, as compared with last year, there has been a net decrease to the extent of Rs. 36,935-15-1, out of which nearly Rs. 19,000 are due to the resumption of the jagirs to my State on the demise of the grantees. The diminution of expenditure under the above head is also explained by the fact that, whereas last year I had to go to Karachi by a "special" with my notables and followers to pay a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, this year no such journey expenses have been incurred.

73. *Public Works Department.*—Under this head, come the construction and repairs of the following works, *viz.*, canals, buildings, roads, bridges, wells and tanks.

Serial No.	Sub-heads.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Buildings	64,757 9 1	43,586 13 4	...	21,170 11 9
2	Canals	1,59,897 3 2	1,51,475 15 3	...	8,421 3 11
3	Bridges	16,240 3 11	27,302 2 4	11,061 14 5	...
4	Tanks	335 3 9	4,458 4 8	4,123 0 11	...
5	Roads	1,863 14 3	3,455 3 9	1,591 5 6	...
6	Wells	688 3 9	1,355 7 9	767 4 0	...
	Total ...	2,43,682 5 11	2,31,633 15 1	17,543 8 10	29,591 15 8

Net decrease **Rs. 12,048-6-10.**

74. From the foregoing statement, it will appear that under the sub-heads of buildings and canals, as compared with last year, there has been for the year under report a decrease of Rs. 21,170-11-9 and Rs. 8,421-3-11, respectively, and under the remaining 4 sub-heads there has been a total increase of Rs. 17,543-8-10. Thus, the net decrease under "Public Works Department" during the year under report was Rs. 12,048-6-10.

(1) *Buildings.*

Last year, more money was spent on the construction of my second palace at Kot Deji, as the work was in full swing then. During the year under report, the above building had nearly approached completion and consequently the cost of its construction considerably diminished. Hence, the decrease of Rs. 21,170-11-9 under this sub-head.

(2) *Canals.*

The decrease of Rs. 8,421-3-11 under this sub-head is only an apparent one because, as already shown in paragraph 43 of this report, the contractors' bills for the construction of new canals and the clearance of old ones have not as yet been finally settled.

(3) *Bridges.*

The fact that more bridges were constructed during the present year accounts for the increase of Rs. 11,061-14-5 shown under this sub-head.

(4) *Tanks.*

The increase of Rs. 4,123-0-11 shown under this sub-head is due to more tanks having been constructed during the year under report.

(5) *Roads.*

There appears an increase of Rs. 1,591-5-6 under this sub-head, which is due to the fact that 70 miles of new roads were constructed in the Gambat Taluka during the present year.

(6) *Wells.*

The increase of Rs. 767-4 under this sub-head represents the cost of repairs to the State wells only.

75. *Takavi.*—There has been a decrease of Rs. 30,427-3-10 under the above head. It is not to be inferred from this that I have been parsimonious in my advances to the cultivators of my State, but the fact is that, as my people are getting more produce out of their lands, they do not now fall under the necessity of demanding as much of takavi as they did in previous years.

76. The decreases under other heads are so small that they do not call for any particular remarks.

77. *Remissions.*—No remission was given during the year under report.

78. *Salt.*—No salt is manufactured in my State, but the British Government supplies it at a reduced rate for the consumption of my subjects.

79. *Opium.*—Poppy is cultivated in my State on a very limited scale—just sufficient to meet the demand for local consumption only.

80. *Abkari.*—The right of manufacturing and selling liquor is farmed out for three years to a contractor, who as well as his licensees and my subjects are, on pain of imprisonment, prohibited to smuggle any liquor into British territory. An Abkari establishment is permanently maintained to patrol the borders of my State and to arrest those who attempt to smuggle this article into British territory.

81. *Stamps.*—No stamps are made in my State.

82. *Duties.*—Neither tolls nor transit dutes are levied in the State.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

Dispensary.	No. of Persons treated.		Results.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Discharged.	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		
Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital at Khairpur... ...	42	49,016	48,950	35	4	69	Rs. 16,135-13-11.	134·41
James Hospital for Women at Khairpur	30	20,700	20,660	40	1	29		56·79
Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital at Kot Deji ...	70	22,344	22,360	19	9	26		61·41
Gambat Dispensary ...	17	33,553	33,548	...	...	22		91·97
Mir Wah Dispensary at Thari.	10	1,999	1,977	17	4	11		5·50
Chang Dispensary ...	...	13,145	13,126	...	...	19		36·01
His Highness' Camp Dispensary	...	3,627	3,610	10	...	7		9·94
Total ...	169	1,44,384	1,44,231	121	18	183		

83. The foregoing statement shows the results of the working of the medical institutions of my State and the total expenditure of Rs. 16,135-13-11 incurred on their account during the year under report.

84. Besides these, there is one Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur, where 4,446 patients were treated as compared with 4,768 last year, the total cost of the maintenance of this institution being Rs. 1,722-7-6 in the present year as compared with Rs. 848-2-2 in the past year. The increase in the above expenditure is explained by the fact that, in addition to the Hospital staff, a Veterinary Graduate was appointed to hold charge of the above Hospital. He has also been entrusted with the duty of looking after my stables.

85. I may add that all these institutions continue to do good work, dispensing both medicines and advice gratis, not only to my subjects but also to people of the surrounding British territory who come to them for relief.

86. It is, however, a matter of regret to mention the wonderful change in the phenomenon of nature which became perceptible during the autumn of the year under report. Although the inundation of the year was not very high, yet the season proved to be exceptionally unhealthy, with the consequence that more patients suffered from pneumonia, malaria, chronic diarrhœa and such other diseases of a malignant type during the present year than was the case in previous years. My medical institutions were therefore fully resorted to, as it is evident from the fact that, whereas last year the total number of in-door and out-door patients taken together who attended these institutions was 1,07,719, it increased during the year under report to 1,44,553, thereby showing a large increase of 36,834 patients.

Births and Deaths.

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
Births	1,925	1,502	...	423
Deaths	1,408	2,195	787	...

87. The above statement shows the number of births and deaths during the year under report. Although implicit reliance cannot be placed on the reports furnished by village officers, still, I think, fairly accurate information is obtained under this head, and the figures, which speak for themselves, show that, while there has been a decrease in the number of births, there has unfortunately been an increase in the number of deaths, which is to be attributed to the last cold season being very unhealthy all over the State.

Vaccination.

Operation by whom performed.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1900-1901.	No. of Persons vaccinated in 1901-1902.	Results.			
			Successful.		Unsuccessful.	
			1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901	1901-1902
Vaccinator, Khairpur ...	1,692	1,474	1,644	1,421	48	53
„ Gambat ...	2,411	1,900	2,302	1,810	109	90
„ Mir Wah ...	1,155	1,196	1,080	1,154	75	42
„ Wiho and Nara.	928 / 194	839 / 152	832 / 156	774 / 138	96 / 38	65 / 14
Candidate Vaccinator ...	229	659	228	646	1	13
Total ...	6,609	6,220	6,242	5,943	367	277

88. There are four Vaccinators in this State and one Candidate Vaccinator. Their work is shown in the foregoing statement, the total cost of the establishment for this year being Rs. 2,109-12-11.

89. *Cholera.*—Fortunately, there was no visitation of cholera in my State during the year under report.

90. *Plague.*—You are aware that plague was during the year under report raging in the Panjab and in our neighbourhood—the Hyderabad District. This obliged me to take precautionary measures to avoid the spread of the virulent disease in my territory. I am pleased to state that my orders were promptly obeyed by my officials and proper vigilance was exercised by them on the in-coming arrivals from the infected areas, with the result that no indigenous cases of plague occurred in my State. But notwithstanding all my precautions, five cases were imported in my State in places noted on the margin, all of which unfortunately proved fatal. Thanks to Heaven that this dire disease was nipped in the bud, and my territory remained immune from the scourges of the monster.

Khairpur	2
Ranipur	2
Gambat	1
Total ...	5

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1894-95	45	1,175	81	1,256
1895-96	87	2,432	147	2,579
1896-97	117	3,533	325	3,858
1897-98	110	3,301	453	3,754
1898-99	109	3,535	393	3,928
1899-1900	124	4,190	414	4,604
1900-1901	142	4,439	388	4,827
1901-1902	150	5,337	348	5,685

91. The work of the Educational Department of the State is shown in the statement given above.

It is gratifying to mention here that the number of schools has increased from 142 in the past year to 150 in the year under review. A more satisfactory feature of these schools is the numerical growth of pupils to 5,685, of whom 5,337 are boys and 348 girls against 4,439 boys and 388 girls shown last year.

Out of the above schools, there are at my capital two Anglo-Vernacular schools aided by me on the grant-in-aid system.

92. I am fully alive to the importance of promoting education among my subjects, and it gives me great pleasure to state that, whereas in the late *regime* there existed only 7 schools, attended by about 200 boys, and there was not a single school for girls, in the present *regime* the number of schools, as will appear from the foregoing statement, has gradually risen to 150, of which 140 are for boys and 10 for girls, and they are attended by no less than 5,337 boys and 348 girls, respectively. Out of the total number of 5,337 boys attending the several schools in my State, 4,901 are in the Primary and 87 in the (aided) Secondary Schools. The remaining 349 belong to the Industrial Schools at Khairpur, where they learn various useful handicrafts, *viz.*, carpentry, smithery, embroidery, turnery, carpet-making and tailoring.

I may add here that three of my grandsons are being educated at home both in English and vernacular. One grandson and a grand-nephew are studying at the Aitchison Chiefs' College at Lahore and have a European tutor appointed for them, as mentioned in my previous Administration Reports.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

(*a*) *Records.*

93. The records of my *regime* are carefully preserved in a systematic manner.

(*b*) *Cattle-breeding.*

There are in the State stables three horse and three donkey stallions in all, distributed over the three largest centres of breeding in my State, as shown on the margin.

	Horse.	Donkey.
Khairpur	1	1
Gambat	1	1
Thari	1	1
	3	3

The total number of coverings by them during the year under report was 52 and 69, respectively, against 51 and 65 last year, resulting thus in a total increase of 5 coverings.

94. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to say that, during my *regime* of the last eight years, I have neither borrowed any money nor does my State owe any debts to any one. The results of my administration have been vividly and faithfully given in my Annual Administration Reports, *including the present one*, from which the following facts are quite evident :—

(*a*) That the revenue of my State (exclusive of jagirs) has increased by over 100 per cent ; and

(*b*) the population by 51·25 per cent.

(*c*) That the cultivation of lands has been largely extended by means of the construction of new canals and the improvement of old ones.

(*d*) That, as compared with 200 boys of the old *regime*, 5,685 pupils are at present receiving education in my schools free of charge, out of whom 349 boys are learning various useful handicrafts in my industrial schools.

(*e*) That I have opened seven Medical institutions, wherein both medicines and advice were dispensed gratis to 144,553 patients during the year under report as compared with 107,719 who were treated last year.

(*f*) That great improvements have been effected in the Public Works Department of my State by the construction of canals, roads, *pakka* bridges, wells, *musafirkhanas*, tanks, etc.

Last but not the least, that crime for which this State was notorious in the old *regime* has been considerably suppressed and an adequate number of Courts of Justice has been established where justice is meted out impartially.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G.C.I.E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State.

Khairpur State, 22nd June 1902

APPENDIX I.

Political Relations of Native States.

Name of State.	Tribute in Men or Money.		Population according to Census of March 1901.	Schools.	Persons being taught.	Persons who have been vaccinated.	Prevailing Diseases.	Supposed gross Revenue.	Military Force.	Transit Dues levied or not.	Principal Articles of Productory, Manufacture and Mines.
	Amount.	To whom payable.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khairpur ...	...	....	199,313	150	5,685	6,220	Malarial Fever, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentry, Conjunctivitis, Otorrhœa, Ulcers.	Rs. a. p. Jagirs— 2,06,208 7 0 Khalsa— 11,50,916 2 9	365	...	Fuller's earth (*chaneha*), sulphate of soda, cotton, wool, grain-seeds, ghi, tobacco, indigo, cloth, leather, ivory work, swords, metal work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woollen work, lacquered wood work and carpets.

KADIRDAD, C. I. E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

Native Chiefs—Principal Male Members of their Families and principal Members of their Court.

No.	Name of individual, State and Family to which he belongs.	Residence.	Present Position.	Caste, Race and Religion.	Age.	How and where educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorising Adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E., son of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Kila Ahmedabad *alias* Kot Diji.	Ruler of the Khairpur State.	Talpur Baluch, Muhammadan.	67 years ...	Privately in his town.	Administers his State.	Has ...	Not necessary.	Has ...	2 sons.
2	Mir Ahmed Ali Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	Do. ...	45 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary F. C. Magistrate and Civil Judge.	...	...	Has ...	1 son.
3	Mir Imam Baksh Khan son of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, G. C. I. E.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	45 years...	Do. ...	Jagirdar ...	...	...	Has ...	3 sons
4	Mir Muhammad Murad Khan son of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, nephew and son-in-law to His Highness.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	37 years 6 months.	Do. ...	Jagirdar, Honorary F. C. Magistrate and Civil Judge.	...	...	...	...
5	Mir Alahdad Khan son of Mir Ghulam Husein Khan, grand nephew to His Highness.	Khairpur ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	18 years 3 months.	Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.	Jagirdar ...	...	...	...	...

P. S.—In addition to the stipendiary officials of the State, the above four young Mirs are the principal members of His Highness' Court as well.

MIR SIR FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN, TALPUR, G.C.I.E.,
Ruler of the Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Civil Division of Territory under Political control.

Division.	Executive District.	No. of Executive Sub-divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		No. of Villages.	Number of Civil Judges.	Number of Stipendiary Magistrates.	Maximum Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Average Distance in Miles of Villages from nearest Court.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials and Police of all kinds.	State Revenue.	
					Head-quarters Town.	Population.								Land.	Gross.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur...	...	...	...	...	Khairpur ...	6,244	545	12	8	18	4·75	...	Rs. 1,18,919-6-0.	Rs. 10,99,028-14-3.	Rs. 13,57,124-9-9.
Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	Gambat ...	3,303	657	2	2	25	6·50	...			
Mir Wah...	...	...	...	...	Thari ...	852	240	3	3	20	10·25	...			
Wiho ...	...	...	...	...	Chang ...	275	185	2	2	33	5·15	...			
Nara ...	...	...	...	...	Sorah ...	214	567	1	2	100	27·0	...			
	1	2	6,050	199,313	...	...	2,194	20	17	...	...	215	...	...	...

APPENDIX IV.

Population of Native States ... ... Khairpur State.

Commissionership.	District.	Inhabited Houses.	Population in 1901.																Prevailing Languages.	Immigration. Emigration of during the year.
			Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per Square Mile.	Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aboriginals.	Others.	Total Male Agriculturists including landlords, cultivators, and agricultural labourers.	Total Non-agricultural Males.		
					Male.	Female.			Europeans.	Eastlodians or other mixed Races.	Natives.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur.	Khairpur.	36,708	...	...	...	...	199,313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,000	28,766	Sindhi & Persian.	Emigrated 111. Immigrated 554.

APPENDIX V.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.							Details of the Force at the end of the year.						Total Cost of Pay and Allowances of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, including Followers.
	Remaining at the end of last year.	Recruited this year. (a)	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, &c. (b).	Remaining at the end of the year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.				
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	
Cavalry ...	161	3	...	...	...	...	1	163	...	...	...	...	9	154	Rs. 82,774-14-3.
Sappers ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Infantry ...	200	26	...	...	...	...	26	200	...	45	...	5	19	176	
	363	29	...	...	...	...	27	365	...	45	...	5	28	332	...

Note—Out of 45 guns, 29 are in order and 16 are out of order.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline and Education of the Police.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditures.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.	
				Dismissed	Fined, Degraded or Suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By Money Rewards.	Number able to read or write.	Number under instruction.
		Rs.	Rs.							
Nazim of Police,	1	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Police Inspector.	1	100	100	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Chief Constable.	1	60	60	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
„ ...	8	40	320	...	1	...	2	...	7	...
Jamadars ...	6	30	180	1	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dafadars ...	6	25	150	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
„ ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sowars ...	59	20	1,180	...	3	...	1	1	6	...
Camel Sowars...	7	15	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naiques ...	2	12	24	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
„ ...	4	10	40	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Sepoys ...	2	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ ...	92	8	736	...	4	1	...	1	9	...
„ ...	7	7	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Munshis ...	1	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
„ ...	4	20	80	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
„ ...	7	15	105	...	2	...	1	...	7	...
„ ...	6	10	60	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
	215	...	3,552	1	12	1	8	4	48	...

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the Results of the working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31*st March* 1902.

Name of State.	Number of Offences.		Number of Accused arrested.		Number of Accused sent for trial.		Number of Accused convicted.		Number of Accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage convicted of Accused arrested columns 3 and 4.		Percentage convicted of Accused sent for trial.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Khairpur...	239	211	283	248	282	247	228	206	43	26	80·57	83·06	80·85	83·40

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the Value of Property stolen and Amount of Recoveries in the Khairpur State during the year ending 31*st March* 1902.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of Recoveries of Property stolen.	
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Khairpur ...	4,398 5 4	7,777 12 10	2,387 9 4	4,640 12 5	54·28	59·67

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Number of Crimes committed, Number of the year

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1901-1902.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1901-1902.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1901.	Committed during the year 1901-1902.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter VIII.											
1	Offences against public tranquillity, Ss. 143-160.	...	6	6	4	2	38	5	...	...	...	5
	Chapter IX.											
2	Offences by public servants, Ss. 161-171.	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter X.											
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants, Ss. 172-190	1	27	28	26	2	33	27	...	1	...	...
	Chapter XI.											
4	False evidence, Ss. 191-229 ...	...	7	7	7	...	8	5	...	5	...	...
	Chapter XIV.											
5	Public nuisance, Ss. 268-294 ...	...	13	13	13	...	14	13	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVI.											
6	Murder, S. 302	1	2	3	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	...
7	Culpable homicide, S. 304 ...	...	8	8	8	...	25	8	1	7	...	...
8	Attempt to murder S. 307 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
9	Attempt at suicide, S. 309 ...	...	3	3	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
10	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, Ss. 312-318	...	1	1	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	...
11	Hurt, Ss. 323-338	5	141	146	141	5	307	20	...	10	...	...
12	Wrongful restraint and confinement, Ss. 341-348.	...	4	4	4	...	9	7	...	...	...	...
13	Criminal force and assault, Ss. 352-358.	...	51	51	49	2	79	18	...	4	...	6
14	Kidnapping and abducting, Ss. 363-374.	...	4	4	4	...	6	4	...	4	...	...
15	Rape, S. 376	...	3	3	3	...	5	5	...	5	...	...
16	Unnatural offence, S. 377 ...	...	2	2	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
	Chapter XVII.											
17	Theft, Ss. 379-382	2	80	82	79	3	102	82	9	33	5	25
18	Robbery, Ss. 392-394	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
19	Criminal misappropriation of property, Ss. 403-405.	1	81	82	82	...	104	95	1	1	...	1
20	Criminal breach of trust, Ss. 406-409.	...	5	5	5	...	7	6	1	4	...	1
21	Receiving stolen property, Ss. 411-414.	1	7	8	7	1	13	8	...	8	...	...
22	Cheating, Ss. 417-420 ...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
23	Mischief, Ss. 426-440	...	12	12	12	...	17	10	...	2	...	5
24	Criminal trespass, Ss. 441-456..	...	25	25	25	...	40	16	2	12	...	...
25	House-breaking by night and theft, Ss. 457 and 380.	...	8	8	8	...	9	8	2	5	...	1
26	House-breaking by night, Ss. 457-458.	...	14	14	14	...	16	16	4	6	...	6

IX.

Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during 1901-1902.

SENTENCED TO			Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	13 pending.
..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	27	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 pending.
...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
13	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 pending and 1 executed.
...	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
10	...	20	278	...	...	7	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9 pending.
7	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	18	59	...	...	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	2 pending.
...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	
...	...	1	1	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
9	1	82	17	...	...	23	4	4	12	17	12	...	...	...	3 pending.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
92	...	95	9	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	
...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	1 pending.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	10	7	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	
2	...	16	24	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	...	...	...	1	
...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	2	...	...	
...	...	16	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	2	...	...	1	

APPENDIX

Number.	Description of Offence and Crime.	Number of Crimes.			Number of Cases disposed of during 1901-1902.	Number of Cases undisposed of during 1901-1902.	Number of Persons apprehended.	Number of Persons convicted.	Number of Persons			
		Balance on 31st March 1901.	Committed during the year 1901-1902.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and Fine.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Chapter XVIII.											
27	Forgery, Ss. 463-465 ...	1	1	2	1	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
28	Offences against trade, property and other marks, Ss. 478-489.	...	4	4	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XX.											
29	Offences relating to marriage, Ss. 493-498.	1	19	20	20	...	21	14	5	3	...	6
	Chapter XXI.											
30	Defamation, Ss. 499-502 ...	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XXII.											
31	Criminal intimidation, Ss. 503-510.	2	30	32	32	...	47	1	...	...	...	...
32	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, Ss. 107, 109 and 110.	...	62	62	62	...	62	43	7	41	...	...
33	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871...	...	4	4	4	...	8	2	...	...	...	...
34	Local Acts ...	...	24	24	20	4	38	22	1	1	...	...
		15	655	670	649	21	*1,038	452	34	157	5	58

*25 of last year.
1,013 of the year under report.

IX—*continued.*

SENTENCED TO			Number of Persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Persons confined, being insane.	Number of Persons died during or before trial.	TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT.									REMARKS.
Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under 1 month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 pending.
1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	3	1	...	...	
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	48	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	46	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	22	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6 do.
196	1	451	546	...	...	40	16	11	38	97	32	11	4	5	40 do. 1 executed.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the Number of Offences reported and Offences dealt with in the Khairpur State during the year 1901-1902.

Name of Court.	Number of Offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.					Persons remaining at the end of the year 1901-1902.
			Remaining at the end of the year 1900-1901.	Brought to Trial.					Total.							
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sessions Court	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1
Additional Sessions Court ...	7	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	9	20	...	2	18	...	...	...
Assistant Sessions Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Magistrate	15	21	*1	41	...	3	...	5	69	50	...	23	27	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates ...	357	384	14	187	17	298	40	20	571	576	189	125	242	...	...	20
Second Class Magistrates ...	138	132	1	74	6	107	22	2	296	212	57	29	117	...	...	9
Third Class Magistrates ...	103	97	†8	19	2	139	10	...	196	178	60	61	47	...	...	10
	672	655	25	342	25	547	72	27	1,145	1,038	306	240	452	...	...	40

* Transferred from Second Class Magistrate's Court.

† One of the number transferred from First Class Magistrates' Court.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,

Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

Statement showing the Result of Appeals against Decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year **1901-1902.**

State.	Tribunal.	No. of Applications.	Applications rejected.				Number of persons and cases.																							
							Sentences										Proceedings quashed.				Referred.				Further Inquiry ordered.				Pending.			
							Confirmed.				Modified.				Reversed.															
			Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.		Cases.	
			1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Khairpur	High Court	21	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Sessions Court	5	...	...	...	...	17	3	9	3	8	...	5	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Magistrate	3	...	...	...	...	9	4	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
	Additional Sessions Judge ...	17	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	11	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	5	1	3
		46	4	10	4	10	31	30	18	28	10	5	7	4	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	3	4

* Transferred from Sessions Court.

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the Number of Persons convicted or confined in the Jails in Khairpur State during the year 1901-1902.

Stations.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prisoners			Daily Average in Jail.		Number of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total Cost of Jails and Prisoners.	Remarks showing Mortality among Convicts in the Jails.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.					
				1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Kot Diji ...	398	215	183	453	398	229·70	189·88	190	...	8 died, or 41·34
Khairpur ...	105	29	76	117	105	26·97	26·82	24	...	per mille.
	503	244	259	570	503	256·67	216·70	214	10,622 10 0	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Civil Work: Nature and Value of Original Suits filed and disposed of.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing Balance.		SUITS FILED IN 1901-1902.									SUITS DISPOSED OF IN 1901-1902.					AVERAGE DURATION.			
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value.	Suits regarding houses, &c.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of suits under Rs. 100.	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000.	*Ex parte.*	Admitted or compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Remarks.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11				12	13			14
												Rs. a. p.													Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Additional Civil Judge.	...	4	4	2	4	6	...	4	4	2	5,307 9 9	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	25,860 10 3	1	7	5	
4	First Class Judge...	30	16	80	77	110	93	94	80	16	13	14,498 1 7	3	62	12	41	32	3	1	...	3	19	8	50	15,377 12 7	...	2	10	
5	Second Class Judges	19	110	577	568	596	678	486	549	110	129	20,344 3 11	6	532	30	528	33	6	1	...	41	271	39	198	15,487 6 9	...	3	26	
6	Third Class Judges.	53	62	412	316	465	378	403	344	62	34	5,763 11 11	...	311	5	312	4	...	...	...	31	177	53	83	7,060 11 0	...	1	28	
		102	192	1,073	963	1,175	1,155	983	977	192	178	45,913 11 2	9	907	47	881	69	9	4	...	76	470	100	331	63,786 8 7	...	...	...	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Civil Work : Result of Applications for Execution of Decrees.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening Balance.			Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing Balance.			Nature of Applications pending disposal at the close of 1901-1902.			Remarks.
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value of Opening Balance for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value for 1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Value of Closing Balance for 1901-1902.	Below six months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Additional Civil Judge ...	...	...	...	...	4	25,860 10 3	...	4	25,860 10 3	...	4	25,860 10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	First Class Judges	35	20	3,554 14 9	26	28	2,588 3 3	61	48	6,143 2 0	41	26	2,442 12 8	20	22	3,700 5 4	8	9	5	
5	Second Class Judges	9	36	868 11 10	149	246	23,726 9 9	158	282	24,595 5 7	122	162	3,309 4 6	36	120	21,286 1 1	47	71	2	
6	Third Class Judges	37	22	549 10 2	48	55	1,349 9 5	85	77	1,899 3 7	63	47	1,207 1 4	22	30	692 2 3	23	7	...	
		81	78	4,973 4 9	223	333	53,525 0 8	304	411	58,498 5 5	226	239	32,819 12 9	78	172	25,678 8 8	78	87	7	

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Number.	Sub-Registry Office.	Documents presented for Registration.		Nature of Documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of Documents registered.		Documents refused to be registered.		Documents remaining unregistered pending inquiry at the close of the year.	
				Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.									
		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
1	Mukhtiarkar, Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	55	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	37	Rs. a. p. 6,549 15 0	Rs. a. p. 3,107 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Mukhtiarkar, Gambat ...	...	...	...	...	34	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	46	5,116 8 0	21,627 14 0	...	...	...	...
3	Mukhtiarkar, Mir Wah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Mukhtiarkar, Wiho ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Mukhtiarkar, Nara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	89	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	83	11,666 7 0	24,734 14 0	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year **1901-1902.**

Number.	District.	Cattle and other Quadrupeds.									Ploughs		Carts.	
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Mules.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding Carts.	Carts used in carrying.
				Male.	Female.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Khairpur ...	29,737	20,595	816	8,912	2,824	2,808	92	5,974	43,130	16,704	69	45	4,644

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

INCOME.

No.	Heads of Receipt.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Land Revenue—				
	Khalsa	*7,30,087 4 0*	*8,92,820 7 3*	*1,62,733 3 3*	...
	Jagirs	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*	...	*18,615 8 4*
		9,54,911 3 4	10,99,028 14 3	1,44,117 10 11	*Net*
2	Forests	16,128 5 1	21,974 2 9	5,845 13 8	...
3	Abkari	59,428 12 3	83,921 11 10	24,492 15 7	...
4	Taxes	63,391 0 8	72,945 11 3	9,554 10 7	...
5	Registration ...	546 14 2	872 7 1	325 8 11	...
6	Police	6 11 2	...	...	6 11 2
7	Law and Justice ...	13,612 12 6	11,277 8 7	...	2,335 3 11
8	Pound Fund ...	7,756 13 6	7,857 8 2	100 10 8	...
9	Deposits	2,017 10 3	1,748 15 9	...	268 10 6
10	Public Works Department	781 2 7	697 15 0	...	83 3 7
11	Military	2 0 0	...	...	2 0 0
12	Postal Department ...	0 8 0	...	...	0 8 0
13	Gardens	1,786 14 9	1,914 0 0	127 1 3	...
14	Ferries	112 10 5	466 12 3	354 1 10	...
15	Fisheries	3,418 13 0	2,256 11 10	...	1,162 1 2
16	Miscellaneous ...	3,789 3 1	2,162 11 1	...	1,626 8 0
17	Takavi	66,937 6 9	49,959 7 11	...	16,977 14 10
18	Permanent Advances ...	214 4 0	40 0 0	...	174 4 0
		11,94,843 1 6	13,57,124 9 9	1,62,281 8 3	*Net*
	Khalsa ...	*9,70,019 2 2*	*11,50,916 2 9*	*1,80,897 0 7*	...
	Jagirs ...	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*	...	*18,615 8 4*

XVII.

EXPENDITURE.

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Personal Expenses of His Highness.	97,068 8 5	1,05,233 3 10	8,164 11 5	...
2	Expenses incurred by His Highness to keep up his dignity. *Cash* ...	*1,16,134 1 1*	*92,955 2 3*	...	*23,178 14 10*
	Jagirs ...	*18,234 0 10*	*17,819 7 3*	...	*414 9 7*
	Total Personal Expenses of His Highness.	2,31,436 10 4	2,16,007 13 4	*Net*	15,428 13 0
3	Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. *Cash* ...	*92,301 1 10*	*88,994 14 6*	...	*3,306 3 4*
	Jagirs ...	*2,06,589 14 6*	*1,88,388 15 9*	...	*18,200 14 9*
		2,98,891 0 4	2,77,383 14 3	*Net*	21,507 2 1
	GRAND TOTAL *Cash* ...	*3,05,503 11 4*	*2,87,183 4 7*	...	*18,320 6 9*
	Jagirs ...	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*	...	*18,615 8 4*
		5,30,327 10 8	4,93,391 11 7	*Net*	36,935 15 1
4	Land Revenue ...	1,09,713 3 6	1,59,215 14 9	49,502 11 3	...
5	Forests	3,675 12 4	4,114 0 4	438 4 0	...
6	Abkari	3,392 12 5	11,356 10 9	7,963 14 4	...
7	Taxes	2,367 4 0	4,473 12 2	2,106 8 2	...
8	Police	39,484 9 4	44,302 15 10	4,818 6 6	...
9	Law and Justice ...	21,761 9 1	18,915 0 4	...	2,846 8 9
10	Pound Fund ...	3,080 4 5	3,859 14 3	779 9 10	...
11	Pension Fund ...	11,752 2 0	11,296 7 10	...	455 10 2
12	Deposits	1,132 12 10	6,017 10 3	4,884 13 5	...
13	Public Works Department.	2,43,682 5 11	2,31,633 15 1	...	12,048 6 10
14	Educational Department.	51,133 12 10	60,910 10 10	9,776 14 0	...
15	Military ...	74,578 10 5	82,774 14 3	8,196 3 10	...
16	Postal	958 12 6	1,222 2 6	263 6 0	...
17	Gardens	9,626 7 2	11,392 11 0	1,766 3 10	...
18	Hospitals	19,172 7 7	19,968 2 4	795 10 9	...
19	Ferries	...	49 1 0	49 1 0	...
20	Fisheries	24 4 9	15 3 2	...	9 1 7
21	Stable Expenses ...	20,417 2 4	18,881 13 6	...	1,535 4 10
22	Miscellaneous ...	52,864 7 9	78,121 8 10	25,257 1 1	...
23	Takavi	74,036 12 6	43,609 8 8	...	30,427 3 10
24	Permanent Advances ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...
	Total ...	7,42,860 9 8	8,12,137 1 8	69 276 8 0	*Net*
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,73,188 4 4	13,05,528 13 3	32,340 8 11	*Net*
	Cash ...	*10,48,364 5 0*	*10,99,320 6 3*	*50,956 1 3*	*Net*
	Jagirs ...	*2,24,823 15 4*	*2,06,208 7 0*	...	*18,615 8 4*

KADIRDAD, C.I.E.,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE

for the year ending 31st March 1905.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

The State of Khairpur is bounded on the east by the Jodhpur and Jessalmir Territories, and on the north, west and south by the British Districts of Sind. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries during the year under report.

2. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government, and His Highness the Ruler is always ready to assist and to carry out the behests of the Paramount Power loyally and faithfully.

3. The total area is 6,050 square miles; the population 1,99,313; and the total Revenue based on average of past five years amounts to Rs. 12,31,047-10. No tribute is paid to Government or to any Native State. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, and he is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He is now 70 years of age, and is a Talpur Beluch Mohamedan. He succeeded to the "Gadi" in the beginning of April 1894 at the death of his father, the late His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E. He has two sons.

4. His Excellency Lord Lamington, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay and suite accompanied by the Commissioner-in-Sind (the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I. C. S.) paid a visit to this State from the 29th December 1904 to the 31st idem and visited both Khairpur the administrative Capital, and Kot-Deji the seat of residence of His Highness and family. The Political Agent Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., paid one more visit on the 6th March 1905.

5. His Highness had no occasion to go out of the limits of the State, but as usual a very extensive tour was made by him in his own Territories. His Highness and the members of his family have, by the grace of Almighty Providence, kept good health, and no domestic events of any kind worthy of mention took place.

Changes in the Administration.

6. Sardar Mohamed Yakub, C. I. E., remained throughout the year in charge of the office of the Vazir. The Naib-Vazir of the Khairpur Division Mr. Sheikh Habibullah who proceeded on sick leave in November 1904 died just at the close of the year. In him the State have lost a devoted and reliable officer who is missed alike by the people in general.

Khan Sahib Mirza Nawaz Ali Beg having retired on 1st April 1904, the services of Mr. J. B. Samson Inspector of Police Karachi were applied for and he joined the post of Nazim of the State Police in July 1904. By his efficient supervision he has already produced a marked improvement in the force entrusted to his charge.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue System.

7. As explained last year, no survey or settlement is made, and the Revenue is derived under a simple system mostly in kind. The land is held chiefly by peasant holders; there are no large proprietors, and the State takes upon itself the obligations of the land-lord supplying advances without interest and constructing water-channels etc. The system of levy in kind suits the parties concerned. The actual cultivator of the land gets, in the bulk of the cases, more than his brother gets under middlemen in British Districts. The share of the State amounts on an average to Rs. 5-8 per acre of cultivation which ranges about 50 to 75 per cent higher than the rates of assessment prevailing in British limits. The share of the middleman goes partly to the State and partly to the cultivator. On the other hand the usefulness in administrative measures expected of large proprietors is supplied happily by the village headman as the old "Raj System" of Sind fortunately survives in this State. Measures are under consideration to improve the position of these useful headmen of the village communities. The levy of average assessment in cash would suit *only* large proprietory tracts; but in the case of peasant holders, payment in kind is more suitable as the effect of average cash payment suffices in one or two bad years to disable them.

Waste lands taken up for cultivation.

8. Out of the total area 6,050 square miles, the cultivable area is estimated to be 1,250 square miles or 8 lacks of acres. The rest is sand, rock or otherwise unculturable. Of the 8 lacks of acres, the cultivable area lying waste was estimated last year to be 2 lacks of acres or 25 per cent. As the cultivators are allowed freedom to extend cultivation in waste pieces adjoining their holdings, it is not possible to give correctly the area of waste land brought under plough for the first time.

9. Since the last year, arrangements had been under contemplation to demarcate village boundaries and to prepare Taluka maps showing boundaries of Dehs. A beginning has now been made in this work after the close of the year under report.

Takavi.

10. The amount of "takavi" advanced last year was Rs. 23,428. In the year under report, the sum advanced amounts to Rs. 13,722, in addition to which advances were made in kind amounting in value to Rs. 12,355. No interest is charged on the "takavi" given in cash or in kind.

Jagir Villages.

11. The number of villages held as Jagirs during the year under review was 37. The number was 38 in the last year. One village has been resumed in consequence of the death of a life-grantee.

Area under cultivation.

12. The amount of area cultivated during the year under report is 1,84,912 acres. Compared to the area cultivated in the past year (acres 2,15,467), there is a falling off of 30,555 acres. This is chiefly due to the fact that there was in the previous year a large area under "rabi" cultivation caused by the exceptionally high inundation, whereas in the year under report the area flooded for "rabi" by over-flow from the River was much smaller. But in "kharif", although the inundation of the River was on the whole a low one, the canals carried a fairly good supply which was due to the favourable situation of the heads of the principal canals So the results of the "kharif" were satisfactory, but the "rabi" was, in addition to the smallness of its area indifferent in quality owing to frost.

Variations in demand.

13. As the bulk of the Revenue is levied in kind, the figures appearing under the head of the Land Revenue Demand represent however the sale proceeds of the State share of the produce. Really speaking there is no record whatever or rather there is no possibility of showing the "Revenue *Demand*". Moreover the produce of "rabi" is never disposed of before the Administration Report is written in the month of June. Therefore the actual realizations from the sale of the produce of the "rabi" of one year appear in the figures of Receipts of the second year. Accordingly the indifferent results of the "rabi" season of the year under report will appear in the "Land Revenue" realizations in the next year's Report. Likewise the splendid results of the previous year's "rabi" both in yield and rates of sale have appeared in the figures of this year's Land Revenue. In this way, the year under report includes the excellent actual results of the "rabi" of the previous year, and the good results of the "kharif" of the present year.

Accordingly the amount of Revenue appearing in the returns for the year under report is Rs. 10,26,638-15-11, as compared to Rs. 4,40,366-5-3 returned for the last year. No co-ercive measures were adopted for the recovery of the Land Revenue and this is due to the reason that most of the Revenue is realized in kind.

14. In introducing measures decided upon last year for improving the Land Revenue system, no hitch was experienced and the working has been satisfactory so far. The sympathetic and practical official, the Kardar, enlisted as he is from the agricultural community who has been placed over the village establishment by rendering the respective charges to be conterminous, is now enabled to control and check the vagaries of the Tapedars and the opportunities of the Patwaris in charge of the State granaries. The latter are now keeping proper accounts and have stopped dealing in grain on their own account and keeping their grain mixed with State grain and the rough and ready mode of ascertaining balance of grain on hand from the guages put up in the new granaries has supplied useful check on them. In addition to this, the employment of a trust-worthy agency (Political Pensioners, relatives of State Notables, Military Officers etc.) for conducting the responsible duties of "Batai Officers" instead of the low-paid temporary Sazawalkars has further stopped the openings for leakage through the "Patwari" and his associates; but nothing has contributed more to the safety of the share of the State than the new system of check by the Divisional Officers in measuring grain before its removal from *some* of the

Batai yards *in the way of test.* Although the average incidence of Rs. 5-8 per acre worked on 9 years' figures is high enough to show that frauds against the State were not extensive, there are indications that not an inconsiderable filtering did take place.

15. The construction of large and safe granaries at the Railway Stations begun last year has been practically completed, with the gratifying result that the total outlay which in the first year was about Rs. 50,000, was practically recouped, partly by the saving in carriage to and fro, and chiefly in better rates realized as the grain was kept safe till it could be sold at reasonable rates.

16. To improve the present practice of tardy and unsatisfactory disposal of Revenue petitions and disputes, the system which is now fairly well-known as the "Kutcherry days System" has been introduced from the year under report. It has worked for 10 months and as was expected, it has been found that the Mukhtiarkar or the Naib-Vazir is enabled, owing to the presence of Kardars and village headmen and parties concerned on the fixed two days of every month, to dispose of all representations and disputes in presence of the parties concerned and after hearing them personally, instead of dealing with the petitions by calling for reports from subordinates and by having them read when received, intermixed with heaps of routine post.

17. An important feature of the year's administration is the introduction, from the early part of the year, of the "Monthly Consultative Committee". The Divisional Naib-Vazirs, the head of the Police, Chief Secretary, Chief Accountant, Daftardar, the head of the Public Works Department, and two popular representative men and some of the Mukhtiarkars meet before the Vazir on the 5th of each month when important references and subjects of general significance that crop up, all proposed Acts, amendments and important Circulars are fully discussed. So far the results have been satisfactory and the institution has shown itself to be a necessity.

18. The accounts (village, Taluka and Huzur) are properly kept and thoroughly checked and audited, by an establishment specially appointed for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*). *Legislation.*

19. As will appear from Appendix II, the following Enactments have been passed during the year under report.

1. Act No. I of 1904 for whipping juvenile offenders etc.
2. Act No. II of 1904—an Act to amend Act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery.

3. Act No. III of 1904—an Act to amend Acts Nos. I of 1895, IV of 1897, and II of 1901 regarding Abkari, Salt, and Ijara respectively.

4. Act No. I of 1905—Irrigation Act.

5. Act No. II of 1905 amending Acts Nos. III and V of 1898 regarding public vehicles.

(*b*). *Military.*

19.

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars	208	...	4	212
Irregulars	...	165	...	165
	208	165	4	377

The numbers remain unchanged. The cost during the year was Rs. 75,878-9-5 as against Rs. 73,168-8-11 in the last year.

20. The small Corps of Infantry (which includes Infantry Band and Pipers) is properly drilled and they have commenced ball practice since last year. They are employed chiefly on duties corresponding to those of the Armed Police in British Districts.

The Irregular Cavalry is not drilled, the men are mostly employed on duties connected with His Highness's Camp and for purposes of watch, but a beginning has been made in drilling and dressing a Pathan contigent from amongst them. The four artillery men are employed to fire salutes and mid-day gun-fire.

21. During the year under report, St. John Ambulance work was introduced in the State. A class of First Aid was formed in August last, consisting of 20 men from the Infantry, who all can read and write. They passed the test in November, and were awarded certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association, which were given to them by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Khairpur. Application has been made to organize them into a Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, in order that they may render service during war-time, for which express purpose the Ambulance work is introduced by His Highness in this State. The Manual of First Aid has been got translated at Khairpur, for the first time in the Sindhi language and is being printed at Karachi, for the benefit of the whole Province. A second batch of eleven men also from the Infantry have since passed the First Aid Examination, and their certificates have been received. Another class of twenty students has recently been opened in the Industrial School.

Native Officer	1
Non-Commissioned Officers	3
Rank and file	16
	20

With regard to the offer made last year by His Highness to raise a camel baggage Corps as part of the Imperial Service Troops, the reply of the Supreme Government has not been received.

(c). *Police.*

22. The total number of District Police Force including officers has been raised in this year from 220 to 222. The Police Force costed Rs. 47,815-9-8 as against Rs. 47,962-13-9 last year. The Police are armed with swords, and 28 selected men with smooth-bore carbines besides. The number of men able to read and write is 58 out of 222. (Appendix IV). There is no Villlage Police formally entertained. The village head-men are however responsible to assist the Police. The results of the working of the Police are represented by the figures to be satisfactory. There were 299 offences sent up by the Police being 10 in excess of the number of the last year. Out of the 374 persons sent for trial, the percentage of conviction was 83·42, while it was 71·34 in the last year, (Appendix V). The percentage of recoveries of stolen property is 65·46, whereas in the previous year it was only 22·3 (Appendix VI).

The number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable by Police) committed during the year was 715 which is 50 less than in the previous year. There was only one case of murder, in which the offender was convicted. No offence of dacoity was committed, and there was one case of robbery which is under trial (Appendix VII). These results point out to the security of life and property enjoyed by the subjects of the State.

(d). *Criminal Justice.*

23. The number of Criminal Courts during the year was 20. Nominally there was increase of one Court, but this is due to the fact that by an oversight, one Court was omitted from the returns of last year, as the Magistrate (Daftardar) had conducted no cases in that year. The number of Sessions cases was 9 as against 18 in the previous year, and the total number of cases dealt with fell from 765 in the last year to 715 in the present year. In the percentage of convictions, there has been an improvement as it is 50·41 as against 45·51 of the last year. Appendix IX will show that out of 43 cases of appeal, the decisions were confirmed in 32, modified in 5, and reversed in 3, while 3 were pending.

(e) *Civil Justice.*

24. The number of Civil Courts during the year was 21, and for the difference of one Court the explanation is the same, as given in the cases of Criminal Courts. The number of civil suits filed during the year fell down from 1504 in the last year to 1191. The decrease is due to the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. The number of contested cases was 378 as compared with 412 in the previous year (Appendix X). There was a corresponding decrease in the number of applications for execution of decrees which was 227 during the year as against 282 in the past year (Appendix XI. The number of civil appeals was 65, out of which 50 were disposed of during the year. In 32 cases Judgment of the Lower Courts was upheld, in 9 cases the decisions were amended, 6 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 3 were compromised or otherwise disposed of (Appendix XII).

25. The administration of Civil Justice has improved since the introduction of the measures adopted in the last year. The Registration Act has worked well; no difficulty has been experienced in transferring the execution of decrees from the Police to the Revenue officials. Much good has resulted from

stopping the mischievious practice of filing suits in certain untrained and distant courts and of avoiding the nearest trained courts exercising jurisdiction. Moreover the immunity granted to the cultivators from being summoned in the four busy months of cultivation and the abolition of imprisonment for debt have proved to be necessary measures while there is available for the creditors a safe and reliable method of recovery of debt *i. e.* at the time of "Batai" when the State share of the produce is taken.

The credit of the agriculturists has not contracted beyond that lending and borrowing have been brought down to reasonable limits by the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act. No real difficulty is felt to get money for agricultural or reasonable purposes, but it is not as easy as it was before, to get money for wasteful or extravagant objects. Only two cases took place in which the agriculturists took the law in their own hands under misapprehension of the scope of the Relief Act, and those were severely dealt with. The people had been firmly warned against such conduct before the Act was introduced. In addition to publication of the warning by beat of drum in each village of size, the village headmen of each Taluka were collected together and were explained the warning thoroughly.

26. In order to check litigation and to stop its after-consequences and the unceasing ill-feelings hankering between the parties destroying peace and harmony of village life and in order to save the people from the burden of expenses of civil litigations, a simple arrangement has been introduced on lines calculated to suit the conditions of the population. It applies to all disputes relating to movable property, to disputes arising from rights of succession or inheritance, and to disputes between partners ~~&~~ and co-sharers relating to all property immovable or movable. The Mukhtiarkar gives notice to the parties and to the headmen of the villages where they reside, to appear on the "Monthly Kutcherry day", and with the assistance of the headmen and others present, the dispute is either compromised or at least arbitrators are got appointed who generally settle the disputes amicably. The decision of the arbitrators is given the force of a civil judgment and is registered in the return of cases disposed of, but the usual Court fee in cash which is one-eighth of the value of the suit is given up and is not charged. If however any party appeals, half of the ordinary Court fee is charged. The remission of the heavy Court fee and chiefly the active participation of and the good offices of the Mukhtiarkar, Kardar, and the headmen accelerates mutual compromise or facilitates the appointment of arbitrators, while otherwise the quarrelling parties would not have, in most of the cases, come to any understanding. In like manner the method kept in view in the Indian Oaths Act is rendered more practicable and convenient through the active intervension mentioned above. In this manner in the space of 10 months, 71 cases of the nature described above have been disposed of, and there has not been a single appeal against the decrees issued in accordance therewith. Of course when it is found impossible to persuade the parties to have their disputes settled in the manner explained above, the plaintiff is left to file a suit in the ordinary way, but the number of such cases is insignificant.

(*f*). *Extradition.*

27. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of

offences. Application has been made to include in the list of extradition offences the very common cases falling under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(g). Prisons.

28. The average attendance of the Central Jail at Kot-Deji was 135·22, and at the Khairpur Sub-Jail 71·20, the total amounting to 206·42 as against 213·75 of the previous year. There were two deaths in the Central Jail and one in the Sub-Jail, *viz.*, three in all, as compared with 8 in the previous year (Appendix XIII). Much care is taken of the sanitation of the Jail premises and of the health of the inmates. Long-term prisoners are taught different useful handicrafts.

(h). Registration.

29. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. The number of documents registered was 363 which cannot be properly compared with the last year, as the Registration Act was in force only during a portion of that year. Out of the 275 sale-deeds, 132 apply to sales of houses in towns etc., and 143 appertain to sale of agricultural land etc. These include old mortgaged lands too heavily indebted of which portions have been sold, and as a general rule the mortgagee has obtained better terms in consequenee of the presence of the provisions of the Relief Act.

(i). Municipal Administration.

30. There are no Municipalities in this State. The punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. The towns of Khairpur, Gambat, Kot-Deji and Ranipur are large enough, and in all of them, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(a). Weather and crops, showing rain-fall.

31. The cultivation is carried out solely by irrigation of Canals from the River Indus. Rainfall is insufficient for growing any crops. Rain guages have been kept from the month of February last. Every effort has been made for the past few years to improve and extend the Canal Systems. The inundation of the year was rather low which accounts for a decrease of cultivation; but the Canals worked well, and the area cultivated in "kharif" gave very satisfactory out-turn. There was practically no damage to the "kharif" crops and the harvest was fairly rich, except that there was some deficiency in rice crop which is comparatively small in extent. The out-turn is estimated to be 10 annas for rice, and 15 for other "kharif" crops. The "rabi" cultivation suffered largely from the unusually severe frost. Wheat cultivation on wells produced 12 anna crops, on over-flow 8 anna, and the other "rabi" crops only 2 anna

crops. As a whole the yield of the "kharif" was 14 annas and of "rabi" 7 annas. But as the prices ruling were fairly good, the year as a whole gave satisfactory results.

(*b*). *Wages and labour and prices of food-grains.*

32. The earnings of unskilled labourers were four annas to five annas per diem, and the prices of food grains were a little over the average, as given in Appendix XVIII. There was plenty of work on the State Canals for the labouring classes.

(*c*). *Forests.*

33. The "Forest Revenue" increased from Rs. 26,226-15-6 in the past year to Rs. 35,403-8-9 during the year under review. Sufficient establishment is maintained to manage the forests. The increase is due to large sales of fuel-wood.

(*d*). *Trade and Manufacture.*

34. The manufacture of bed-sheets called "khais" at Gambat and of dying cloth at Khairpur deserve mention. The process followed is primitive, and it is gratifying that the old fast colours have not been changed.

The chief exports are grain, cotton, wool, hides, tobacco, and hand-made coarse cloth. Carbonate of Soda called "Kharo" which is produced in the State is also largely exported. Five fairs are held annually at the places mentioned below, of which the largest is held at the first named place.

1, Ranipur ; 2, Gambat ; 3, Daraz.; 4, Mahtani ; and 5, Shah Ladhani.

(*e*). *Public Works.*

35. The total amount spent on Public Works during the year is Rs. 1,84,964-12-3 as against Rs. 1,98,009-9-3 in the last year. The principal buildings constructed are the Grain ware-houses at Railway Stations, State Stables, and the Anglo-Vernacular School at Khairpur, a Bungalow for His Highness at Bozdar, and Post and Telegraph Office at Khairpur. Twenty-eight bridges were constructed, of which twenty-one are fitted with regulators. Four new branch canals were also constructed. The annual clearance of Canals and River embankments has amounted to Rs. 76,565-12-7.

(*f*). *Post Offices.*

36. There is one Sub-Office, which is also a combined Telegraph Office, at Khairpur, and there are nine branch Post offices, all under the management of the Deputy Post-Master General Sind and Baluchistan.

(*g*). *Mint.*

37. The State Mint was closed in the year 1852. The old State coin "Challan" was all bought and melted two years ago, and the only coin now current is of the British Mint.

(*h*).. *General Contition of the State and its people.*

38. Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent are agriculturists, and the rest traders, artisans and labourers. The "Kharif" season of the past year was poor both in yield and selling rates, and although the "rabi" was excellent, the year as a whole was not a satisfactory one for the people. The present year has however been in spite of the poorer "rabi" crop a fairly satisfactory one from the good yield in the kharif harvest and the good price realized. Public health was good; there was no epidemic disease; the birth-rate was 9·33 per 1000 in the two years and the death-rate went down happily from 17 in the past year to 9·92 in the present year. The extreme severity of the unprecedented cold weather was on the whole borne well. The agricultural stock has been in good condition and there was no disease among them. Immigration and emigration were normal.

The construction and extension of irrigational works carried out on a large scale during the last 8 years have brought about considerable development of the soil which has produced increased prosperity among the agriculturists, and on the whole the temporary effects of the past year have been made up for, by the better results of the present year. The traders, artisans and labourers also more or less depend on the conditions of agriculture, and they have all shared in the general advancement of prosperity. The security of person and property which followed the introduction of a well-organized Judiciary and Police and the construction of the new roads, of the Railway and the opening of the Post Offices and Telegraph since the accession to the "Gadi" of the present Ruler of the State, have also contributed to the increased prosperity of the population generally. The standard of life is fairly satisfactory even among petty cultivators and labourers, and real want or distress are practically unknown.

39. The general condition of the State is fairly satisfactory; and although there is little or no accumulated balance, there are no debts on the State Treasury and the financial equilibrium will appear to be on the whole well kept up.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

40. The gross total Revenue of the year excluding Jagirs is Rs. 12,87,475-9-10 compared to Rs. 6,62,997-6-5 of the last year. The increase of Land Revenue may be said in a few words to be due to better "Kharif" harvest and better selling rates of produce, and to the excellent "rabi" harvest of the previous year, vide Para 13. To this head about 4/5ths of the increase of the year's gross Revenue should be ascribed. The remaining 1/5th of the increase is due chiefly to increased "Forest Revenue", caused by larger sales of fuel-wood to contractors in British Districts, to better realization in "Fisheries", "Land Customs" and "hide-farms" and to larger recoveries of "Takavi" advances. In other heads the increase is small; and there is no decrease under any head of Revenue large enough to need an explanation. The Jagir Revenue reported is nearly the same as in the last year.

Expenditure.

41. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 9,81,306-10-7, which is less than the expenditure of the last year by Rs. 4,439-0-5. The smallness of the difference obviates necessity for explanations and bears out the fact that rigid economy necessitated by the low revenues of the last year was continued. It may however be observed that the apparent increase in "General Department" (which includes "Revenue and Civil Departments" also, as remarked in Appendix XXII) is due to the reason that some high-paid appointments were lying vacant for several months last year. The decrease in "Public Instruction" is due chiefly to the grants for the Aided Schools not having been distributed within the year, while the increase in the "Young Mirs Education charges" is caused by the two youngest Mirs having been in the Aitchison Chiefs' College for the whole of the year whereas they had been there for a portion only of the previous year, and an item of Rs. 10,000 is included in this head which represents compensation paid to Mr. V. H. Wilson the late Tutor to the Young Mirs. The apparent smallness of "Takavi" advances is explained in Para 10, and the increase in the "Granary Establishment," which is not large, is attributable to the efficient arragements introduced to safeguard the interests of the State.

42. The State is not indebted and has not incurred any loans; and it is satisfactory to note that the closing Cash Balance of the year is Rs. 5,12,323-15-8, whereas the opening balance was Rs. 2,06,155-0-5.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

43. There were 3 Hospitals and 3 Dispensaries as in the last year. The number of out-door patients was 1,57,096 and in the previous year it was 1,59,348. The difference is too small to need remarks.

The number of Indoor-patients is 124; but in the figures of the last year put against the Kot-Deji Hospital there was a very large error some 1,172 patients having been shown as treated in-doors. In other respects, there is an increase of In-door patients, except in the James Hospital for Women which was closed for some months on account of the death of the Female Hospital Assistant. The total cost of the maintenance of these Hospitals and Dispensaries is Rs. 19,136-2-10, while in the last year it was Rs. 19,677-11-1.

44. Besides the above, there is a Veterinary Dispensary at Khairpur which treated 5,168 patients as against 4,488 in the last year. The total cost of the maintenance of this Institution amounted to Rs. 2,308-7-1 in this year, while it was Rs. 2,181-0-3 in the past year.

45. No fees are charged in any of the Medical Institutions of the State, and besides the subjects of the State advantage is taken there also by the inhabitants of the adjoining British Territory.

Vaccination.

46. As in the last year, the number of vaccinators employed is five. The number of persons vaccinated successfully was 5,746 as shown in the following statement:—

	1903-04.	1904-05.
Vaccinated successfully	5,934	5,746
Vaccinated unsuccessfully	263	290
Total ...	6,197	6,036

The cost of vaccination was Rs. 2,484-13-4 as against Rs. 2,066-2-1 in the past year.

47. At the suggestion of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Sind Registration District, four candidates natives of the Khairpur Territory, were got instructed at Karachi under the kind supervision of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and have returned passed. They are employed as pound-keepers and are always available to act for the vaccinators proceeding on leave. One of them has been appointed to a permanent vacancy of a vaccinator.

Births and Deaths.

48. Appendix XXIV gives information of the Vital Statistics. It is pleasing to remark that the number of deaths decreased by 1,410 and of births increased by 4. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population is about the same being 9·35 in this year and 9·33 in the past one, while the ratio of deaths fell down from 17·0 to 9·92. There was no epidemic disease in the year under report, but in the previous year Cholera was raging to which fact the large difference in the number of deaths is due. No establishment is maintained for the registration of births and deaths, but the tapedars, pound-munshis and the Police keep the registers, and the headmen and the Mukhis give them useful assistance

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

49. The number of schools shown in the returns of last year was 135, while the number appearing this year is 105, *viz.*, 30 less. In explaining this, it may be pointed out first that many of the so-called schools which appeared in previous returns did not properly exist as schools. The numerous schools which used to be classed "Primary" schools from year to year were not all Primary schools. A great majority of them were "Mosque" schools pure and simple. They have now been separated from the Primary schools. In those schools which fell under the category of Primary Schools, the arrangement however was that the Mullah (even in head-quarter towns) ranked as the head-master, and drew half as much pay as was drawn by the assistant teaching the Vernacular. This has now been changed; the Mullah ranks as Assistant teacher for "Kuran", while the schools are placed in charge of teachers conducting education in Vernacular in those schools. Fixed standards have now been introduced and

they aim at a Public Service Test specially prescribed. Accordingly there are now 22 Central Primary Schools, 40 Rural Primary Schools, 8 Girls' Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School (Secondary), 27 Aided Mosque Schools, 4 Aided Hindu-Sindhi Schools, besides one Aided Anglo-Vernacular (Secondary) and 1 Aided Vernacular (Primary), and 1 Technical School at Khairpur, total 105.

50. There will be noticed a falling off in the number of pupils in schools, it being 3,632 as against 4,586 in the previous year. This is explained firstly by the fact that schools which in reality did not exist as schools have disappeared from the returns, and it is due also to the following reason. There had been a Circular in force for several years laying down that in months in which the average attendance was less than 20, the teacher was debarred from drawing his pay, which naturally induced the teachers to return exaggerated figures. The circular has been cancelled, and measures have been adopted to ensure more correct return of attendance. The falling off in the number of pupils is therefore not real.

51. One more thing that may be pointed out in this year's returns is the creation of a State School at Khairpur for imparting English Secondary education. The attendance in this School was 101, during the year under review. It was opened in April 1904 in connection with the Boarding House originally, in which intelligent and promising Muhamadan boys specially from classes of good social position selected from the various schools in the State were collected. The number of the boys in the Boarding House was 35 on the 31st March last. A few months after the Boarding House was opened, it was decided to allow boys of all classes to attend the school as day-students. The number of school-boys has accordingly risen to 101.

52. Another small institution which appears to be worth mention here, has sprung up at Gambat more or less spontaneously. Villagers at or near whose villages there is no school, first made private arrangements to send their boys to live in the town of Gambat and to attend the Central school there. The number of such boys was found to be steadily increasing, so for their convenience the State has constructed a suitable Boarding House, in which there are accomodated now 26 village boys.

53. The Industrial School at Khairpur continues to flourish as usual. It is attended by 228 boys who are taught carpentry, smithery, turnery, embroidery, tailoring, carpet-making, and lacquered wood-work. In the smithery class superior work such as making useful and pretty knives and repairing guns has been introduced, and arrangements have been commenced to introduce weaving by improved hand-looms which have been purchased and intructions will be started as soon as the tutor, who has been engaged, will be able to join. The boys attend, in addition, reading, writing and drawing classes. As a considerable number of the in-mates of the Industrial school belonged to distant villages and had no place of abode at Khairpur, a Boarding House is constructed for them near the Industrial School.

54. The boys of this School and those belonging to the Boarding House attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School are regularly drilled and they have

made satisfactory progress in physical drill, company drill, and volley-firing for which purpose they have been supplied with uniform and cheap air-guns.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Records.

55. The records are carefully kept, and attention is being given to destruction of useless records.

Cattle-breeding.

56. Two Arab horse stallions and three donkey stallions are stationed at suitable places in the State. The total coverings by them during the year under report were 38 and 79 respectively against 39 and 50 last year.

Printing Presses and Libraries.

57. There is a Lithographic Printing Press of the State, and the State Library is kept in proper condition.

Extermination of wild animals.

58. Rewards are not offered for killing wild animals, but the Shikar establishment of His Highness have special instructions to kill wolves, hyenas, and crocodiles which are the only animals in the State that can be included in the category.

Experiments to introduce new seed.

59. Egyptian cotton seed was tried in "Kharif". The seed was kindly supplied by the Director of Agriculture Bombay with instructions how to cultivate it. But white ants damaged the plants, and the climate is generally unsuitable even to indigeneous cotton. The experiment could not therefore attain success, as it will not in any part of Upper Sind.

60. Mauritius ground-nut seed was also obtained through the same source. It was tried in 2 acres 21 ghuntas and found very promising; the yield was 5 mannds—37 seers per acre, which sold at Rs. 6-10-8 per maund. The cultivators desiring to repeat the experiments at larger scale, one hundred maundsof seed have been obtained and as advised by Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, the seed is being specially tried in soil which is almost purely sandy. Large areas of this kind of land are lying waste in the southern two Talukas of the State owing to inferiority of the soil, even though they are commanded by flow irrigation, so it is supposed that the experiments, if successful, will produce much benefit to the State. The lands in question are not fit for any other kind of cultivation.

61. Australian oats seed was cultivated in one acre. The seed had been obtained through the kindness of Mr. M. D. Mackenzie Deputy Commissioner Thar and Parkar. The yield was 37 maunds in the acre, which fetched Rs. 111 at Rs 3 per maund. Further trials will be made next year.

62. Another experiment which is likely to bear extensive results was carried out with the seed of 'toria", a variety of Punjab rape-seed. It can be cultivated as early as the last week of August (six weeks before the usual "rabi" crops are cultivated), and enjoys immunity from frosts as it ripens in smaller space of time, say in 10 weeks or so. The selling rate is the same, and the yield is believed to be better than "Jambho" and Sindhi rape-seed, The flow-supply of the canals in the "rabi" season in the southern two Talukas of the State is obtainable upto the middle of November and not afterwards, and people cultivate there "jambho" and Sindhi rape-seed extensively but the crop is generally poor, for it can not even receive a second watering; and wheat cannot be cultivated there except on wheels. Whereas "toria" seed is specially suited to the conditions of the irrigation, as it can be cultivated six weeks earlier when there is much water to spare and can be watered at least once again in October before its harvest takes place in November. Proof of this was found in the past "rabi" season as the "toria" cultivation which was experimentally undertaken was all reaped before there was any frost, while the "jambho" and rape-seed cultivation was almost all destroyed. But the suitability of "toria" is more in view from the fact of the conformity of the irrigational condition in the tract mentioned.

63. *Enlistment of two Young Mirs in the Imperial Cadet Corps.*

Of the five grandsons of His Highness receiving education at the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore, the eldest two completed their course (each having also won one of the two most coveted Cups for tent-pegging and sports), application was made to enlist them in the Imperial Cadet Corps which was granted, and the two Young Mirs are now at Dehra Dun. At the advice of the Commanding Officer, His Highness has sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 350 for each Young Mir Cadet.

64. In conclusion, it may be stated with much pleasure that during the past eleven years during which the State has been ruled by the present Ruler, the material prosperity of the State has vastly improved; revenue has doubled; the population has increased by 51·25 per cent; the subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of improved Canals, roads, bridges, musafirkhanas, schools, hospitals, and dispensaries introduced in the present regime, and the comforts of Railway, Telegraph and Post Office. They enjoy besides, protection of life and property, and the blessings of an improved and reliable system of administration.

(Sd) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir to His Highness the Mir of

Khairpur State.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officials in the Khairpur State and Residency officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1904-05.

Name of officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. Sardar Muhammad Yakub C. I. E.	Vazir, Khairpur State	24th August 1903 ...	31st March 1905 ...	Services lent by Government.
2. Dr. H. A. Lakhani M. D.	Civil Surgeon, Khairpur	10th September 1903	do. ...	Directly employed.
3. Mr. J. B. Samson	Nazim Police, Khairpur State	2nd July 1904 ...	do. ...	Services lent by Government.
4. K. B. Rasulbaksh	Naib Vazir attached to H. H's. Camp ...	15th October 1903 ...	do. ...	Retired Mukhtiarkar of British Territory and directly employed here.
5. Mr. Shiekh Habibullah Kadirbuksh	Naib Vazir in charge Khairpur Division	3rd June 1903 ...	5th March 1905 ..	Services lent by Government. He died on 5th March 1905.
6. Mr. Gulam Mahomed B. A.	Naib Vazir in charge Mirwah Division...	29th October 1902 ...	31st March 1905 ...	Directly employed here.
7. Mr. Moosa Khan	Commanding officer of H. H's. Infantry ...	7th February 1903...	do. ...	do. do.
8. Dr. Farzand ali L. M. S.	Medical officer, Kot Deji	10th September 1903	do. ...	do. do.
9. Mr. Parsram Chandumal B. Sc., L. C. E ...	Canal officer, Mirwah...	11th September 1901	do. ...	do. do.
10. Mr. Nathasingh	Canal officer, Khairpur	1st May 1904 ...	do. ...	do. do.
11 Diwan Menghraj Tharumal	Mutasaddi, Khairpur State	13th May 1903 ...	do ...	Services lent by Government.
12. Mr. Ahmad Rahimtullah	Revenue Secretary, Khairpur	23rd April 1903 ...	do. ...	Directly employed.
13. Mr. Kalandarali Khan B. A., L. L. (Punjab) ..	Judicial Secretary, Khairpur	16th October 1904...	do. ...	do. do.
14. Mr. Fatehchand Tahilram	Dafterdar, Khairpur	1st June 1903 ...	do. ...	do. do.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

Act No. VI of 1897—Amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code by which a person committing the offence of enticing away a married woman is to be arrested by the Police without a warrant ...			
Act No. VII of 1897—additional Sessions Judges ...			
Act No. I of 1898—Regulating powers of Civil Judges ...			
Act No. II of 1898—Requiring a Notice to be given to the Police of suspicious characters			
Act No. III of 1898—Regarding Public Vehicles ...			
Act No IV of 1898—Relating to the Recovery of advances			
Act No. V of 1898—to amend act No. III of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles.			
Act No. I of 1899—amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code			
Act No. II of 1899—providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers ...			
Act No. I of 1900—Criminal Tribes act			
Act No. I of 1901— Census act			
Act No. II of 1901—An act to amend the law for regalizing the levy of Ijara (customs duties)			
Act No. III of 1901—An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals			
Act No. I of 1902—for the prevention of adultery ...			
Act No. I of 1903—for the prevention of smuggling of opium and other intoxicating drugs			
Act No. II of 1903—An act for the Registration of documents of sale, mortgage and lease of Land ...			
Act No. III of 1903—Agriculturists' Relief act	Yes		

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Khairpur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code	Yes	1. Act No I of 1904 an act for whipping juvenile offenders &c.	
Criminal Procedure Code	Yes		
Civil Procedure Code	Yes	2. Act No. II of 1904 to amend act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery	
Indian Evidence Act	Yes		
Indian Arms act	Yes	3. Act No. III of 1904 amending acts Nos. II of 1901, act No I of 1895 and act No. IV of 1897 regarding Ijara, abkari and Salt respectively	
Cattle Trespass act...	Yes		
Act No. I of 1895—Abkari act			
Act No. I of 1896—Game preserving act			
Act No. II of 1896—Military act		4. Act No. I of 1905 Irrigation act	
Act No. III of 1896—Elders Act		5 Act No. II of 1905 amending acts Nos. III and V of 1898 regarding public Vehicles	
Act No. IV of 1896—Police act			
Act No. V of 1896—Service Stamps act			
Act No. VI of 1896—Excise act			
Act No. I of 1897—Plague act			
Act No, II of 1897—Gambling act			
Act No. III of 1897—Amending Plague act I of 1897 ...			
Act No. IV of 1897—prohibiting the Manufacture of Salt			
Act No. V of 1897—Land Customs (Ijara duties) ...			

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiment, Battalions or Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted etc.				European Commissioned officers.	Native Commissioned officers.	Non-Commissioned officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	165	...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	8	157	Rs. 75878—9—5	* Out of 45 guns, 29 are serviceable and 16 unserviceable.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Infantry	208	...	...	...	...	208	...	45*	...	4	19	185		
Imperial Service Troops ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTAL ...	377	...	...	...	...	377	...	45	...	4	27	346		

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

Do.	...	...	54	8	0	432	0	2	1	...	...	...	5	...
Do.	...	...	7	7	0	49	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Munshis	...	...	1	35	0	35	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	...	...	3	20	0	60	0	...	1	...	...	...	3	...
Do.	...	...	8	15	0	120	0	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
Do.	...	...	2	12	0	24	0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
Do.	...	...	6	10	0	60	0	..	1	...	...	...	6	...
TOTAL	...		222	...	...	3715	0	3	18	...	1	...	58	...

Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline, and education of the Police in the Khairpur State for the year 1904-05.

Description of office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade,		Total Expenditure.		Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
						Dismissed.	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3		4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nazim of Police, ...	1	300	0	300	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	100	0	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	60	0	60	0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Do.	2	50	0	100	0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Do.	5	40	0	200	0	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
Head Constables ...	6	30	0	180	0	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	
Do.	1	22	0	22	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Dafadars	7	25	0	175	0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Do.	2	20	0	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	58	20	0	1160	0	...	4	...	...	...	10	...	
Camel Sowars	11	15	0	165	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Naiques	4	12	0	48	0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Do.	7	10	0	70	0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sepoys	35	9	0	315	0	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-05	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	289	299	335	374	335	374	239	312	62	18	71·34	83·42	71·34	83·42	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State for the year 1904-05.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	1903-04	1904-05	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khairpur	9,774-0-2	5,211-3-7	2,179-14-0	3,411-0-2	22·30	65·46	

(Sd) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

	Chapter XVIII.																														
29	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks S. 463—477	2	3	5	1	2	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3 cases pending.
	Chapter XX.																														
30	Offences relating to marriages S. 493 498	2	20	22	28	21	34	23	1	10	...	12	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
	Chapter XXI.																														
31	Defamation S. 499—502 ...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XXII.																														
32	Criminal intimidation S. 503—510 ...	2	33	35	40	33	68	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.
33	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code 107, 109, 110	1	30	31	77	29	48	27	1	26	...	...	...	...	27	19	...	...	...	...	...	3	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
34	Cattle trespass Act of 1871 ...	...	4	4	7	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Arms Act II of 1878	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	
36	Local Acts	4	75	79	41	77	139	114	...	12	4	12	86	...	114	23	...	...	9	8	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
		32	715	747	742	709	1220*	615	11	140	6	158	296	4	615	538	...	1	55	38	37	80	70	24	6	1	3	1	...	66	38 cases pending.

* 55 of last year and 1,165 of the year under review.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

	Chapter XVII.																																
17	Theft S. 379—382	2	97	99	92	94	138	122	2	37	1	44	38	...	122	9	...	...	17	16	11	25	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	5 cases pending.
18	Extortion S. 384—389 ...	...	2	2	...	2	5	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Robbery S. 392—394	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1 case pending.
20	Dacoity S. 395—402	1	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
21	Dishonest misappropriation of property S. 403—404	6	98	104	123	101	128	115	...	6	...	5	104	...	115	10	...	...	2	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 cases pending.
22	Criminal breach of trust S. 405—409 ...	9	9	6	7	9	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
23	Receiving stolen property S 411—414 ...	7	7	14	7	8	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
24	Cheating S. 417—420	...	30	30	2	30	37	35	...	1	...	18	16	...	35	2	...	...	13	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Mischief S. 426—440	...	8	8	11	7	17	6	...	...	...	4	2	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1 case pending.
26	Criminal trespass S. 441—456	20	20	34	19	34	11	...	7	...	4	...	...	11	22	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
27	House breaking by night and theft S. 457 and 380	4	9	13	25	12	23	20	1	4	...	15	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	5	7	3	...	1	...	...	3	1 case pending.
28	House breaking by night S. 457 & 458 ...	28	28	...	28	32	29	...	7	...	22	...	...	29	3	...	...	2	...	2	13	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Chapter XV.																																
7	Offences relating to religion S. 295—298	1	1	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		
	Chapter XVI.																																
8	Murder S. 302	...	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
9	Culpable homicide S. 304	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Attempt to murder S. 307	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
11	Attempt to commit suicide S. 309	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Hurt S. 323—338	4	138	142	129	136	292	14	4	3	...	...	7	...	14	265	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6 cases pending.	
13	Wrongful restraint and confinement S. 341—348	...	3	3	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Criminal force and assault S. 352—358	...	44	44	37	44	72	28	...	11	...	7	10	...	28	44	...	...	4	...	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Kidnapping and abducting S. 363—374	...	1	1	7	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...		
16	Unnatural offence S 377 ...	...	5	5	6	4	7	6	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.	

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, and cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Serial number.	Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of persons sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter VIII.																													
1	Offences against public tranquility S. 143—160	...	6	6	7	5	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 pending case.
	Chapter IX.																													
2	Offences by or relating to public servants S. 161—171	...	6	6	...	3	7	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 cases pending.
	Chapter X.																													
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants S. 172—190 ...	2	12	14	11	12	20	15	...	3	...	4	8	...	15	2	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.
	Chapter XI.																													
4	False Evidence and offences against public justice S. 191—229 ...	1	5	6	14	5	7	5	1	2	...	...	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
	Chapter XII.																													
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps S. 230—263 ...	...	1	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XIV.																													
6	Public Nuisance S. 268—294 ...	...	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1904—05.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
	1903-04.	1904-05.	Remaining at the end of 1903-04.	Brought to trial in 1904-05.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1904-05.	
				Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1903-04.	1904-05.							
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court ...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court Khairpur	15	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	21	9	...	...	6	...	1	2	
Additional Sessions Court Mirwah	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	
District Magistrate ...	13	9	1	11	...	1	1	...	19	14	...	3	11	...	...	...	

First Class Magistrates ...	459	298	28*	221	20	196	6	15	670	496	36	97	319	...	...	44	*4 transferred from 3rd Class Magistrates Court; and 3 transferred to 2nd Class Magistrates Court.
Second Class Magistrates ...	84	251	11*	161	4	247	18	6	113	447	14	226	204	...	...	3	*3 transferred from F. C. Magistrates Court.
Third Class Magistrates ...	191	148	1*	22	3	208	7	8	323	249	85	77	71	...	...	16	*4 from last year transferred to F. C. Magistrates Court.
	765	715	55	424	28	652	32	29	1,149†	1,220*	135	403	615	...	1	66	

† 17 of past year and 1,132 of present year.

* 55 of last year and 1,165 of the year under report.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Number.	Tribunals.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry etc, ordered.		Pending		
					Confirmed.		*Modified.*		*Reversed.*										
			Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	High Court ...	3	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	One case and one person disposed of from last year.
2	Sessions Court ...	25	...	...	29	22	5	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	4 cases and 4 persons disposed of from last year.
3	District Court ...	10	...	...	9	6	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
4	Additional Sessions Court Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Additional Sessions Court Mirwah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		38	...	...	43	32	8	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir to H. H. the Mir of

Khairpur State.

5	First Class Judges ...	...	40	33	190	87	230	120	197	93	33	27	6,036	2	7	...	82	5	76	8	2	1	...	4	46	3	40	5,760-15-3	...	2	15
6	Second Class Judges...	...	133	202	711	486	844	688	612	545	202	143	33,069	...	10	14	451	21	429	46	7	4	...	93	158	56	238	26,256-13-7	...	3	1
7	Third Class Judges ...	...	69	140	599	288	668	428	528	252	140	176	5,504	2	8	1	267	20	288	...	...	...	...	10	149	55	38	3,633-9-4	..	5	6
	TOTAL	...	242	377	1,504	862	1,746	1,239	1,369	893	377	346	44,721	1	1	15	801	46	793	55	9	5	...	107	355	114	317	35,939-1-8	..	...	...
	Special Judge under the Relief Act.		...	...	...	329	...	329	...	172	...	157	...	...	...	...	193	136	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	39	61	15,167-10-2	...	4	2
	GRAND TOTAL	...	242	377	1,504	1,191	1,746	1,568	1,369	1,065	377	503	...	...	...	15	994	182	...	...	...	...	...	108	426	153	378	51,106-11-10	...	...	...

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK——Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Khairpur State during the year.

Number.	Tribunal,	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1904-05.									Suits disposed of in 1904-05.							Remarks.
		1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Value.	Suits re-landed property	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits ~~under~~ Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	No. of suits ~~under~~ Rs 500 & under Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs 1,000 & under Rs 5,000	No. of suits ~~above~~ Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.		
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11					12		13
																										Y.	M	D
1	High Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	District Judge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Additional Civil Judge Khairpur ...	...	2	4	1	4	3	2	3	2	...	111	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	287-11-6	...	1	12
4	Additional Civil Judge Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

First Class Judges ...	...	19	48	6,078	9	5	39	36	1,909	5	5	58	84	7,987	14	10	10	48	3,356	2	0	48	36	4,631	12	10	16	13	7
Second Class Judges ...	...	56	80	4,875	7	8	167	132	6,878	4	9	223	212	11,753	12	5	143	113	4,337	6	9	80	99	7,416	5	8	62	15	22
Third Class Judges ...	...	40	37	516	2	4	76	55	1,211	12	0	116	92	1,727	14	4	79	42	683	14	10	37	50	1,043	15	6	25	3	22
TOTAL ...	...	115	165	11,470	3	5	282	224	10,087	6	0	397	389	21,557	9	5	232	203	8,377	7	7	165	186	13,180	1	10	104	31	51
Special Judge under the Agriculturists Relief Act.	...	...	...			...	3	59	2	7	...	3	59	2	7	...	1	38	13	9	...	2	20	4	10	2	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ..		115	165	11,470	3	5	282	227	10,146	8	7	397	392	21,616	12	0	232	204	8,416	5	4	165	188	13,200	6	8	106	31	51

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK——Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the Register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close.			Remarks.
	1903-04.	1904-05.		1903-04.	1904-05.	Value for present year.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Value for present year.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Value for present year.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	87 15 10	...	1	87 15 10	...	...	...	...	1	87 15 10	1	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Additional Civil Judge Khairpur	...	4	11	51	29	55	40	44	33	11	7	9,741	14	1	2,121	11	2	16	17	4	...	14	8	5	5	5	3	...	2	2	...	2	18
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	20	19	81	39	101	58	82	50	19	8	15,352	3	10	3,704	8	5	45	32	6	...	17	9	7	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	..	...
District Judge under the Relief Act.	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	7		...			...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	20	19	81	46	101	65	82	50	19	15	15,352	3	10	3,704	8	5	45	32	6	...	17	9	7	6	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK——Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Tribunal,	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during.		How disposed of.								Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		1903-04.			1904-05.			
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04	1904-05	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																	
High Court	3	1	13	8	16	9	15	9	1	...	3,139 9 6	837 8 9	13	9	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	12	
District Judge	13	7	17	2	30	9	23	8	7	1	2,470 12 3	745 4 6	16	6	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	..	5	5	...	5	8	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Khairpur State, during the year 1904 05.

STATIONS,	No. of prisons.	No. of prisoners.				Daily average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial,	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total. 1903-04.	Total. 1904-05.	1903-04.	1904 05.				
Kot-Deji	1	172	133	396	305	180·63	135·22	141	Rs. 11,530-3-0.	12·97 (days).	2 died or 14·79 per mille.
Khairpur...	1	50	178	120	228	33·12	71 20	77			1 died or 14·04 per mille.
	2	222	311	516	533	213·75	206·42	218			

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Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Khairpur State during the year 1904—05.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		*Sale-deeds.*		*Wills.*		*Money bonds*		*Miscellaneous*										
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur ...	172	363	25	71	139	275	1	2	1	3	6	12	172	363	Rs. 42,603-4-0	Rs 90,525-10-7	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of registration in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Description.	1903-04.							1904-05.							Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			No. of deeds.	Value of property.			Fees realized.			
Khairpur State	172	42,603	4	0	814	4	9	363	90,525	10	7	1,488	8	6	
Deduct expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	16	8	0	...	...	...	...	263	4	0	
Net profit	...	...	...	...	797	12	9	...	...	...	...	1,225	4	6	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir to H. H. the Mir of

Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		1903-04	1904-05.		1903-04	1904-05.		
Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no Municipalities in this State The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. In larger places like Khairpur, Kot-Deji, Ranipur and Gambat, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to H H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

State.	April 1904.	May 1904.	June 1904.	July 1904.	August 1904.	September 1904.	October 1904.	November 1904.	December 1904.	January 1905.	February 1905.	March 1905.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
											cents.	cents.	cents.			
Khairpur	Rain	guages	were	not	kept	up	before	...	...	...	28	23	51	...	...	Rain guages were sent for only in February last, hence reliable information for the whole year cannot be given now. This information will however be supplied from the next year.

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Khairpur State.

Rap-seed	3	7	0	2	8	0
Sirsoon	3	12	0	3	2	0
Matar	1	8	0	1	8	0
Coriander-seed	4	0	0	4	0	0
Gram	2	0	0	2	10	0

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
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Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Khairpur State.

Articles.	Rate per maund during March 1904.			Rate per maund during March 1905.			Remarks.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Juari	1	10	5	1	13	5	
Bajri	1	12	0	1	12	0	
Til-seed	5	11	3	5	0	0	
Moong	2	8	0	2	12	0	
Wheat	2	15	7	2	13	7	

| | | |

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Buildings	63,650 14 11	5,853 12 9	72,504 11 8	...	...	...	72,504 11 8
Roads	934 9 7	3,638 0 4	4,572 9 11	...	...	...	4,572 9 11
Bridges	11,387 12 11	1,770 11 1	13,158 8 0	...	...	...	13,158 8 0

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes Male.	Buffaloes Female.	Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
Khairpur State	1904-05	33,655	20,604	1,193	10,008	2,485	3,341	787	5,655	57,682	18,175	80	56	5,187	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir to H. H. the Mir of

Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the excise shops and excise revenue of the Khairpur State, during the year 1904-05.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	
Khairpur...	83	29,366	28	2,312	40	860	177	16,593-12-0	328	49,131-12-0	The drugs shown here are all given on contract, and the contractors open shops for their sale at the places convenient to them.

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Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

Total Receipts	*Cash* ...	...	...	...	12,87,475	9	10	6,62,997	6	5	...	...	*Total Expenditure*	*Cash* ...	...	...	9,81,306	10	7	9,85,745	11	0
	Jagirs ...	...	...	...	1,73,639	1	6	1,72,750	13	7	...	...		*Jagirs* ...	...	...	1,73,639	1	6	1,72,750	13	7
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	14,61,114	11	4	8,35,748	4	0	...	...	TOTAL	...	...	...	11,54,945	12	1	11,58,496	8	7
Grand Total including cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	...	16,67,269	11	9	13,64,651	9	0	...	...	Surplus at the end of the year	...	...	...	5,12,323	15	8	2,06,155	0	5
													GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	16,67,269	11	9	13,64,651	9	0

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

(c)—Other miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	...	6,139	14	1	4,162	6	11	...	...	6—Registration charges	...	...	...	...	263	4	0	16	8	0
8—Granary receipts	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	7—Agricultural charges	...	...	...	...	...			...		
9—Agricultural receipts	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	8—Rent of Bungalow land	...	...	...	...	...			...		
Total	...	...	...	...	14,823	3	0	13,045	11	11	...	...	9—Subscription towards Famine Relief fund	...	...	...	...	...			...		
H—Debts.													10—Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	8,000	0	0
1—Deposits:—													Total	...	...	...	...	36,018	14	1	36,280	5	2
(a)—Revenue and Civil Deposits	...	...	...	...	8,746	0	7	2,705	11	1	...	...	Totals of Heads A to L	...	...	...	...	11,35,838	18	7	11,31,077	8	2
(b)—Judicial (criminal court) deposits	...	...	...	...	674	11	7	984	0	4	...	...	*M—Debts.*										
(c)—Miscellaneous deposits	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	1—Repayment of deposits	...	...	...	...	...			...		
2—Advances recovered—													(a)—of revenue and civil deposits	...	...	...	...	2,805	14	2	1,054	12	3
By cash (Takavi)	...	...	...	...	21,242	0	0	13,995	0	0	...	...	(b)—of Judicial (Criminal court) deposits	...	...	...	...	984	0	4	186	4	2
By work done	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	(c)—of Miscellaneous deposits	...	...	...	...	...			...		
3—Loans recovered	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	2—Advance made (Takavi)	...	...	...	...	13,722	0	0	23,428	0	0
4—Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	3—Loans given	...	...	...	...	...			...		
5—Permanent advances	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	50	0	0	...	...	4—Cash payment out of receipt under service heads of the current year	...	...	...	...	...			...		
Total	...	...	...	...	31,162	12	2	17,734	11	5	...	...	5—Permanent advances	...	...	...	...	1,595	0	0	2,750	0	0
													Total	...	...	...	...	19,106	14	6	27,419	0	5

6—Salt revenue...	...	...	...	...	40,748	14	3	41,844	9	3	...	...	4—Petty works	...	...	...	...		...		
7—Land Revenue Customs (Ijara)	...	...	...	...	47,517	6	10	43,637	12	10	...	...	5—Survey expense	...	...	...	...		...		
8—Other taxes ...	...	...	...	...	4,593	15	9	4,614	6	9	...	...	6—Compensation for removing huts	...	...	...	...		...		
Total	...	...	...	...	1,16,138	1	9	1,07,364	9	6	...	...	Total	...	...	...	2,22,823	13	5	2,38,635	10	6
G—Extra ordinary Miscellaneous Receipts													*I—Stamp Department.*									
1—Pound fees ...	...	...	...	...	7,176	4	2	8,048	7	8	...	...	1—Purchase of stamps including contingencies	...	...	...	...		...		
2—Copying and Searching fees	...	...	...	...	5	11	6	9	0	0	...	...	2—Discount paid in the sale of stamps &c.	...	...	...	...		...		
3—Registration Receipts ...	...	...	...	...	1,488	8	6	8,114	4	9	...	...	Total	...	...	...	...		...		
4—Sale proceeds of Govt. securities	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	*J—Pension.*		...	...	12,223	10	9	11,611	4	2
5—Interest :—													*K—Conservancy charges.*		...	...	6,041	14	1	6,810	2	4
(*a*)—on Govt. securities ...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	*L—Miscellaneous charges.*									
(*b*)—on loans ...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	1—Purchase of Govt. securities	...	...	...	...		...		
(*c*)—on kist khelapi ...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	2—Payment of interests ...	...	...	...	...		...		
6—Sale proceeds of old stores materials and live-stock &c. ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	9	10	1	1	...	...	3—Value of Police clothing etc, supplied...	...	...	...	1,487	7	9	173	13	0
7—Miscellaneous receipts.—													4—Copying fee charges ...	...	...	...	...		...			
(*a*)—Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...	5—Granary Establishment etc.	...	...	...	33,768	2	4	28,090	0	2
(*b*)—Salaries of Government and State Servant, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	...	...	...	...	6	6	0	1	7	6	...	...										

3—Process server's fee realized in, cash	...	...	...	...			...			...	...							
4—Anim's fees realized in cash ...	...	...	...	...			...			...	...							
5—Other items (mutation fees etc realized in cash	...	...	...	...			...			...	...							
6—Civil forfeitures	...	...	...	...			...			...	...							
7—Criminal forfeitures	...	...	...	291	4	0	64	6	9	...	..							
8—Civil Court fines	...	...	...	...			...			...	...							
9—Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	...	...	...	8,717	1	2	6,137	4	6	...	...							
10—Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	...	...	...	...			1	0	0	...	...							
11—Court fees levied in cash ...	...	...	...	4,346	13	2	5,515	12	0	...	...							
Total ...	...	...	...	14,157	4	3	11,776	12	4	...	...							
F—Miscellaneous Or dinary Receipts.																		
1—Ferries	...	...	...	705	2	0	894	15	0	...	...							
2—Fishery	...	...	...	12,314	0	10	7,083	3	0	...	...							
3—Orchard revenue	...	...	...	2,841	3	4	2,666	0	11	...	...							
4—Jail manufacture	...	...	...	428	6	9	623	9	9	...	...							
5—Hide license...	...	...	...	6,989	0	0	6,000	0	0	...	...							

F—Domestic charges.								
1—Dress and toys for the minor Raja...	...	...	...			...		
2—Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani	...	...	...			...		
3.—Domestic servants	...	...	...			...		
4—Elephant Establishment ...	...	...	...			...		
5—Young Mirs Education charges ...	...	...	33,783	14	7	20,070	8	4
6—Personal expenses of His Highness...	...	...	96,300	3	10	1,02,135	4	9
7—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity ... ... Cash ...	...	...	74,808	4	9	77,328	9	6
Jagirs ...	...	...	16,377	10	4	19,472	6	9
8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family ... ... Cash ...	...	...	86,780	3	11	90,937	11	9
Jagirs ...	...	...	1,57,261	7	2	1,53,278	6	10
Total ...	...	...	4,65,311	12	7	4,63,222	15	11
G—Religious charges. ...	...	...	13,707	8	10	16,727	6	5
H—Public works Department.								
1—Establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies	...	...	37,859	1	2	40,626	1	3
2—Original works	...	...	96,683	13	5	1,23,752	7	2
3—Repair works	...	...	88,280	14	10	74,257	2	1

2—Madat ,, ...										10—Police Department				43,641	9	5	44,161	2	9
3—(*a*) Country Spirit License fee				29,366	0	0	26,321	0	0	11—Jail Department				11,923	11	7	9,393	4	11
(*b*) English Liquor License fee				20	0	0	20	0	0	12—Law charges				...			...		
4—Tari License fee				...			...			13—Postal Department charges				1,523	9	6	1,434	8	0
5—Ganja License fee				...			...			14—Printing charges				1,488	15	2	1,032	12	10
6—Duty on sale of Ganja				860	0	0	891	0	0	15—Forest Department				3,144	0	3	4,039	14	9
7—Bhang License fee				16,593	12	0	17,125	4	6	16—Contingencies and Stationery for Manager's office				...			...		
Total				49,151	12	0	46,482	4	6	17—Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office				11,588	0	7	10,900	7	4
D—Stamp Revenue.										18—Miscellaneous unforeseen administration charges				2,340	14	4	1,958	10	7
1—Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps				...			...			19—Sub-Divisional office Establishment				...			...		
2—Sale-proceeds of plain paper				...			...			20—Settlement Department				...			...		
3—Stamp duty on plaints shortly stamped or unstamped				...			...			21—Military				75,878	9	5	73,168	8	11
Total				...			...			Total				3,20,486	14	8	2,93,005	9	8
E—Law and Justice.										*D—Public Instruction.*				34,176	10	3	39,915	6	1
1—Sale proceeds of unclaimed property				481	13	8	39	4	3	E—*Dispensary charges.*				23,929	7	3	23,424	13	5
2—Sale proceeds of intestate property				320	4	3	19	0	10										

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1904-05.	Collection during the previous year 1903-04	Remission during the current year.	Balance.
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	2,06,155 0 5	5,28,903 5 0	...	...
A—Land Revenue.							
1—Fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2—Fluctuating	...	...	...	9,55,578 0 11	3,91,673 8 10	...	...
3—Miscellaneous (collection charges &c.)	...	...	...	71,060 15 0	48,692 12 5	...	...
Total cash ...	...	...	...	10,26,638 15 11	4,40,366 5 3	...	...
4—Jagirs	...	...	...	1,73,639 1 6	1,72,750 13 7	...	...
Grand Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	12,00,278 1 5	6,13,117 2 10	...	...
B—Forest Revenue.							
1—Timber duty	...	...	...	5,765 13 0	3,313 7 11	...	...
2—Jungle Produce	...	...	...	23,600 9 2	17,409 3 10	...	...
3—Charcoal fees	...	...	...	5,630 4 8	4,893 10 2	...	...
4—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	406 13 11	610 9 7	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	35,403 8 9	26,226 15 6	...	...
C—Excise Revenue.							
1—Opium License fee	...	...	...	2,312 0 0	2,125 0 0	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1904-05.	Budget Estimates. 1903-04.	Actual Expenditure. 1904-05.	Actual Expenditure. 1903-04.	Remarks.
A—Tribute.					
B—Refunds.					
1—Of revenue	...	...	1,031 1 8	1,443 14 6	
2—Of fees fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	87 2 0	...	
3—Of lapsed deposits	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	1,118 3 8	1,443 14 6	
C—Administration.					
1—General Department	...	...	1,05,671 7 8	89,169 7 11	
2—Account Department	...	...	7,641 5 11	7,323 7 2	
3—Miscellaneous account Department...	...	...	47,180 6 5	42,793 11 11	*
4—Tauzi Department	...	...	...	...	
5—Treasury and Store Department ...	...	...	...	...	
6—Criminal Department	...	...	8,464 4 5	7,629 8 7	
7—Revenue and Civil Department ...	...	...	...	...	(Included in General Department; cannot be separated this year.)
8—Record-room Department ...	...	...	...	...	
9—Process Department	...	...	...	...	

4	Gambat Dispensary		25	25,501	24	...	1	...	...	69·93
5	Mirwah Dispensary at Thari		...	13,742	...	...	...	...	Rs. 19,136 2 10	37·65
6	Faiz Ganj Dispensary at Chang		5	12,651	5	...	...	...	...	34·67
			124	1,57,096	113	1	4	6		

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

Serial No.	Names of Medical Institutions.	No. of persons treated.		Results of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged.	Absented	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sir Ali Murad Hospital at Khairpur Mir's ...	41	59,146	39	1	1	...	...	162·16	
2	James Hospital for women at Khairpur Mir's	6	14,251	6	...	...	...	...	39·06	
3	Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital at Kot-Deji ...	47	31,805	39	...	2	6	...	87·27	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statics of the Khairpur State for the year 1904-05.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		1903-04.	1904-05.			1903-04.	1904-05.			*Births.*		*Deaths.*		
										1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	
Khairpur State	1,99,313	1,860	1,864	4	...	3,388	1,978	...	1,410	9·33	9·35	17·0	9·92	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State

	1	Industrial School at Khairpur	...	228	...	161·7	...	...	...	
	1	Aided A. V. School at Bhurguri (Secondary)	...	22	...	19·0	...	...	...	
	1	Aided Ver. School at Bhurguri (Primary) ...	...	34	...	31·0	...	...	...	
	31	Mosque Schools (27)	...	825	...	664·8	...	...	...	
		Hindu-Sindhi Schools (4)								
135	105		4,586	3,632	...	2889·9	...	...	...	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB
Vazir to H. H. the Mir of
Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Khairpur State during the year 1904-05.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1903-04.	1904-05.		1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary.	
	1	A. V. School Khairpur (Secondary)	...	101	...	80·2	...	...	...	
	22	Central Schools (Primary)	...	1,153	...	799·7	...	...	...	
	40	Village Schools (Primary)	...	1,028	...	979·1	...	...	...	
	8	Girls' Schools (Primary)	...	241	...	154·4	...	...	...	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST MARCH 1906.

Karachi:

PRINTED AT THE "MERCANTILE" STEAM PRESS,
ELPHINSTONE STREET.

1906.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST MARCH 1906.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Khairpur is bounded on the East by the Jodhpur and Jessalmere Territories, and on the North, West and South, by the British Districts of Sind. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries during the year under report.

2. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government ; and His Highness the Ruler is always ready to assist and to carry out the behests of the Paramount Power loyally and faithfully.

3. The total area is 6,050 square miles ; the population 1,99,313 ; and the total Revenue based on average of past five years amounts to Rs. 13,57,112. No tribute is paid to Government or to any Native State. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur and he is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. He is now 71 years of age ; and is a Talpur Baluch Muhamadan. He succeeded to the " Gadi " in the beginning of April 1894 at the death of his father the late His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E. He has two sons.

4. His Highness visited Sukkur on the 4th of January last to pay a visit to the Commissioner-in-Sind, who returned the visit also at Sukkur. On the 16th March last, His Highness proceeded to Karachi and on the following morning attended at the Cantonment Station to welcome Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A State visit was paid to His Royal Highness during the course of the day, and a return visit was graciously paid by His Royal Highness at the Pavillion erected for the purpose at the Burn's Garden. His Highness bade farewell to Their Royal Highnesses at the Merewether Pier on the 19th afternoon, and came back to Khairpur on the 20th. During the stay at Karachi, an informal visit was paid to His Excellency Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, who also paid an informal return visit on the same day. His Highness thus found an opportunity to thank His Excellency and through him, to thank His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty the KING—EMPEROR for the high compliment paid to him of raising his salute as a personal distinction. The Political Agent Mr. Rieu visited Khairpur on the 7th April 1905 to meet His Highness. He visited Kot-Deji next, on the 15th February 1906 on the occasion of the

marriages of His Highness' grandsons ; and lastly on the 28th April 1906, he came to Khairpur to pay a farewell visit to His Highness.

5. On two other occasions, His Highness found it necessary to go out of the limits of this State. Once on the 27th October 1905 to Kot Mir Mahomed Khan in the Rohri Taluka to celebrate the betrothal of his grandson, and on the 8th February 1906 to Darawahan where another grandson was married. His Highness and his relatives have kept their usual health throughout. His Highness' son Mir Ahmed Ali Khan has recovered from the stroke of facial paralysis which had occurred in July last.

Among domestic occurrences, it remains to mention the celebration of the marriages of three grandsons of His Highness, which took place in the month of February last. Mirs Ali Nawaz Khan and Ali Mahomed Khan, sons of Mir Imam Bux Khan were married at Kot-Deji to the daughters of their maternal uncle Mir Mahomed Murad Khan. Mir Ghulam Hussan Khan son of Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, was married to the daughter of Mir Anwar Ali Khan of Darawahan.

Changes in the Administration.

6. No change took place in the personnel of the administrative Officers of the State, except that K. B. Rasul Bux was posted as Naib-Vazir Khairpur Division, *vice* Mr. Sheikh Habibullah deceased.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue System.

7. As explained last year, no Survey or Settlement is made, and the Revenue is derived under a simple system mostly in kind. The land is held chiefly by peasant holders : there are no large proprietors, and the State takes upon itself the obligations of the land-lord supplying advances without interest and constructing larger water-channels, &c. The system of levy in kind suits the parties concerned. The actual cultivator of the land gets, in the bulk of the cases, more than his brother gets under middlemen in British Districts. The share of the State amounts on an average to Rs. 5-8-0 per acre of cultivation which ranges over 50 per cent. higher than the rates of assessment prevailing in British limits. The share of the middleman goes partly to the State, and partly to the cultivator. On the other hand, the usefulness expected of large proprietors is supplied happily by the village headman as the old "Raj System" of Sind fortunately survives in this State. The levy of average assessment in cash would suit only large proprietory tracts ; but in the case of peasant holders, payment in kind is more suitable as the effects of average cash payment in one or two bad years, suffice to disable them.

Waste lands taken up for cultivation.

8. Out of the total area, 6,050 square miles, the cultivable area is estimated to be 1,250 square miles or 8 lacs of acres. The rest is sand, rock or otherwise unculturable. Out of the 8 lacs of acres, the cultivable area lying waste was estimated last year to be 2 lacs of acres or 25 per cent. As the cultivators are allowed freedom to

extend cultivation in waste pieces adjoining their holdings, it is not possible to give correctly the area of waste land brought under plough for the first time.

9. The measures introduced to demarcate boundaries of Dehs (villages), Jaghirs, Forests, and Shikargahs are being carried out and it is not improbable that the work will be completed in one year more. Maps of the Talukas are being traced to be sent to the Photozincoraphic Office Poona for being printed.

Takavi.

10. The amount of "Takavi" advanced last year was Rs. 13,722. In the year under report, the sum advanced amounts to Rs. 17,906, in addition to which advances were made in kind amounting in value to Rs. 31,755. No interest is charged on the "Takavi" given in cash or in kind.

Jaghir Villages.

11. The number of villages held as Jaghirs during the year under review is 36. The number was 37 in the last year. One village has been resumed in consequence of death of a life grantee.

Area under cultivation.

12. The amount of area cultivated during the year under report is 2,06,819 acres. Compared to the area cultivated in the past year (1,92,881 acres), there is an increase of 13,938 acres. This is due to the fact that the inundation of the year was excellent and the Canals were in good condition.

Variations in demand.

13. As the bulk of the Revenue is levied in kind, the figures appearing under the head of the " Land Revenue Demand " represent however the sale proceeds of the State share of the produce. Really speaking there is no record whatever and there is no possibility of showing the " Revenue Demand." The produce of " Rabi" is never disposed of before the Administration Report is written in June. Therefore the actual realizations from the sale of the produce of the " Rabi " of the one year appear in the figures of receipts of the second year. Accordingly the indifferent results of the " Rabi " season of the last year appear in the " Land Revenue," realizations of this year's Report. Likewise the splendid results of the present year's " Rabi " will appear in the figures of the next year's Land Revenue. In this way, the year under report includes the indifferent actual results of the " Rabi" of the previous year, and the very excellent results of the " Kharif " of the present year.

Accordingly the amount of Revenue appearing in the returns for the year under report is the record figure, *i. e.*, Rs. 13,26,816-0-8, as compared to Rs. 10,26,638-15-11 returned for the last year.

No co-ercive measures were adopted for the recovery of the Land Revenue, and this is due to the reason that most of the revenue is realized in kind.

14. No changes in the Revenue Administration have been introduced in the year under report worth mention here. But those introduced in the previous two years have stood the test of trial a year more, and given further proof of having borne fruit. More specially the safe-guards relating to " Batai," and the return from the State granaries built at the Railway Stations have been of incalculable value. The results of the sales of

the grain obtained during the year, much no doubt owing to the safe and well situated granaries, have been exceptionally profitable.

15. The " system of the Kutcherry days" and the " Monthly Consultative Committees " have become, so to say, governing features in the Revenue Administration of the State.

16. The accounts (Village, Taluka, and Huzur) are properly kept and thoroughly checked and audited, by an establishment especially appointed for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(a). Legislation.

17. As will appear from Appendix II, the following Enactments have been passed during the year under review :—

1. Act III of 1905—Guardian and Wards' Act.
2. Act IV of 1905—Limitation Act.

(b). Military.

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Regulars	208	...	4	212
Irregulars	...	153	...	153
	208	153	4	365

18. The number of the Regulars remains unchanged. Twelve men from the Irregular Cavalry have been transferred to the Imperial Service Camel Corps. The cost during the year was Rs. 73,442-14-5 as against Rs. 75,878-9-5 in the last year.

19. The small Corps of Infantry (which includes Infantry Band and Pipers) is properly drilled and disciplined. They are employed chiefly on duties corresponding to those of the Armed Police in British Districts.

The Irregular Cavalry are not drilled; the men are mostly employed on duties connected with His Highness' Camp and for purposes of watch. The four Artillery men are employed to fire salutes and mid-day gun-fire.

20. The same amount of interest in St. John Ambulance work as was begun, is continued. There are now 31 men in the Infantry who have passed " the First Aid Test," and possess Certificates. An application was made last year to organize the men into a Division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, in order that they may render service during war time, for which express purpose the Ambulance work has been introduced by His Highness in this State : but

the reply has not yet been received. Fifteen senior students of the Industrial School have also passed the First Aid Test held in September last. The Manual of First Aid which was translated at Khairpur, for the first time in the Sindhi language, has been printed for the benefit of the whole Province. Half the number of the books have been purchased by the Secretary of the Association at Karachi.

21. The offer made by His Highness to raise a Camel Corps and Baggage Train as part of Imperial Service Troops has been graciously accepted and the sanction was received in the end of October 1905. A beginning has been made and about half the enlistments have been carried out, but the subject will be dealt with properly in the next year's Report.

(c.) Police.

22. The total number of District Police Force including Officers is 216, *i. e.*, 6 less than returned last year. These 6 men are Choukidars, so they have been excluded from the list of Policemen. The Police Force costed Rs. 46,646-13-4 as against Rs. 47,815-9-8 last year. The Police are armed with swords, and 31 selected men with Smooth-bore carbines besides. The number of men able to read and write is 47 out of 216 (Appendix IV). There is no village Police formally entertained. The village headmen are however responsible to assist the Police. The results of the working of the Police are represented by the figures to be satisfactory. There were 284 offences sent up by the Police being 15 less than the number of the last year. Out of 331 persons sent for trial, the percentage of conviction was 83·08, while it was 83·42 in the last year, (Appendix V). The percentage of recoveries of stolen property is 61·14, whereas in the previous year it was 65·46 (Appendix VI).

The number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable by Police) committed during the year was 761 which is 46 more than in the previous year. There were 4 cases of murder, in 2 of which the offenders were convicted, and 2 cases are pending. No offence of dacoity was committed, and there were 6 cases of robbery, 5 of which ended in convictions, and in 1 the accused was discharged (Appendix VII). These results point out to the security of life and property enjoyed by the subjects of the State.

23. *(d.) Criminal Justice.*

The number of Criminal Courts during the year was 20 as in the last year. The number of Sessions cases was 15 as against 9 in the previous year, and the total number of cases dealt with rose from 715 in the last year to 761 in the present year. In the percentage of convictions, there has been an improvement as it is 51·05 as against 50·41 of the last year. Appendix IX will show that out of 56 cases of appeal, the decisions were confirmed in 33, modified in 13 and reversed in 7, while 3 were pending.

(e.) *Civil Justice.*

24. The number of Civil Courts is 20 as against 21 in the last year.

The number of Civil suits filed during the year fell down from 1191, in the last year, to 1159. The number was 1504 in the previous year. The

decrease is due to the reasons given in the succeeding paragraphs. The number of contested cases was 379 as compared with 378 in the past year (Appendix X). There was an increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, which was 242 during the year as against 227 in the past year (Appendix XI). The number of civil appeals was 92, out of which 68 were disposed of during the year. In 45 cases, judgment of the Lower Courts was upheld, in 10 cases the decisions were amended and reversed in 4; 3 cases were remanded for retrial, and 6 were compromised or otherwise disposed of (Appendix XII).

25. The administration of Civil Justice has improved since the re-organization carried out nearly two years ago.

26. The credit of the agriculturists has not contracted owing to the Agriculturists' Relief Act beyond that lending and borrowing have been brought down to reasonable limits. No real difficulty is felt to get money for agricultural or reasonable purposes, but it is not easy as it was before to get money for wasteful or extravagant objects.

27. The measures introduced last year to check property litigation which gave evidence of usefulness in the first year, have grown popular and done much good. The method is simple and well adapted. As a rule, litigation of the worst form arises upon death of the head of a family in the way of disputed succession, &c. The eldest son endeavours to usurp the estates left by the deceased or offers less to younger brothers, half-brothers or minors, or nothing to sisters or the widowed mother or mothers. The latter endeavour to conceal the belongings in cash and ornaments. Or when the deceased leaves no issue, disputes among the heirs almost invariably follow. Much of the value of the property is lost in the expensive and slow methods of Civil Courts justice. Or when joint-owners or co-sharers, especially in co-parcenary estates, fall out, endless litigation takes place. Other kinds of disputes relating to agricultural immovable property are also frequent and are ruinously expensive. For all these an easy arrangement has heen introduced by combining together, in a workable shape, the well known provisions of arbitration awards, of the oaths enactments and the system of "kutcherry days" and by remission of heavy courts fees. It has been laid down by a summary enactment that all disputes relating to moveable as well as immovahle property relating to inheritance, succession or to joint property or patnership property, and all other disputes relating to agricultural immovable property may be dealt with in a special manner on the Kutcherry days. The 15th and 16th of every month are declared to be the Kutcherry days; the Mukhtiarkar sits in open Kutcherry, all village officers (Tapedars and Kardars) attend with their records, the whole day is devoted to dispose of petitions of every kind received during the month, the parties and headmen concerned get previous notice to attend, so that the subject matter (except in urgent cases dealt with immediately) is disposed of summarily and satisfactorily. On thees Kutcherry days, the civil disputes of the nature described above are also dealt with. Through the combined good offices of the Mukhtiarkar, Kardar, headmen and influential witnesses of the parties, disputes in which the parties, would not have, if left to themselves, come to any understanding, are either compromised or arbitrators are appointed or agreement is obtained to the effect that the parties would

abide by the declaration made by a certain individual on oath in a sacred place. All disputes settled in this manner are brought on the Civil Court file of the Mukhtiarkar, and a regular decree is issued in accordance therewith. The usual Court fee, which is $\frac{1}{8}$th of the value of the property in dispute, is totally remitted, and is not charged from the commencement. But half this rate is charged if an appeal is preferred, which is admitted in specified circumstances.

28. It is indeed the saddest spectacle when members of a family, on death of their head, or co-parcenary sharers bring ruin upon themselves to obtain their respective shares which in truth are well defined. But a spirit of ignorance and perverseness fostered by evil advice of petition writers, mukhtiars, and professional organisers of litigation, brings about the mischief. As soon however as the parties are brought together and placed within reach of advice of disinterested well wishers, the baseless differences are easily squared in most of the cases.

Accordingly in the year under report, 101 disputes came before the Mukhtiarkars, of which 3 were compromised, 86 were got disposed of through arbitrators, 9 by oath, and in 3 cases the parties having kept obdurate, were left to file regular Civil suits. In 6 cases only appeal was made which was rejected in 5 cases, and upheld in 1.

The files of civil suits entertained during the year by the various Civil Courts in the State were examined in order to ascertain whether any disputes which fall in the category of those that could be disposed of under the special procedure described above were taken direct to the Courts on payment of the Court fees. It is found that only 12 cases were so filed direct in the Courts including the three mentioned above. Accordingly it is satisfactory to remark that cases of the kind in which the most troublesome litigation is possible, have mostly been dealt with under the special procedure. The headmen and kardars whose work as peace-makers was particularly satisfactory were rewarded publicly in Durbar, and thanked by His Highness.

29. In order to facilitate the work of this kind, a small compendium has been got printed in Sindhi setting down in simple language the main principles of the Muhamadan Law relating to inheritance, succession, gifts, *etc.*, while a similar compendium of the Hindu Law is under preparation.

(f) Extradition.

30. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of offences. Application had been made to include in the list of extradition offences, the very common cases falling under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code. It has been granted as a special case for this State.

(*g.*) *Prisons.*

31. The average attendance of the Central Jail at Kot-Deji was 108·98 and at the Khairpur Sub-Jail 86·87, the total amounting to 195·85 as against 206·42 of the previous year. There were 4 deaths as compared with 3 in the previous year, (Appendix XIII). Much care is taken of the sanitation of the jail premises and of the health of the inmates. Long-term prisoners are

taught different useful handicrafts. Among other useful works done by the extra mural gang of prisoners, the filling of a large, offensive and unwholesome tank near the Hospital at Kot-Deji, and of two unhealthy tanks at Khairpur deserve prominent mention. They have also filled two large untidy hollows near the public Offices, and have levelled a considerable uneven area for the Camel Corps Parade Ground at Khairpur. Their part in the planting, watering and preserving roadside trees round about Khairpur and in the laying out of the new State garden, and in the Deer Park, has been equally useful.

(*h.*) *Registration.*

32. The statistics connected with Registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. The number of documents registered was 236 as against 363 in the last year. Out of 174 sale-deeds, 120 apply to sales of houses in towns, *etc.*, and 54 appertain to sale of agricultural land, *etc.* The number of cases of alienation of agricultural land last year were 143. A close enquiry was made into the circumstances of these as well as some of the 54 of the present year. The result will form subject for special consideration.

(*i*). *Municipal Administration.*

33. There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. The towns of Khairpur, Gambat, Kot-Deji and Ranipur are large enough, and in all of them, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

(*a*). *Weather and crops, showing rain-fall.*

34. The cultivation is carried out solely by irrigation of Canals from the River Indus. Rain-fall is insufficient for growing any crops. Rain-guages have been kept from the last year. Every effort has been made for the past few years to improve and extend the Canal systems, on which depends the agricultural prosperity of the State. The inundation of the year was excellent which accounts for increase of cultivation; and the canals are in very good condition and have worked well. The area cultivated in "Kharif" as well as "Rabi" was on the increase. There was no damage to the "Kharif" or "Rabi" crops and the harvest was rich in Kharif and fairly good in Rabi. The out-turn is estimated to be annas fifteen for Kharif crops and annas fourteen for Rabi crops. The prices ruling in the earlier stages were very good and full advantage was taken of them in the proper time. The year was therefore a very prosperous one for the State as well as for the people.

(*b*). *Wages and labour, and prices of food grains.*

35. The earnings of unskilled labourers were annas four to annas five per diem, and the prices of food grains over the average, as given in Appendix XVIII. There was plenty of work on the State canals for the labouring classes.

(*c*). *Forests.*

36. The " Forest Revenue" increased from Rs. 35,403-8-9 in the past year to Rs. 36,543-6-7 during the year under review. The increase is due to larger sales of fuel-wood. Sufficient establishment is maintained to manage the forests.

(*d*) *Trade and Manufacture.*

37. The manufacture of bed-sheets called " khais" at Gambat and of dyeing cloth at Khairpur deserve mention. The process followed is primitive, and it is gratifying that the old fast colours have not been changed.

The chief exports are grain, cotton, wool, hides, tobacco, and hand-made coarse cloth. Carbonate of Soda called " Kharo" which is produced in this State is also largely exported.

1. Ranipur.
2. Gambat.
3. Daraz.
4. Mahtani.
5. Shah Ladhani.

Five fairs are held annually at the places mentioned on the margin, of which the largest is held at the first named place.

The sale of Carbonate of Soda reached the record figure of Rs. 1,09,937.* The average of the past five years is Rs. 37,565. This satisfactory result is due, among other reasons, to the raising of the old selling rates. This was done in consequence of the experiments made since last year at Dhoro Naro which tended to attract new purchasers from the towns of consumption and to break the monopoly enjoyed by certain merchants of Bombay.

(*e.*) *Public Works.*

38. The total amount spent on public works during the year is Rs. 1,65,874-6-0 as against Rs. 1,84,964-12-3 in the last year. The decrease is due chiefly to the completion of the construction of the State granaries at the Railway Stations. Eight bridges were constructed, of which six are fitted with Regulators on Canals. Six new branch canals have been excavated (1 Kuban wari, 2 Garkino, 3 Tando Masti, 4 Sobhodero, 5 Redhar, 6 Anoi). Nine Village School buildings have been erected; the Camel Corps Barracks, and two large Musafirkhanas at Khairpur, four Canal Bungalows in the Faizganj Taluka, and the State Bungalow at Sukkur (partly), have been constructed. A large unhealthy tank was filled in the heart of the town of Khairpur, for which over one thousand carts were employed to fill it very speedily, in order to obviate the stink from the water, stirred in the tank, continuing longer. A new road, with a magnificent bridge on the Mirwah, has been made, shortening the distance between Khairpur town and the Railway Station by one mile. And at the new Station of Kot-Laloo, opened at the southern extremity of the State, a grain godown has been built.

39. The expenditure incurred in ordinary clearence of the Canals during the year is Rs. 67,693-1-5, while it was Rs. 76,565-12-7 in the previous year. It may be mentioned in this connection that the rates of clearance which prevailed in this State have undergone considerable reduction, being now

* Of this, Rs. 58,070 were recovered after the 31st March 1906, and will appear in next years figures.

about 20 per cent less than the former rates, which is due to the monopoly enjoyed by certain contractors having been broken. Measurements of the clearance of Canals are done jointly by Canal and Revenue subordinates and a system of check measurements has been introduced with special precautions to safeguard the interests of the State.

40. Of the new Canals works carried out in the past two years, sufficient experience has been gained. The results are that nine of the new branches excavated in those two years, mentioned on the margin, have all given very satisfactory results; whereas the tenth one (the new Rajpari Branch) proved a partial failure and is going to be improved. Besides these, six others have been dug in the year under report.

1 Gundariro Branch,
2 Extension of the Kupri Wah,
3 The changes made in the Theri branch,
4 The improvement and extension of the Aliwah in the Khairpur Taluka,
5 The new Turi Wah,
6 The Gambat Branch in the Gambat Taluka.
7 The new Sanji Branch.
8 Extension of the Dalore Branch and
9 The new Jhajh Branch in Faizganj Taluka.

41. The following have been the more important improvement effected in the Canals and tried in the last season. Grave anxiety had been felt two years ago in consequence of the complete failure of the head of the Abulwah, on which nearly $\frac{1}{6}$th of the irrigated area of the State depends, and had not the Faizwah supply been taken across the Abul by unusual efforts, holding up by rotation six feet high water at the Bhurguri Regulator (used in this way for the first time) and taking the Faizwah supply thus increased, by kutcha temporary syphons made over the Abulwah by village carpenters and the cultivators, the failure in the Abulwah region would have been disastrous. A new cut was therefore designed from the River to feed the Boghur Channel supplying the Abulwah head which costed Rs. 8,000. It has worked admirably well. The abundance of supply carried in consequence by the Abulwah was made use of (on the contrary) to supplement the supply of Faizwah and some of its branches.

On a length of about 4 miles where the important Sathio Canal passes through a very low-lying tract (Kalhori Dhand), there was a source of perpetual anxiety and a large number of cultivators had to be employed for watch throughout the inundation season every year. The banks have been strengthened gradually in the last three years and the heads of all water-courses taking off in this length have been supplied with pucca sluices. As judged from last year's experience, this has removed much of the anxiety and the cultivators are being relieved from this year.

The " Rabi" supply carried by the Sathio along the Mirwah lower down was allowed to run formerly in all the different Canals and branches with the result that the water flowed very low everywhere. Instead of this a system of rotation was introduced on the example of the Jamrao District. It has been fully tried in two seasons and the result is gratifying. By turn each of the four main arteries flows for five to seven days almost full, causing the Rabi cultivation in the Mirwah and Faizganj Talukas to increase very considerably.

42. The condition of the old embankments which had been constructed in olden days by forced labour required very special attention on account of the fact that in the inundation of 1903 and again in 1905, an over-flow had

started from the River in some parts. The Bund has therefore been satisfactorily repaired and a portion which lay in British limits in the Kingri tract, and from which too the over-flow had started in the two years mentioned, (endangering even the Railway line in the latter year) has been, with the permission of the Collector of Sukkur, resuscitated at the cost of the State.

Head Regulators have been constructed in the year under report on the important Canals Faiz Nahar (Gambat Taluka), Lalanwah and Badliwah (Khairpur Taluka), and with the kind co-operation of the Collector of Sukkur, it has been arranged that the only remaining Canal of considerable size in this State—the Main Wah—which also irrigates considerable areas in British Territories will now be provided with a Regulator at the head, as the question of the contribution from the zemindars in British limits has been finally arranged.

In concluding the subject of Canal management, I have to mention that an Irrigation Act was passed by His Highness at the end of the last year which has enabled the administration to bring about a systematic improvement in the working generally. The laxity of the previous system may be illustrated by one example, *viz.*, that every cultivator was left free to make a new cut or a new karia head, from any main canal or branch canal, wherever and whenever he wanted. The extension of rice cultivation in dry crop lands which had grown into a serious evil has been prohibited in order to check undue consumption of water in higher reaches to the detriment of cultivation lower down. Similarly the over-grown practice of using canal water (badly wanted lower down for "kharif" cultivation) to convert fine culturable lands in the upper reaches into a swamp for pasture where cattle-owners ploughed patches for nominal cultivation and turned much more land into grass preserves for their cattle, has been checked by introducing a moderate rate of assessment on these "Raks."

(*f*). *Post Offices.*

43. There is one Sub-Office which is also a combined Telegraph Office at Khairpur, and there are nine branch Post Offices, all under the management of the Deputy Post Master General, Sind and Baluchistan. The State enjoys the concession of using Service Postage labels. A restriction in this concession was applied for occasions when the Camp of His Highness or his Vazir was outside the limits of the State. But as this was pointed out to be inconsistent with the consideration on which His Highness had accepted the arrangement, the restriction was withdrawn by the Director General of Post Offices.

(*g.*) *Mint.*

44. The State Mint was closed in the year 1852. The old State Coin "Challan" was all bought and melted three years ago, and the only coin now current is of the British Mint.

(*h.*) *General condition of the State and its people.*

45. Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent are agriculturists, and the rest traders, artisans and labourers. The "Kharif" season of the year was excellent both in yield and selling rates, and the "Rabi" was also good.

The year, as a whole, was a very satisfactory one for the people. Public health was good; there was no epidemic disease, except small-pox which was not severe; the birth-rate rose to 10·10 from 9·35 in the last year, and the death-rate which was 9·92 in the past year has gone up to 11·12 in the present year. The agricultural stock has been in good condition, and there was no disease among them. Immigration and emigration were normal.

The construction, extension and improvement of irrigational works carried out on a large scale during the last 9 years have brought about considerable development of the soil, which has produced increased prosperity among the agriculturists and this has been well supplemented by the excellent results of the present year. The traders, artisans and labourers more or less depend on the conditions of agriculture, and they have all shared in the general advancement of prosperity. The security of person and property which followed the introduction of a well-organized Judiciary and Police and the construction of new roads and bridges, of the Railway, and the opening of the Post Offices and Telegraph since the accession to the "Gadi" of the present Ruler of the State, have contributed materially to the increased prosperity of the population generally. The standard of life is fairly satisfactory even among petty cultivators and labourers, and real want or distress are practically unknown.

46. The general condition of the State is satisfactory; there is no debts on the State Treasury, and the financial equilibrium is well kept up, whereas adequate amount has been laid by to provide against effects of any bad years.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

47. The gross Revenue of the year excluding Jaghirs is Rs. 15,99,067-14-9 compared to Rs. 12,87,475-9-10 of the last year, being Rs. 3,11,592-4-11 in excess. This increase of 24 per cent. over last year is very remarkable, since the gross Revenue even in the last year was the highest ever realized before. The increase is due mainly to increase in "Land Revenue" which amounts to Rs. 3,00,177-0-9. Among other heads Country Liquor farm, and Excise and other farms account for over Rs. 15,000. In certain heads there is a slight decrease, but it is too small in each case to need explanation.

Expenditure.

48. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 10,60,246-15-11 which exceeds the amount of the last year by Rs. 78,940-5-4. However taking into consideration the item of Rs. 1,00,000 spent during the year for the three marriages of His Highness' grandsons, besides the expenses incurred owing to the visit paid at Karachi to greet the Royal Visitors, it will be recognized that the economical management of the finances has been consistently carried out. Whereas it is clear from information embodied in this report that the employment of funds towards material advancement of the resources of the State, has not been restricted.

Under the head of "Maintenance of Dignity" (in which the marriage expenses and the Karachi Visit appear), the expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,07,621-4-2. In "Personal Expenses," there is an increase of Rs. 5,203-10-8 and in "Maintenance of Members of the Ruling Family," there is an increase of Rs. 13,209-15-8 including an advance of Rs. 8,000, which is recoverable. In a few other heads too, there is small increase, which needs no remark. On the other hand, there is a decrease of Rs. 22,664-2-11 in the Public Works Department due chiefly to completion of the construction of the State granaries; and of Rs. 9,346-0-1 in "the Young Mirs Instruction" which is nominal, for it merely balances the amount of Rs. 10,000 paid last year as compensation to Mr. Wilson, their former Tutor. In the other various heads, there is decrease consequent on ordinary economy, but it is not so large or striking, in any case, as to need special explanation.

49. An endeavour has been made in the year under report to examine closely with the assistance of the "Monthly Consultative Committee," the different old modes of taxation, some of which appeared too old-fashioned. They contributed on the whole paltry sums to the Revenue of the State, while they were not a little harassing in their nature. A sort of antiquated poll-tax was levied from all shop-keepers, called "Pesh kash." Although on account of the influence of the old Munshis it was converted into nominal lump amounts, recoverable from each Punchayat, and so the incidence per shop had come down to a few pies in a year; but the Mukhis went about for these paltry amounts from shop to shop to pay the nominal lump. In the Gambat and the Khairpur Talukas, a poll-tax called "Mirbahri" was leviable from all "Mirbahars" (fishermen), and although their fishing had almost ceased in the inland dhands, as the lands were brought under cultivation, the tax continued to be levied. All weavers, water-bearers, masons, carpenters, barbers, dyers, &c., were made to pay a rate of annual poll-tax called "Mathki." The rate was small. But as it was levied once in the year from families living from hand to mouth, it told on them in some cases, and I regret that it came out during the enquiries that in a few cases, the tax was paid by pawning nose-ring or cooking pot. On the other hand, a scrutiny of the figures showed that about $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the total recovery was absorbed by the cost of the establishment maintained to keep up the wearisome lists of assessment and accounts and to effect recoveries. The residue or the nett revenue from all these sources was found to be not more than Rs. 3,500 per annum. Accordingly all these taxes (the "Pash-kash," "Mirbahri" or "Mathki" have been abolished.

50. An old-fashioned grazing tax was recovered for all goats in the Gambat and Khairpur Talukas for the grazing obtained in the cultivator's own lands and village surroundings. On the other hand, herds of cows and buffaloes were exempted from grazing fees, even though they were grazing in Government forests. The tax on goats outside forests has been abolished, and grazing fees introduced only in the forest limits for all alike, cows, goats, or buffaloes.

51. The Committee have under their consideration the revision of the "Ijara" (import duties) and of the tax on sale of hides and skins. The

subject is a complex one, and reliable statistics are not available. It will therefore take some time before the system is re-organized.

52. The reduction of salt tax made in British India soon after the Delhi Durbar, and the further reduction made last year, rendered it necessary to reduce the salt tax in this state so as to bring the selling rate as near the rate in British limits as possible. This was carried out from the 1st of November last. The result has been that in spite of the reduction having been in force for five months in the year, the Salt Revenue of the State has risen by Rs. 1,991-6-10, which shows that salt was being smuggled before, from adjoining British villages, where it was selling cheaper.

53. In the Opium Department, the amendments made in the Law, last year, have enabled the Administration to exercise adequate control. Cultivation is now restricted to special Dehs in the Khairpur Taluka only, and permits are issued laying down the area allowed to be cultivated, which is fixed upon estimates of consumption. Better supervision is provided during the process of manufacture, and the product instead of lying with the producer is kept locked and safe in the Kutcherry, until it is sold to the farmer. Similarly cultivation of Bhang is also confined to certain Dehs in the Khairpur Taluka and is allowed under permits limiting the area to requirements of estimated consumption in the State. In the Country Liquor Department also. an attempt was made last year to limit the quantity saleable to or possessable by, an individual except under Pass, but the farmer resented it in consequence of the fact that the biennial "Kaboolyat" drawn on the usual form was silent. However thorough reform has been carried out on the termination of the farm which will be noticed in detail in the next year's report.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

54. There are three Hospitals and four Dispensaries. Of the dispensaries, one has been opened with His Highness' Camp. The number of out-door patients was 1,60,184, and in the previous year it was 1,57,096. The small difference represents ordinary fluctuations.

The number of In-door patients is 146, and it was 124 in the last year The total cost of the maintenance of these Hospitals and Dispensaries is Rs. 15,233-9-3, while in the last year it was Rs. 19,136-2-10. The difference is due to the cost of medicines of one year having been paid in the other.

55. Besides the above, there is a Veterinary Dispensary at Khairpur which treated 5,733 patients as against 5,168 in the last year. The total cost of the maintenance of this Institution amounted to Rs. 2,342-6-5 in this year, while it was Rs. 2,308-7-1 in the past year.

56. No fees are charged in any of the Medical Institutions of the State, and besides the subjects of the State, advantage is taken there, also by the inhabitants of the adjoining British Territory. Much improvement has taken place in the working of the James Hospital for Women at Khairpur, which is

to be attributed to the employment of a Lady Doctor of superior qualifications (L. M. & S. of Bombay.)

57. An experiment is being tried in the shape of a Travelling Dispensary under a Hospital Assistant employed as Abkari Inspector. He moves about in the villages, treats the sick, and as he comes in close contact with the people, his opportunities for discovering and preventing Abkari offences are supposed to be improved.

Vaccination.

58. As in the last year, the number of Vaccinators employed is five. The number of persons vaccinated successfully was 7,012 as shown in the following statement :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
Vaccinated successfully ...	5,746	7,012
Vaccinated unsuccessfully...	290	105
	6,036	7,117

The cost of Vaccination was Rs. 2,164-11-0 as against Rs. 2,484-13-4 in the past year.

Births and Deaths.

59. Appendix XXIV gives information of the Vital Statistics. The number of deaths increased by 238, and of births increased by 149. The ratio of Births per 1,000 of population was 9·35 last year and it is 10·10 in the present year, while the ratio of deaths rose from 9·92 to 11·12. The rise is due chiefly to more malarial fevers. No establishment is maintained for the registration of Births and Deaths, but the Tapedars, pound-munshis, and the Police keep the registers, and the headmen and the Mukhis give them useful assistance.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

60. The number of schools is 104. There is one school less than last year. The number of boys is 3,602 as against 3,632 in the last year, which is accounted for by more reliable registration having been insisted upon, especially in the Village and Mosque Schools.

As was explained last year, the primary Schools have been, under the reorganization, classed into Central Schools, Rural Schools, and Aided Mosque Schools and Aided Hindu Sindhi Schools. In the Central Rural Schools, teaching is imparted by the standards fixed two years ago, and the results of the examinations show marks of gradual improvement.

61. The State Public Service examination was held in June last, with the result that out of 40 who presented themselves, 11 passed. All of them have been provided appointments by this date which fact has lent considerable impetus to education in the Primary Schools. Endeavours are being made to entertain more competent staff of teachers.

62. Mention was made last year of the spontaneous growth at Gambat of a Boading House in which boys from Rural Schools and from villages, where there are no schools, are admitted. Its condition continues to be satisfactory. In some Aided Mosque Schools, the Mullahs have begun to teach reading and writing Sindhi. This is considerably due to the introduction of a series of Vernacular Sindhi teachers (intended specially for Mosque Schools), in which a good portion of the lessons relates to religion and religious traditions. These readers are popular and the Mullahs who can read and write Sindhi, have eagerly introduced them.

63. Under the head of English Education, the State Anglo Vernacular School opened over two years ago has expanded beyond expectation, and the accommodation connected with it, has had to be extended twice. It teaches up to the fifth Standard of English, and out of the 9 successful boys, 3 mussalmans joined the Karachi Madresseh to prosecute their studies further, and five Hindus joined the Sukkur School, Shikarpur and other High Schools. The special feature of the Khairpur A. V. School is the Boarding House attached to it. In it there are at this date 76 Muhamadan boys of whom 24 belong to the Khairpur State, and the rest to the adjoining British Districts. The moderate scale of boarding fees and other facilities have increased the popularity of the institution, and the Boarding house is now being extended with a view to accommodate 100 boys. Night tuition and religious training are particularly attended to, and a Primer of religious education has been introduced, specially for the use of these boys. Cricket, foot ball, and gymnastics are also attended to, and about $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the boarders are drilled and disciplined as Infantry Corps, and their performances of physical drill, Company exercise and volley firing have attracted admiration.

64. An Arabic School has been added to the Institutions of this State in the year under report. It is in the elementary stage; but the object is to turn out a less prejudiced class of Moulvies with better common sense, whose preachings to the Mussalman public may be more farsighted and useful, than is the case at present. The Moulvi of the Mussalmans is different from the ordinary Mullah, and the influence of the Moulvi upon the public, as well as upon the Mullahs is indeed great. There are now in Sind, 3 or 4 Arabic Institutions under certain religious leaders, where young boys belonging to classes who have aptitude for Moulvishiip or Muftiship are trained in Arabic and religion. After a course of five years or so, the candidates are examined by 2 or 3 recognized Moulvies, and those who pass are given each a Sanad and a turban of Moulvishiip. It is towards these men that the Muhamadan general publie look forward, for religious preaching, for the expounding of religious doctrines or traditions and for advice with regard to the Law on Succession, Marriage, Inheritance and Divorce. Even the Mullahs depend on the Moulvies for general guidance in forms of religion. It remains to be seen, however, whether the expectation formed of the State Arabic School is possible to be realized, and it cannot be denied that the subject is not free from difficulties.

65. The Industrial School continues to do excellent work. Its new branches opened last year, of handloom weaving and glazed pottery, have progressed well. The secret of the success of the Industrial School lies in the

fact that it combines in itself the school as well as the factory. In the latter, boys who have finished the course of the school are allowed to continue as apprentices on fair salaries. All the Departments of the State supply to the factory more than sufficient work to keep the factory completely occupied, and often extra hands are engaged. For instance, the supply of carpets to His Highness, the Princes, public offices, is made from the "Carpet weaving branch," the supply of uniforms to the Infantry, Camel Corps and Police from the "Tailoring branch"; the supply of camel saddles, hatchets, axes, pick axes, Regimental numbers from the "Smithery Branch;" the supply of doors, windows to public buildings, dead stock articles and furniture from the "Carpentry Branch." An instance of the practical use to which the Drawing Class attached to the Industrial School can be made, is found at the new bridge on the Mirwah in which the two pleasure galleries constructed in the space between the highest point attainable by water and the top roof, have been artistically painted by the school boys, in beautiful oriental designs.

66. The following extracts from the remarks of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, who honoured the Institutions by a visit on the 20th January last, deserve space in this Report :—

Industrial School.

"This school owes its great success not only to the generous and wise encouragement it receives from the State but to the fact that it combines in itself a school and factory. * * * There seems to be every reason to believe that the present life and 'go' of the school will only increase as time goes on, and that the school will become more and more popular with the right sort of pupils, that is those of the artisan class.* * * I saw their drill and games and can only say that I was delighted with the excellent discipline and smartness of the former, and the energy and spirit displayed in the latter. I wish all the Technical Schools of the Bombay Presidency were like this one."

A. V. School, Khairpur.

"The Boarding House with over 50 boarders is a recent and most excellent institution, and is likely to be of very great benefit to the Muhamadan Community of the State and service also to Sind generally, for boys are attracted to it from British Districts also. I trust that in the course of time, boys from this A. V. School and Boarding House will be found in many branches of the Public Service of Sind, in which the deficiency of Muhamadans is so great at present. I think that there is every prospect of this being achieved if the schools of Khairpur are maintained under the present intelligent and business-like management."

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Records.

67. The records are carefully kept, and attention is being given to destruction of useless records.

Cattle-breeding.

68. There were two Arab horse stallions who had grown old and were otherwise not popular among the Sindhi population. Two country bred stallions were therefore purchased from the Amritsar Horse Show in November last to supply their places. There are two Donkey Stallions also. The total coverings by the horse stallions were 26 as against 38 in the last year, and by the donkey stallions 54 as against 79. One more donkey stallion is going to be purchased to replace the one struck off the list last year.

Printing Presses and Libraries.

69. There is a Lithographic Printing Press of the State, and the State Library is kept in proper condition.

Extermination of wild Animals.

70. Rewards are not offered for killing wild animals, but the shikar establishment of His Highness have special instructions to kill wolves, hyenas, and crocodiles which are the only animals in the State that can be included in the category.

Agricultural Experiments.

71. An agricultural show was held at Khairpur in December last at a small scale. Ears of corn of "kharif" produce of superior quality were exhibited. The object of the Show was however to specially exhibit the ripe crop of "turio" (black Punjab rapeseed) recently introduced in the State, and the produce of the different varieties of ground-nuts also introduced of late. The Mukhtiarkars, Kardars, and Divisional Naib Vazirs with a number of zemindars from each Taluka were present. Prizes were judged by a Committee of appraisers and were given with due ceremony.

72. The Show brought prominently before the eyes of the zemindars firstly the good qualities of the newly introduced "turio." It is ready for harvest before the winter frosts begin, and is ripe in shorter period than other "Rabi" crops while it is richer in produce than "Jambho." The zemindars have realized also that it is particularly suited to the conditions of irrigation as prevailing in the Southern two Talukas of this State. They were impressed secondly by the object lesson set before them by the Show that the best quality of ground-nut came out from the most sandy soil. The spot had been selected specially not far from Khairpur. Circulars had been issued with as clear explanations, as language could convey, that the ground-nut seed should be tried in sandy ground, not fit for other cultivation. When the zemindars were taken over, to show them the spot of which the produce carried the first prize, they assured, that, had they not been shown this spot, they would never have dared to put seed in that kind of purely sandy soil. Some plants were dug out from the ground, and all present were struck with the size of the nut. It is beginning to be admitted since, that areas which lay useless for any kind of cultivation owing to sand, can now be cultivated with ground-nut, if commanded by flow-water and such areas are found largely in the Southern two Talukas (Mirwah and Faizganj).

73. The area under "turio" cultivation rose from 112 acres in the last year, in which it was first introduced to 508 acres in the year under report. The area under ground-nut was 49 acres as against 5 acres in the previous year.

Education of the Young Mirs.

74. Three grandsons of His Highness are in the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore. The youngest one of the three is in the Diploma Class—a promising youth who having got through two standards in one year, has managed all the same, to secure a prize at the examination; while the other two have also passsed, one obtaining no less than five prizes standing at the top of his class.

Of the two Young Mirs who had joined the Imperial Cadet Corps it is regretted that Mir Ali Nawaz the grandson of His Highness has had, to resign owing to continued bad health. The other, Mir Ghulam Raza, grand nephew of His Highness continues to earn good opinion of his Officers.

Royal Visit.

75. The memories of the Royal Visit, of the cordiality and kindliness shown by Their Royal Highnesses, will ever be remembered by His Highness, his relatives and the high Officers who received the honour of being presented. Urged mainly by most keen desire to give proof of his loyalty and attachment, His Highness undertook the journey when, owing to his health and advanced age, he was not quite able to take part in the proper formalities of the ceremonies; but the gracious consideration shown to him throughout, in consequence, evoked in him feelings of sincere thankfulness. His Highness has publicly expressed, on return, to his relatives, nobles and leading men of his subjects in open Durbar (held on the 27th April 1906, in honour of the salute having been raised), that he considers those moments of his life which he spent in the Royal Visits, as the happiest passage of his life. During the visit, His Highness felt vividly reminded of the occasion when he himself, as heir apparent of the Khairpur State, paid homage, 30 years ago, along with his father the late Ruler to HIS MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR, then Prince of Wales.

76. His Highness felt much gratified at the appreciative allusion made by His Royal Highness to the satisfactory accounts he had heard of the condition of the administration of the State, and specially at the expression of thanks by His Royal Highness on his own behalf and on behalf of His Majesty for the sincere and loyal offer made spontaneously to raise the Camel Corps in the Imperial Service Troops, for assistance against the enemies of the Empire. It is His Highness's desire that the reply he made to this may be allowed to remain on record. He said that, in his offer, there was nothing for which he deserved any thanks from His Royal Highness but indeed he knew there was immense reason for which he himself felt profoundly grateful for his offer having been generously accepted; because, he knew well that the armies and armaments, of HIS MAJESTY THE GREAT KING—EMPEROR, were so vast and unlimited, so powerful and invincible, that, his offer was not as much as a drop in a great ocean. The acceptance of such a trifle was a sheer act of kindness and condescension towards him. He was sure that his poor offer was no more than the very humble present which the insignificant ant had made to the great King Solomon.

77. Colonel Drummond, C.S.I., Inspector General of the Imperial Service Troops visited Khairpur on the 10th March 1906, in connection with the arrangements of raising the Camel Corps and Baggage Train. Captain Rawlins Inspecting Officer of the Bikanir, Bahawalpur and Khairpur Camel Corps paid several visits in the same connection.

78. Captain Leicester toured in the State for about twelve days to formulate proposals for the collection of draught bullocks, and His Highness has accorded his general consent to the scheme submitted by that Officer.

79. Mr. Aitken Compiler of the Sind Gazetteer, and Captain Twigge, I.M.S., who is writing a Monogram on woollen carpet weaving, also visited Khairpur for the purpose of the investigations they have in hand.

80. In conclusion, it remains to be observed that during the past 12 years during which the State has been ruled by the present Ruler, the subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of improved Canals, roads, bridges, musafirkhanas, schools and hospitals, all introduced in the present regime, and the comforts of Railway, Telegraph and Post Office. They enjoy besides, protection of life and property and the blessings of an improved and reliable system of administration. The material prosperity of the State has wonderfully increased ; the population found at the last Census of 1901 to have "increased by 51 per cent," has indeed gone up considerably in the intervening five years; the Gross Revenue of the State reported in 1901-02 (when it was Rs. 11,50,916-2-9) to have increased "by over 100 per cent" has now increased by another 80 per cent. more, being Rs. 15,99,067-14-9. The principal rates of assessments or taxes have not been increased, while several inconvenient items of taxation have been done away with. Accordingly the very steady rise in the Gross Revenue which is perceptible mainly in the last two years is due to more recent improvements in, and better use made of, the Canal systems, and as much to the improved system of sharing the produce and better provision for storage and disposal of the grain share of the State, while the steady rise in excise and other farms and in other heads of Revenue is due as much to improvements in their management as to recent increase of population and rise in the standard of comfort.

MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur State.

Hyderabad—Sind, 27th June 1906.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Khairpur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the Year 1905-06.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C. I. E.	Vazir, Khairpur State ...	24th August 1903 ...	31st March 1906 ...	Services lent by Government.
2. Dr. Hashim A. Lakhani, M. D.	Civil Surgeon	10th September 1903.	10th May 1905 ...	Resigned service, as he got the post of Chief Medical Officer Janjira State.
3. Mr. J. B. Samson	Nazim Police	2nd July 1904 ...	31st March 1906 ...	Services lent by Government.
4. Khan Bahadur Rasulbux	Naib Vazir in charge Khairpur Division	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Retired Mukhtiarkar of British Territory and directly employed here; was formerly Naib Vazir H. H's. Camp.
5. Mr. Gulam Mahomed, B. A.	Naib Vazir in charge Mirwah Division	29th October 1902 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed here.
6. Mr. Farzandali, L. M. S., (Punjab)	Naib Vazir H. H.'s Camp ...	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Was formerly Medical Officer Kot Deji; directly employed.
7. Mr. Jalaluddin, L. M. & S., (Bombay) ...	Medical Officer Khairpur ...	8th May 1905 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed. Transferred to Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Hospital, Kot Deji, from 22nd February 1906.

8.	Mr. Shaikh Abdul Gafoor, L.M. & S., (Bombay)	Medical Officer, Kot Deji ...	19th August 1905 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed. Transferred to Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital, Khairpur, from 20th February 1906.
9.	Mrs. Mascerenhas, L. M. & S., (Bombay) ...	Medical Officer, Sir James Hospital for Women ...	11th September 1905.	Do. ...	Directly employed.
10.	Mr. Moosa Khan	Commanding Officer, H. H.'s Infantry	7th February 1903 ...	20th November 1905..	Reduced to the post of Subedar from 21st November 1905.
11.	Mr. Ebrahim Khan	Do.	21st November 1905...	31st March 1906 ...	Directly employed, is a Pensioned Subedar of the 3rd Baluch Battalion.
12.	Mr. Nathasingh	Canal Officer, Khairpur Div. ...	1st May 1904 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
13.	Mr. Kambarali, L. C. E.	Canal Officer, Mirwah Div. ...	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed, *vice* Mr. Parsram, B. Sc., L. C. E., resigned.
14.	Mr. Menghraj Tharumal	Mutasaddi	13th May 1903 ...	Do. ...	Services lent by Government.
15.	Mr. Ahmed Rahimtullah	Revenue Secretary	23rd April 1903 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
16.	Mr. Kalandarali Khan, B.A. LL., (Punjab) ...	Judicial Secretary	16th October 1904 ...	6th July 1905 ...	Was directly employed and resigned service as he was appointed Resident Magistrate in British Territory.
17.	Mr. Fatehchand Tahilram	Daftardar	1st June 1903 ...	31st March 1906 ...	Directly employed.
18.	Mr. Gulam-u-Sibtain, B. A.	Secretary, General Department	25th January 1906 ...	Do. ...	Do. do.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Khairpur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code	Yes	1. Act No. III of 1905—Guardian and Wards Act.	
Criminal Procedure Code	Yes		
Civil Procedure Code	Yes		
Indian Evidence Act	Yes	2. Act No. IV of 1905—Limitation Act.	
Indian Arms Act	Yes		
Cattle Trespass Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1895—Abkari Act...			
Act No. I of 1896—Game preserving Act			
Act No. II of 1896—Military Act			
Act No. III of 1896—Elders Act			
Act No. IV of 1896—Police Act			
Act No. V of 1896—Service Stamps Act			
Act No. VI of 1896—Excise Act			
Act No. I of 1897—Plague Act...			
Act No. II of 1897—Gambling Act			
Act No. III of 1897—Amending Plague Act I of 1897			

Act No. IV of 1897—Prohibiting the Manufacture of Salt ... ...

Act No. V of 1897—Land Customs (Ijara duties) ... ...

Act No. VI of 1897—Amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code by which a person committing the offence of enticing away a married woman is to be arrested by the Police without a warrant ... ...

Act No. VII of 1897—Additional Sessions Judges ... ...

Act No. I of 1898—Regulating powers of Civil Judges ... ...

Act No. II of 1898—Requiring a notice to be given to the Police of suspicious characters ... ...

Act No. III of 1898—Regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. IV. of 1898—Relating to the recovery of advances ...

Act No. V of 1898—to amend Act No. III of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. I of 1899—Amending the schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ...

Act No. II of 1899—Providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers ... ...

Act No. I of 1900—Criminal Tribes Act ... ...

Act No. I of 1901—Census Act... ... ...

Act No. II of 1901—An Act to amend the law for regalizing the levy of Ijara (customs duties) ... ...

Act No. III of 1901—An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... ...

Act No. I of 1902—for the prevention of adultery ... ...

APPENDIX II—*(continued.)*

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
Act No. I of 1903—For the prevention of smuggling of opium and other intoxicating drugs			
Act No. II of 1903—An Act for the registration of documents of sale, mortgage and lease of Land			
Act No. III of 1903—Agriculturists' Relief Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1904—An Act for whipping juvenile offenders, &c. ...			
Act No. II of 1904—to Amend Act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery			
Act No. III of 1904—Amending Acts Nos. II of 1901, Act No. I of 1895 and Act No. IV of 1897 regarding Ijara, Abkari and Salt respectively			
Act No. I of 1905—Irrigation Act			
Act No. II of 1905—Amending Acts Nos. III and V of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles			

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other Particulars of the Military force in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting Officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	165	...	...	...	12	153	...	...	...	...	7	146	Rs. 73,442-14-5	* Out of 45 guns 29 are serviceable and 16 unserviceable.
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Infantry	208	38	1	...	37	208	...	45*	...	5	22	181		
Total ...	377	38	1	...	49	365	...	45	...	5	29	331		

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
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APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Discipline, and Education of the Police in the Khairpur State for the year 1905-06.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total Expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judically punished.	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nazim of Police	1	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Chief Constable	1	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Do.	2	50 0 0	100 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Do.	5	40 0 0	200 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	
Head Constables	7	30 0 0	210 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	
Dafedars	7	25 0 0	175 0 0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Do.	3	22 0 0	66 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Do.	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	55	20 0 0	1100 0 0	2	5	1	3	...	6	...	
Camel Sowars	11	15 0 0	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Naiques	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	7	10 0 0	70 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Sepoys	45	9 0 0	405 0 0	1	6	...	10	...	5	...
Do.	39	8 0 0	312 0 0	1	2	1	3	...	2	...
Do.	7	7 0 0	49 0 0	...	1	2	2	...	1	...
Munshi	1	35 0 0	35 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Do.	3	20 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Do.	6	15 0 0	90 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Do.	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	4	...
Do.	5	10 0 0	50 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	5	...
TOTAL ...	216	.....	3,683 0 0	5	19	4	28	...	47	...

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5.)		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1904-05	1905-06	1904-05	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	299	284	374	331	374	331	312	275	18	27	83·42	83·08	83·42	83·08	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State for the year 1905-1906.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property Stolen.		Remarks.
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khairpur	5,211 3 7	5,933 14 10	3,411 0 2	3,628 4 11	65·46	61·14	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Serial Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter VIII.																													
1	Offences against public tranquility S. 143—160	1	2	3	5	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter IX.																													
2	Offences by or relating to public servants S. 161—171 ...	3	2	5	3	4	5	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
	Chapter X.																													
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants S. 172—190...	2	15	17	12	17	25	20	...	2	...	4	14	...	20	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XI.																													
4	False Evidence and offences against public justice S. 191—229	1	15	16	5	14	19	15	3	4	1	2	5	...	15	2	...	...	....	5	...	2	2	1	....	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.

	Chapter XII.																																
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps S. 230—263	...	3	3	1	3	4	3	..	2	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chapter XIV.																																
6	Public Nuisance S. 268—294 ...	...	3	3	13	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chapter XV.																																
7	Offences relating to religion S. 295—298	...	1	1	2	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chapter XVI.																																
8	Murder S. 302	...	4	4	1	2	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2 cases pending.		
9	Culpable homicide S. 304 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Attempt to murder S. 307 ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
11	Attempt to commit suicide S. 309	...	4	4	2	3	4	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.		
12	Causing miscarriage S. 312—318	...	3	3	...	3	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
13	Hurt S. 323—338...	6	131	137	136	134	281	21	...	5	...	...	16	...	21	256	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3 cases pending.		
14	Wrongful restraint and confinement S. 341—348	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
15	Criminal force and assault S. 352—358	...	62	62	44	61	109	32	1	13	1	3	14	...	32	74	...	...	1	2	1	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case pending.		
16	Kidnapping and abducting S. 363—374	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Rape S. 376	...	5	5	...	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.		
18	Unnatural Offence S. 377 ...	1	5	6	4	6	7	4	...	3	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...			
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

APPENDIX VII—(*continued.*)

Serial Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.					Number of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.			Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter XVII.																														
19	Theft S. 379—382	5	84	89	94	86	148	116	3	25	1	53	31	3	116	24	...	1	35	3	8	18	14	3	...	1	...	...	...	7	3 cases pending.
20	Extortion S. 384—389	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Robbery S. 392—394	1	6	7	...	7	15	10	1	...	6	2	1	...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	
22	Dacoity S. 395—402	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	Dishonest misappropriation of property S. 403—404	3	130	133	101	132	174	152	...	7	...	...	145	...	152	19	...	...	2	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case pending.
24	Criminal breach of trust S. 405—409	2	6	8	7	6	12	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
25	Receiving stolen property S. 411—414...	...	12	12	7	11	19	14	1	3	...	3	7	...	14	4	...	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
26	Cheating S. 417—420	...	43	43	30	43	45	45	...	...	...	5	40	...	45	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Mischief S. 426—440	1	12	13	7	12	23	11	...	1	4	3	3	...	11	11	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
28	Criminal trespass S. 447—456 ...	1	18	19	19	18	27	13	...	6	2	5	...	...	13	9	...	...	1	1	2	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1 case pending.

29	House breaking by night and theft S. 457 and 380	1	20	21	12	19	29	27	3	4	1	17	1	1	27	...	...	...	1	1	7	11	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
30	House breaking by night S. 457—462	...	15	15	28	13	15	13	...	1	...	12	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
	Chap'er XVIII.																															
31	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks S. 465—489	3	...	3	2	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case pending.
	Chapter XX.																															
32	Offences relating to marriages S. 493—498	1	21	22	21	22	30	12	...	6	...	6	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XXI.																															
33	Defamation S. 500—502... ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XXII.																															
34	Criminal intimidation S. 504—510	2	31	33	33	29	47	5	1	...	...	1	2	1	5	37	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4 cases pending.
35	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code 107, 109 & 110	2	39	41	29	38	43	34	6	28	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3 cases pending.
36	Cattle trespass Act of 1871 ...	...	7	7	4	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 cases pending.
37	Arms Act II of 1878	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Local Acts...	2	61	63	77	61	96	66	1	8	...	2	55	...	66	28	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
	Total ...	38	761	799	709	762	1238	632	22	123	18	122	342	5	632	548	...	1	56	24	30	78	65	19	3	8	...	2	...	57	37 cases pending.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year.		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1904-05.	Brought to trial in 1905-06.					Total.								
	1904-05.	1905-06.		Arrested by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur	4	10	*7	7	3	1	...	...	9	18	2	6	10	...	...	...	* 1 transferred from Additional Sessions Court Mirwah, and 4 from F. C. Magistrates.
Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah	2	5	*...	6	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	3	* 1 from last year transferred to Additional Sessions Court Khairpur.

District Magistrate ...	9	10	*1	16	...	7	...	...	14	24	...	13	11	...	...	...	* Transferred from F. C. Magistrate's Court.
First Class Magistrates.	298	287	*39	226	10	186	1	2	496	464	15	145	274	...	...	30	* 4 transferred to Additional Sessions Court Khairpur and one to the District Magistrate's Court.
Second Class Magistrates	251	250	3	110	26	160	59	35	447	393	14	144	223	...	1	11	
Third Class Magistrates.	148	199	16	55	3	226	33	...	249	333	118	91	111	...	...	13	
Total ...	715	761	66	420	42	580	93	37	†1220	‡1238	149	399	632	...	1	57	

† 55 of last year and 1,165 of the year under report.

‡ 66 of past year and 1,172 of the present year.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Tribunal.	Number of applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	High Court	6	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
2	Sessions Court	45	...	...	39	26	21	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2 cases and 4 persons disposed of from last year.
3	District Court	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1 case and 1 person disposed of from last year.
4	Additional Sessions Court at Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	53	...	...	48	33	21	13	9	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	

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Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance		Field during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1905-06.									Suits disposed of in 1905-06.								Remarks
		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value.	Suits re land or property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10					11					12			13
												Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.				
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Additional Civil Judge Khairpur.	2	...	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	2	38,000 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Additional Civil Judge Mirwah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	First Class Judges ...	33	27	87	116	120	143	93	130	27	13	12,469 2 4	...	116	...	110	4	...	1	1	9	55	11	55	12,979 0 5	...	2	8	
6	Second class Judges ...	202	143	486	500	688	643	545	520	143	123	68,647 5 6	21	375	104	408	68	14	9	1	68	164	46	242	62,430 4 9	...	3	20	
7	Third class Judges ...	140	176	288	310	428	486	252	331	176	155	5,087 8 10	...	317	3	308	2	...	...	...	15	141	101	74	5,217 14 11	...	4	...	
	Total. ...	377	346	862	928	1,239	1,274	893	981	346	293	1,24,154 0 8	21	800	107	826	74	14	10	4	92	360	158	371	80,627 4 1	...	...	...	
	Special Judge under the Relief Act.	...	157	329	231	329	388	172	188	157	200	...	...	83	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	7	103	15,783 15 3	...	6	1	
	Grand Total ...	377	503	1,191	1,159	1,568	1,662	1,065	1,169	503	493	...	21	883	255	...	...	...	...	...	92	438	165	474*	96,411 3 4	...	...	...	

* This figure includes 95 cases disposed of under summary procedure through arbitrators and on oath, *vide* para 24 of the Report.

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APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of			Remarks.
	1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.	Value for present year.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value for present year.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value for present year.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur	...	1	87 15 10	1	...	...	1	1	87 15 10	...	...	...	1	1	87 15 10	...	...	1	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Judges ...	48	36	4,631 12 10	36	22	905 5 6	84	58	5,537 2 4	48	31	1,158 15 10	36	27	4,378 2 6	14	8	5	
Second Class Judges ...	80	99	7,416 5 8	132	179	7,374 12 2	212	278	14,791 1 10	113	120	3,786 0 5	99	158	11,005 1 5	44	81	33	
Third Class Judges ...	37	50	1,043 15 6	55	40	831 12 8	92	90	1,875 12 2	42	39	838 3 0	50	51	1,037 9 2	19	11	21	
Total ...	165	186	13,180 1 10	224	241	9,111 14 4	389	427	22,292 0 2	203	190	5,783 3 3	186	237	16,508 12 11	77	100	60	
Special Judge under the Relief Act.	...	2	20 4 10	3	1	28 0 4	3	3	48 5 2	1	3	48 5 2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total ...	165	188	13,200 6 8	227	242	9,139 14 8	392	430	22,340 5 4	204	193	5,831 8 5	188	237	16,508 12 11	77	100	60	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,

Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Khairpur State for the year 1905-06.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1904-05.			1905-06.			
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																	
High Court	1	...	8	6	9	6	9	6	...	...	837 8 9	512 12 0	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	2	1	
District Judge ...	7	1	2	5	9	6	8	3	1	3	745 4 6	1,892 8 6	6	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	5	4	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur	11	7	29	39	40	46	33	35	7	11	2,121 11 2	10,724 10 8	17	19	...	2	8	5	5	3	3	6	...	2	18	...	1	19	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	480 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	
TOTAL ...	19	8	39	52	58	60	50	46	8	14	3,704 8 5	13,609 15 2	32	27	...	4	9	6	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge under the Relief Act ...	...	7	7	25	7	32	...	22	7	10	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	19	15	46	77	65	92	50	68	15	24	3,704 8 5	13,609 15 2	32	45	...	4	9	10	6	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Khairpur State, during the year 1905-06.

STATIONS.	No. of prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.				
Kot Deji	1	141	141	305	282	135·22	108·98	85	Rs. 10,093-7-2.	14·49 (days.)	No Mortality.
Khairpur	1	77	153	228	230	71·20	86·87	81			4 died or 46·05 per mille.
Total ...	2	218	294	533	512	206·42	195·85	166			

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur... ...	363	236	71	55	275	174	2	1	3	4	12	2	363	236	Rs. 90,525-10-7.	Rs. 64,116-4-9.	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Description.	1904-05.			1905-06.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur State	363	90,525 10 7	1,488 8 6	236	64,116 4 9	1,094 6 3	
Expenditure	...	.....	263 4 0	...	.....	460 12 0	
Net profit	...	.....	1,225 4 6	...	.....	633 10 3	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance on 31st March.	REMARKS.
		1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.		
Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. In larger places like Khairpur, Kot-Deji, Ranipur and Gambat, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

(Sd.) MUHAMMED YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

State.	April 1905.	May 1905.	June 1905.	July 1905.	August 1905.	September 1905.	October 1905.	November 1905.	December 1905.	January 1906.	February 1906.	March 1906.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	Remarks.
									cents.		in. c.	in. c.	in. c.	in. c.		
Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2-28	1-39	3·70	0-51	...	Rain guages were sent for in 1905, so the average of past five years cannot be given.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Khairpur State.

Articles.	Rate per maund during March 1905.	Rate per maund during March 1906.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Juari	1 13 5	2 2 0	
Bajri	1 12 0	2 6 0	
Til-seed	5 0 0	7 0 0	
Moong	2 12 0	4 0 0	
Wheat	2 13 7	3 1 2	
Rape-seed	2 8 0	3 8 0	
Sirsoon	3 2 0	4 0 0	
Matar	1 8 0	3 0 0	
Coriander-seed	4 0 0	8 0 0	
Gram	2 10 0	2 14 0	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Description of Work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Buildings	52,932 2 6	6,088 1 1	59,020 3 7	.....	.....	.....	59,020 3 7
Roads	61 12 10	2,747 8 3	2,809 5 1	.....	.....	.....	2,809 5 1
Bridges	12,675 14 1	1,040 6 4	13,716 4 5	.....	.....	.....	13,716 4 5
Wells	732 13 1	149 10 7	882 7 8	.....	.....	.....	882 7 8
Tanks	89 12 7	74 6 0	164 2 7	.....	.....	.....	164 2 7
Bathing Ghats	.....	27 10 0	27 10 0	.....	.....	.....	27 10 0
Canal clearance	21,561 3 3	67,693 1 5	89,254 4 8	.....	.....	.....	89,254 4 8
Total ...	88,053 10 4	77,820 11 8	1,65,874 6 0	.....	.....	.....	1,65,874 6 0

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Khairpur State ...	1905-06	35,422	21,278	694	10,688	2,796	3,271	725	5,654	55,132	18,927	...	61	5,356	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of Shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Khairpur	83	36,703	24	2,500	30	743	166	15,000	303	54,946	The drugs shown here are all given on contract and the contractors open shops for their sale at the places convenient to them.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1905-06.	Collection during the previous year 1904-05.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	5,12,323 15 8	2,06,155 0 5	...	...
A—Land Revenue.							
1—Fixed...	...	...	...	.....	.. ...	...	...
2—Fluctuating	...	...	...	12,24,679 6 11	9,55,578 0 11	...	...
3—Miscellaneous (collection charges, &c.)	...	...	...	1,02,136 9 9	71,060 15 0	...	...
Total cash ...	...	...	...	13,26,816 0 8	10,26,638 15 11	...	...
4—Jagirs	...	...	...	2,26,099 1 2	1,73,639 1 6	...	...
Grand Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	15,52,915 1 10	12,00,278 1 5	...	...
B—Forest Revenue.							
1—Timber duty	...	...	...	5,326 11 6	5,765 13 0	...	...
2—Jungle Produce	...	...	...	24,444 5 0	23,600 9 2	...	...
3—Charcoal fees	...	...	...	6,205 2 1	5,630 4 8	...	...
4—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	567 4 0	406 13 11	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	36,543 6 7	35,403 8 9	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1905-06.	Budget Estimates. 1904-05.	Actual Expenditure. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. 1904-05.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A—Tribute.					
B—Refunds.					
1—Of revenue...	...	...	144 6 4	1,031 1 8	
2—Of fees fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	419 5 3	87 2 0	
3—Of lapsed deposits	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	563 11 7	1,118 3 8	
C—Administration.					
1—General Department	...	...	97,036 9 11	1,05,671 7 8	
2—Account Department	...	...	7,748 6 3	7,641 5 11	
3—Miscellaneous account Department	...	...	43,573 2 8	47,180 6 5	
4—Tauzi Department	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Treasury and Store Department...	...	...	.....	.....	
6—Criminal Department	...	...	8,788 9 8	8,464 4 5	
7—Revenue and Civil Department...	...	...	1,223 6 7	.....	
8—Record-room Department ...	...	...	.....	.....	

APPENDIX XXII—(continued.)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1905-06.	Collection during the previous year 1904 05.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
C—Excise Revenue.							
1—Opium License fee...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0	2,312 0 0	...	...
2—Madat „	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—(*a*) Country Spirit License fee ...	...	...	...	36,703 0 0	29,366 0 0	...	...
(*b*) English Liquor License fee ...	...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
4—Tari License fee	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Ganja License fee	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6—Duty on sale of Ganja	...	...	...	743 0 0	860 0 0	...	...
7—Bhang License fee	...	...	...	15,000 0 0	16,593 12 0	...	...
Total	...	...	...	54,966 0 0	49,151 12 0	...	...
D—Stamp Revenue.							
1—Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
2—Sale-proceeds of plain paper ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—Stamp duty on plaints shortly Stamped or unstamped	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1905-06.	Budget Estimates. 1904-05.	Actual Expenditure. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. 1904-05.	Remarks.
C.—Administation.—(contd.)			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
9—Process Department	...	...	.....	.....	
10—Police Department	...	...	43,805 14 9	43,641 9 5	
11—Jail Department...	...	..	10,154 8 1	11,923 11 7	
12—Law charges	...	...	.....	.....	
13—Postal Department charges ...	...	...	1,529 14 6	1,523 9 6	
14—Printing charges...	...	...	2,118 6 1	1,488 15 2	
15—Forest Department	...	...	3,369 4 5	3,144 0 3	
16—Contingencies and Stationery for Manager's office	...	...	.....	.....	
17—Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarters office	...	...	12,045 7 0	11,588 0 7	
18—Miscellaneous and unforeseen administration charges	...	...	1,938 6 8	2,340 14 4	
19—Sub-Divisional office Establishment...	...	...	.....	.....	
20—Settlement Department ...	...	...	.....	.....	
21—Military	...	...	73,442 14 5	75,878 9 5	
Total ...	...	...	3,06,774 15 0	3,20,486 14 8	

| | | |

APPENDIX XXII—(continued.)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1905-06.	Collection during the previous year 1904-05.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
G—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
1—Pound fees	...	...	...	7,391 1 0	7,176 4 2	...	...
2—Copying and Searching fees ...	...	...	...	3 4 6	5 11 6	...	...
3—Registration Receipts	...	...	...	1,094 6 3	1,488 8 6	...	...
4—Sale proceeds of Govt. securities ..	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Interests:—							
(*a*)—on Govt. securities	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(*b*)—on loans	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(*c*)—on kist khelapi...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6—Sale proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.	...	...	...	0 1 0	6 6 9	...	...
7—Miscellaneous receipts:—							
(*a*)—Refunds...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(*b*)—Salaries of Government and State Servants, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses...	...	...	...	2 4 0	6 6 0	...	...
(*c*)—Other Miscellaneous receipts.	...	...	...	6,255 11 1	6,139 14 1	...	...
8—Granary receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
9—Agricultural receipts	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	14,746 11 10	14,823 3 0	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1905-06.	Budget Estimates. 1904-05.	Actual Expenditure. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. 1904-05.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I—Stamp Department.					
1—Purchase of stamps including contingencies	...	...	.....	.....	
2—Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	.....	.....	
J—Pension.	...	...	12,289 8 2	12,223 10 9	
K—Conservancy charges.	...	...	7,118 8 5	6,041 14 1	
L—Miscellaneous charges.					
1—Purchase of Govt. securities ...	...	...	.....	.....	
2—Payment of interests	...	...	.....	.....	
3—Value of Police clothing, etc., supplied	...	...	144 7 3	1,487 7 9	
4—Copying fee charges	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Granary Establisment, etc. ...	...	...	25,012 5 9	33,768 2 4	
6—Registration charges	...	...	460 12 0	263 4 0	
7—Agricultural charges	...	...	.....	.....	
8—Rent of Bungalow land	...	...	.....	.....	
9—Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	...	...	.....	.....	

H—Debts.		
1—Deposits :—		
(*a*)—Revenue and Civil Deposits ...	9,370 2 11	8,746 0 7
(*b*)—Judicial (criminal court) deposits	1,536 2 5	674 11 7
(*c*)—Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....
2—Advances recovered :—		
By cash (Takavi)...	15,485 11 4	21,242 0 0
By work done	.....	.....
3—Loans recovered	.....	.....
4—Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year ...	.....	.....
5—Permanent advances	.....	500 0 0
Total ...	26,392 0 8	31,162 12 2
Total Receipts { *Cash* ...	15,99,067 14 9	12,87,475 9 10
Total Receipts { *Jagirs* ...	2,26,099 1 2	1,73,639 1 6
TOTAL ...	18,25,166 15 11	14,61,114 11 4
Grand Total including cash Balance at the commencement of the year...	23,37,490 15 7	16,67,269 11 9

10—Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	1,500 0 0	500 0 0
11—Subscription to the Kangra Earth Quake Relief Fund...	2,000 0 0	.....
12—Construction of a half sized panther cage in the Government Zoological Garden Karachi ...	1,750 0 0	.....
Total ...	30,867 9 0	36,018 14 1
Totals of Heads A to L ...	12,59,009 6 3	11,35,838 13 7
M—Debts.		
1—Repayment of deposits—		
(*a*)—of revenue and civil deposits. ...	8,511 4 10	2,805 14 2
(*b*)—of Judicial (Crimipal court) deposits	659 2 9	984 0 4
(*c*)—of Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....
2—Advance made (Takavi)	17,906 3 3	13,722 0 0
3—Loans given	.....	.....
4—Cash payment out of receipt under service heads of the current year	.....	.....
5—Permanent advances	260 0 0	1,595 0 0
TOTAL ...	27,336 10 10	19,106 14 6
Total Expenditure { *Cash* ...	10,60,246 15 11	9,81,306 10 7
Total Expenditure { *Jagirs* ...	2,26,099 1 2	1,73,639 1 6
TOTAL ...	12,86,346 1 1	11,54,945 12 1
Surplus at the end of the year ...	*10,51,144 14 6	5,12,323 15 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	23,37,490 15 7	16,67,269 11 9

* Out of this Rs. 1,00,000 deposited on interest in the Bombay Bank, Sukkur, and Rs. 50,000 in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi.

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

Serial No.	Names of Medical Institutions.	No. of persons treated.		Results of Indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sir Ali Murad Hospital Khairpur Mirs ...	48	59,750	43	3	2	...		163·83	
2	James Hospital for women at Khairpur Mirs.	6	9,633	3	1	...	2		39·18	This Hospital remained opened for 246 days in the year, hence the average is taken on 246 days.
3	Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital at Kot-Deji.	46	30,723	45	...	...	1	Rs. 15,233-9-3.	84·30	
4	Gambat Dispensary...	40	26,539	37	...	2	1		72·82	
5	Mirwah Dispensary at Thari	...	16,557	...	...	...	...		45·36	
6	Faiz Ganj Dispensary at Chang	6	12,503	6	...	...	...		34·27	
7	His Highness' Camp Dispensary	...	4,479	...	...	...	...		12·27	Opened from 1st April 1905.
		146	1,60,184	134	4	4	4			

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Khairpur State for the year 1905-06.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1904-05.	1905-06.			1904-05.	1905-06.			1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	
Khairpur State...	1,99,313	1,864	2,013	149	...	1,978	2,216	238	...	9·35	10·10	9·92	11.12	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Khairpur State during the year 1905-06.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1904-05.	1905-06.		1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	A. V. School, Khairpur-Mirs (Secondary)	101	126	80·2	102	...	...	...	
22	22	Central Schools (Primary)	1,153	1,151	799·7	777	...	...	...	
40	38	Village Schools (Primary)	1,028	941	979·1	716	...	...	...	
8	7	Girls' Schools (Primary)	241	181	154·4	145	...	...	...	
1	1	Industrial School at Khairpur	228	242	161·7	141	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided A. V. School at Bhurguri (Secondary) ...	22	30	19	29	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided Ver. School Bhurguri (Primary)	34	31	31	29	...	...	...	
31	32	Mosque Schools aided...	825	788	664·8	603	...	...	...	
...	1	Arabic School at Khairpur—Mirs	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	
105	104		3,632	3,502	2,889·9	2,549	...	...	...	

(Sd.) MUHAMMAD YAKUB,
Vazir, Khairpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH 1907.

Karachi:

PRINTED AT THE "MERCANTILE" STEAM PRESS,
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1907.

No. 1530 of 1907.

Khairpur State, *23rd July 1907.*

From

His Highness Mir Sir FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

To

C. G. HENDERSON, Esq., I. C. S.,
Political Agent, Khairpur State.

My dear friend,

After compliments.

I have the honour to forward herewith the Administration Report of my State for the year ending 31st March 1907, for transmission to Government through proper channal, as usual.

Trusting you are enjoying excellent health.

I have the honour to be,

Your sincere friend,

On original, Seal of
H. H. Mir Sir FAIZ MUHAMMAD KHAN TALPUR,
G. C. I. E.,
Ruler of Khairpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST MARCH 1907.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Khairpur is bounded on the East by the Jodhpur and Jessulmere territories and on the North, West and South by the British Districts of Sind. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries during the year under report.

2. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government: and His Highness the Ruler is always ready to assist and to carry out the behests of the Paramount Power loyally and faithfully.

3. The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles; the population 1,99,313 souls; and the total revenue based on an average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 13,79,347 showing an increase of Rs. 22,235 on the average given in the Report of the last year. No tribute is paid to Government or to any Native State. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur; he is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; a First Class Chief and in Criminal matters he possesses full powers of life and death, with this reservation that he cannot try British subjects for Capital offences without the permission of the Political Agent. His Civil Jurisdiction is unlimited. His Highness is entitled to a personal salute of 17 guns, a salute of 15 guns being attached to the State of Khairpur. He is now 72 years of age and is a Talpur Baluch Muhamadan. He succeeded to the "Gadi" in the beginning of April 1894 on the death of his father His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E. He has two sons.

4. His Highness had no occasion to go out of his State during the year of the Report. The Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C. S. I., the Commissioner in Sind, very kindly visited the State and encamped at Khairpur on 21st and 22nd January 1907. During his stay the usual ceremonial visits were paid and returned. The officers who acted as political Agents visited the State as stated below :—

1. MR. J. L. RIEU, I. C. S., on 28th April 1906.
2. MR. G. E. CHATFIELD, I. C. S., on 14th July 1906.
3. MR. E. L. SALE, I. C. S., on 2nd November 1906.
   26th January 1907.
   15th February 1907.

On the 26th January Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Political Agent came to Khairpur owing to the sudden death of the late Wazir, the Honourable Sardar Muhammed Yakub, C. I. E. Mr. W. F. Hudson, I. C. S., the Assistant Commissioner in Sind, also came over for the same reason a day previously. Mr. T. H. Vines, Principal of the Sind Madressah at Karachi paid a visit on the 16th November 1906.

5. In November last, Captain Davis and Captain Leicester, Registration Officers No. VI Circle Quetta again visited the State in connection with the scheme for purchasing draught bullocks, and they visited Khairpur, Gambat, Chang and Tharee staying at all these places for about a week.

6. Among the domestic occurrences may be mentioned the second marriage of Mir Muhammed Murad Khan (nephew and son-in-law of His Highness) with the daughter of Mir Khudabuksh Khan of Sobhodero, a village in Taluka Gambat, performed on the 31st January 1907; the marriage of the daughter of the late Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, (nephew of His Highness) with Mir Muhammed Khan son of the late Mir Ghulam Haider Khan, of Kote Mir Muhammed in taluka Rohri, which took place on the 10th February 1907.

Changes in the Administration.

7. The State suffered a serious loss by the sudden death of its able and zealous Wazir, the late Honourable Sardar Muhammed Yakub Khan, C. I. E., which sad event took place on the 24th January 1907 owing to failure of the heart's action. The loss was not confined to the State only, but it affected the entire Musalman population of Sind, as the Sardar was recognised to be the leader of that Community and spared no pains to ameliorate their backward condition in Education. He was succeeded by the Honourable Sheikh Sadikali Sherali, the Senior Deputy Collector in Sind, who took over charge on the 11th May 1907 and in the *interrum*, the charge was held by the Chief Secretary Mr Ahmed Rahimtullah. His Highness out of considerations of generosity, granted a pension of Rs. 100 per mensem, to the young widow who was married with the late Sardar only in August last.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue System.

8. As explained last year, no regular survey and settlement system exists or was introduced in the State. The Land Revenue is derived mostly under a primitive system of "Batai" (division of produce) by which the State receives its share of rent in kind. The levy of rent in cash is also in force, but it is limited to a very small area and special crops, *viz* :—

1. Crops raised by well irrigation including vegetables and gardens.
2. Rice.
3. Indigo.
4. Cotton.
5. Pulses.
6. Oil Seeds.

The tract of the country ceded by the British Government in exchange for the State land along the course of the Eastern Nara, is subject to the same system which applied to it while in possession of the British Government and pays land revenue in cash only. The land is held chiefly by peasant proprietors; there are no large landlords, the holdings of the 3 largest proprietors vary and do not exceed 1500 acres in area in each case. All the rest hold below 900 acres. The State takes upon itself the obligations of the landlord, supplies advances without interest in kind as well as in cash and constructs larger water-courses from its own funds apart from the Main Canals for irrigational purposes. The system of levy of rent in kind is very advantageous to the cultivator who gets more than his brother tiller of the soil gets in the British Districts, as the State deals with him direct in the division of the produce and not with the nominal landlord, who is given a small share by the cultivators for the right of occupancy which he holds from the State. The share of the State in kind does not exceed 2/5th in any place, and in addition the State takes from 4 to 6 annas per acre on account of water rate, which was introduced by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., in consideration of the cost incurred in constructing and opening many new branch canals and water-courses and the recurring expenditure annually entailed on the State funds for their repairs and supervision. The "Hakabo" or water-rate on rice crop was raised to one rupee per acre by the late Wazir from the current year. The rate of assessment in cash charged in the State varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per acre, the highest cash rate of Rs. 10 being levied on gardens. The maximum rate for indigo crop amounts to Rs. 6, and for rice to Rs. 5 plus one rupee on account of water-rate.

Waste lands taken up for cultivation.

9. Out of the total area 6,050 square miles, the cultivable area is estimated to be 1,250 square miles or 8 lacs of acres. The reminder is sand, rock or otherwise unculturable waste. Out of the 8 lacs of acres, the culturable area lying unoccupied is estimated at 2 lacs of acres or 25 per cent which is under State forests and hunting or shooting reserves. One hunting reserve or "Muhari" (565 acres in area) was given up by His Highness during the year under report; the timber growing upon it has been cut and removed and the land will be disposed of by auction shortly. The sale proceeds of the land will go to His Highness in payment of the cost of two leaves of the door wrought with gold and silver work sent to Kerbella for being set up in the mausoleum of Imam Hussain, the nephew of the Prophet, and the well-known Martyr.

10. The work of demarcation of boundaries of Dehs (villages) Jagirs, Forests, and Shikargahs (shooting or hunting reserves) has been completed. The maps of talukas showing the above details were sent to the Photozincographic office Poona and have been received duly printed, which have been distributed among all the officials of the State.

Takavi.

11. The amount of "Takavi" advanced in cash last year was Rs. 17,906 against Rs. 36,803 during the year of report. In addition, advances were made in grain, the value of which amounted to Rs. 23,564. No interest is charged on the "Takavi" given in cash or kind. Of the 36,803 paid in cash, Rs. 8,050 were given out for constructing new wells, and the remainder for seed and agricultural live and dead stock.

12. The number of villages held as Jagirs during the year under review was 36; the same number existed in the preceding year.

Area under cultivation.

13. The total area cultivated during the year of report was 2,11,273 against 2,11,920 acres in the past year showing a decrease of 647 acres. In the last year's Report the total area was shown to be 2,06,819 acres, but the figures were only approximate, the true area being 2,11,920 which has been found after the preparation and comparison of the "Jamabandi." The decrease is very small, and calls for no special explanation, as the inundation in the two years was abnormally high and prolonged, and the decrease was due to almost all the available land fit and ready owing to its rotation having been cultivated in the preceding year.

Variations in demand.

14. The bulk of the Land Revenue is levied in kind and the figures appearing under the head "Land Revenue Demand," properly speaking, represent the amount realized by the sale of the State share of the grain, plus the assessment levied in cash. It is not therefore possible to show any reliable figures under the head "Revenue Demand," except by putting an estimated value upon the grain received and collected by the State as their share of the Revenue. But such an estimate would prove misleading, if serious variations took place in the prices which change constantly. Moreover the produce of the "Rabi" season is never disposed of before the Administration Report is written in June, and the actual realizations from the sale of the produce of the "Rabi" season of the one year appear therefore in the figures of receipts of the next following year.

The total Land Revenue derived by the State during the year under review amounts to Rs. 9,36,136-6-10 against Rs. 13,26,816-0-8 in the year before, giving a decrease of Rs. 3,90,679-9-10. But the decrease shown is not real, as the State granaries contained a large balance of grain which realized nearly two lacs of rupees by its sale which took place on the 10th of June 1907 reducing the decrease by that amount. The actual decrease amounts to Rs. 1,90,680, which is due to less yield of the "Kharif" crops owing to unfavourable weather and other causes.

No coersive measures were adopted for the recovery of the Land Revenue, and this favourable result was due to the collection of the State demand mostly in kind.

15. No changes in the Revenue Administration worth mention have been introduced in the year of report. But those introduced in the two years preceding 1905-06, have proved successful. The safe-guards relating to "Batai" (division of produce) introduced in those years and the construction of the granaries at the Railway Stations have protected the interests and ensured the safety of the produce of the State beyond expectations.

Kutcherry Sessions and Consultative Committees.

16. The system of "Kutcherry Sessions" and the "Monthly Consultative Committees" have become the governing features in the Revenue Administration of the State by the facilities they afford to all classes to represent their grievances and obtain redress without any trouble or delay.

Examination of Accounts.

17. The village, Taluka and Huzur Accounts are properly kept, thoroughly scrutinized, and audited by an Establishment especially entertained for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(a). Legislation.

18 As will appear from Appendix II, the following Enactment has been passed during the year under report.

1. Act I of 1906—An Act to amend the Law relating to Civil suits.

(b). Military.

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
1. Regulars	205	...	4	209
2. Irregulars	...	153	...	153
3. Imperial Service Camel Corps ...	...	...	...	40
4. Imperial Service Baggage Corps ...	...	...	...	60
	205	153	4	462

19. In the Regulars, there is a deficit of 5 men, the total strength being 210. The cost during the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,949-10-1 against Rs. 73,442-14-5. This expenditure does not include the value of the land which has been given out to 54 men who are to be the drivers of the Baggage Corps at the time of an expedition for their maintenance.

20. The small corps of Infantry (which includes Infantry Band) is properly drilled and disciplined. They are employed chiefly on duties corresponding to those of the Armed Police in the British Districts. The pipers have been transferred to the Camel Corps.

The Irregular Cavalry are not drilled; the men are mostly employed on duties connected with His Highness's Camp and for purposes of watch and carrying post. The four artillery men are employed to fire salutes and the mid-day gun.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

21. The same amount of interest in St. John's Ambulance work as was begun is continued. There are now 31 men in the Infantry who have passed the "First Aid Test" and possess certificates. It is intended to organize the men into a division of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, in order that they may render service during war-time, for which express purpose the Ambulance work has been introduced by His Highness in this State. 15 senior students of the Industrial School have also

passed the " First Aid Test ", and were awarded certificates by the Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S., the Commissioner-in-Sind, during his recent visit to Khairpur on the 22nd January last. Dr. Mantle's Manual has been translated into Sindhi for the first time, for the benefit of the whole Province, and out of the 400 copies that were printed, half the number has been purchased by the Secretary of the Association at Karachi.

His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhamed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., is a life member of the Sind Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and is also Vice-President of the Indian branch of the Association of which His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps.

22. In April 1904, His Excellency the Viceroy expressed a desire that the Indian Princes may contribute their mite towards the defences of the Indian Empire, and thus cement more closely the bonds of friendship and union between the Imperial Government and the Native States. His Highness never intended that the contribution should be made in the shape of money, for such a contribution was neither compatible with the dignity of the Paramount Power nor suitable for the aspiration of the Native Chiefs. There has never been any question of tribute from this State to the British Government, and it was long before the receipt of His Excellency's letter that His Highness had under consideration the best method of giving shape to his desire towards the Imperial defences with the intention that he should thereby maintain the traditions of the House to which he belonged. Accordingly in May 1904, His Highness made a spontaneous and unsolicited offer to raise a Transport Train of 240 Camel with 120 Sarwans and with the required escort of Camel Corps of 40 men. This form of contribution was preferred for the reason that the camel was known to be "the ship of the desert" and a peculiar product of the Province of Sind, in which the Khairpur State was situated, and was as likely to be serviceable in time of emergency on the Frontier as it would be useful here in time of peace in the internal affairs. The scheme was sanctioned by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in October 1905. To raise the Corps, some information regarding the Bahawalpur Camel Corps to serve as a guide, was obtained; and it was found that the Corps of that State was raised to replace a body of troops which that State had been maintaining before under some Treaty or other engagements. Considering the financial resources of this State, His Highness decided to limit the strength of the Corps to 1/4th of that of the Bahawalpur Corps in each respect. The number of Baggage camels in Bahawalpur was 960, or 8 troops of 120 camels each, so the offer was made for 240 Baggage camels or 2 troops for this State. For these 80 camelmen were required at the rate of one man for every 3 camels, but 120 men are to be employed actually, 80 of whom are to lead the Baggage Camels in time of war and 40 are to look after their lands as also after their families. As regards the mounted escort, the Bahawalpur State has a strength of 160 men, so an offer of 40 men was made by this State. Finding it impossible to induce the Sindhi "Jats" (camelmen) to enlist in the Baggage Corps and calculating that it was unreasonably expensive to introduce Panjabi Siladars a different plan was formulated, by which the State was to purchase 240 baggage camels and place them in charge of local "Jats" for grazing purposes, carrying State grain, and for all other

local requirements within the limits of this State. Whereas for the purpose of active service, the State has secured at present 54 Punjab Baluch men to serve as drivers, being experts in that profession. The remaining 66 men will be engaged in the next cold season to complete the required complement. Each man is given 20 acres of land and supplied advances to start agricultural operations and to bring down his family. He is to cultivate the land, pay ordinary assessment to the State and is to execute an agreement binding to serve a certain number of years and take State camels for active service, whenever required. In the meantime, he is to undergo a training of loading and unloading the camels once or twice each year for about a month at Khairpur or wherever called for the purpose. He is to be paid a cash allowance for that month only which will amount to Rs. 640 per year for the whole Corps. The number of men required for the Camel Corps has been enlisted and get pay in cash and no grant of land.

23. Colonel Drummond Inspector General Imperial Service Troops had kindly visited the State in March 1906, and discussed with the late Wazir the possibility of enlisting fighting men from His Highness' own subjects. But the people of this State have a routed objection to serve outside the State, more so for active service. There is no doubt however that with the progress of the events, local men may be recruited from the State at no distant date, but it will take a long time for the Khairpur subjects to attain the necessary Military qualifications. An attempt was made in the Larkhana District to enlist men for bullock trains but it failed completely as the aboriginal Sindhis have a natural repugnance to serve beyond the boundaries of their Province. At the close of the year under report, there were in all in the Imperial Service Camel Corps 45 men including 5 camelmen, 12 of whom have been drafted from the Khairpur State Irregular Cavalry, 19 recruited from Dehra Gazikhan district, who are relatives of the Panjab Balouch Grantees, 11 enlisted from the State subjects and 3 from the British districts. In the Baggage and Camel Corps 117 baggage and 34 riding camels were purchased during the year at the cost of Rs. 23,021-3-0 including other expenses and the balance of 123 camels to make up the total strength of 240 camels, will be purchased in the next cold season. Appendix 111 B will show that the total cost of the whole force during the year was Rs. 33,022-15-8, besides an item of Rs. 11,337-5-8 was spent on the construction of buildings, bringing the total cost to Rs. 44,360-5-4. The Khairpur Darbar on its own initiative sanctioned the construction of the lines for the escort, the buildings have nearly been completed and the expenditure incurred up to this time amounts Rs. 11,337-5-8, as shown above. At the suggestion of Captain Rawlins D. S. O, Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps, the services of a Hospital Assistant for the treatment of the patients of the Camel Corps Lines, and a Veterinary Assistant for sick animals have been engaged, who are both bound to go on active service with the Corps in time of need.

It is understood from Colonel Drummond's letter that as regards the armaments of the Escort, L.M. Rifles will be presented free by Government in due course.

Captain Rawlins has been visiting the State about four times during the year, and it is mainly to his sound advice and mature experience that the Camel

Corps has been brought to its present efficient state, and the Khairpur Durbar owe him a debt of sincere gratitude.

24. That his Highness the Ruler of this State has been always loyal to the Paramount Power and is always ready to assist them so far as lies in his power, is already well known to the Government. It was in the year 1832 that the first Treaty with this State was entered into and in 1838 the final Treaty was concluded; the British Government engaged to protect this State, and the then Ruler of this State on behalf of himself and his successors agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with and acknowledge the supremacy of the British Government and to furnish troops according to their means, and to render every assistance during the out-break and continuance of war. Accordingly services were rendered by this State during the conquest of Sind against Frontier Baluch raiders and during the dark days of the Indian Mutiny. That at present His Highness' sincerity to co-operate in the scheme for the defence of the Empire may be judged from the spontaniety of the offer to the utmost limit of his resourses, which he submitted to Government; and had not the limited means at his disposal prevented him, he would have fulfilled the true extent of his desire and taken a more ostentatious part in the scheme which he looks upon as a source of honour and pride. His Highness desires to place here on record that he is ready even to lay down his life for the Person and Throne of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor.

C.—Police.

25. The total number of District Police Force including Officers is 222 *i.e.*, six more than returned last year. These six men are "chowkidars" (watchmen), who have been kept during the year in the Mirwah and the Faizganj Talukas. The Police Force cost Rs. 46,749-11-3 as against Rs. 46,646-13-4 last year. The Police are armed with swords, and 31 selected men are also armed with Smooth-bore Carbines. The number of men able to read and write is 56 out of 222 (Appendix IV). There is no village Police formally entertained. The village headmen are also responsible to assist the Police. The results of the working of the Police as represented by the figures appear to be satisfactory. There were 264 offences sent up by the Police, being 20 less than the number in the last year. Out of 298 persons sent for trial, the percentage of convictions was 72·85, while it was 83·08 in the last year. (Appendix V.) The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 62·93, whereas in the previous year it was 61·14 (Appendix VI).

The number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable) committed during the year was 665, which is 96 less than in the previous year. There was no case of murder or of dacoity. Only two cases of robbery were reported, one of which ended in conviction and the other in discharge (Appendix VII). These satisfactory results evidence the security of life and property enjoyed by the subjects of the State, and prove beyond doubt that the State is immune from serious crime specially that of dacoity, which has been causing so much anxiety and trouble in the adjoining Districts of the British Territory.

D.—Criminal Justice.

26. The number of Criminal courts during the year was 20 as in the last year. The number of Sessions cases was 15, the same as last year, and the total number of cases dealt with was 665, it being 761 during the past year. The percentage of convictions

was 34·91 during the year under report as against 51·05 in the last year. Appendix IX will show that out of 34 cases of appeal, decisions were confirmed in 19, modified in 8 and reversed in 5, while further enquiry was ordered in 2.

E.—Civil Justice.

27. The number of Civil Courts is 20 during the year under report, the same as last year. The number of civil suits filed during the year rose from 1159 in the last year to 1461 during the year just ended. The number of contested cases was 573 as against 379 of the last year (Appendix X). There was an increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, being 329 as against 242 in the past year (Appendix XI). The number of Civil Appeals was 103 out of which 69 were disposed of during the year. In 44 cases judgment of the lower Courts was upheld, in 9 cases the decisions were amended, and reversed in 5 ; 4 cases were remanded for retrial, and 7 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of (Appendix XII)

28. The Administration of Civil Justice has improved since the re-organization carried out nearly 2 years ago.

29. The agriculturists have not lost credit owing to the introduction of the Agriculturists' Relief Act, beyond that lending and borrowing have been brought down to reasonable limits. Difficulty is not experienced to get money for agricultural or other reasonable purposes, "Takavi" advances being given out liberally; but it is not as easy as it was before to borrow money for wasteful and extravagant objects.

30. The measures introduced to check property litigation have grown popular and done much good. The method is simple and well adapted. As explained before litigation of the worst form arises as a rule upon the death of the head of a family, in the way of disputed succession, etc. The eldest son endeavours to usurp the estates left by the deceased or offers less to younges brothers, half brothers or minors, or nothing to sisters or to widowed mother or mothers. The latter endeavour to conceal the belongings in cash and ornaments. Or when the deceased leaves no issue disputes among the heirs invariably follow. Much of the value of the property is lost in the expensive and slow methods of the Civil Courts Justice. Or when joint owners or co-sharers, specially in coparcenary estates fall out, endless litigation takes place Other kinds of disputes relating to agricultural immovable property are also frequent and are ruinously expensive. For all these, an easy arrangement has been introduced by combining together in a workable shape the well known provisions of arbitration awards, of the oaths Enactments and the system of "Kutcherry Sessions," and by remission of heavy Court fees. It has been laid down by a summary Enactment that all disputes relating to movable as well as immovable property relating to inheritance, succession or to joint property or partnership property and all other disputes relating to agricultural immovable property may be dealt with in a special manner on the "Kutcherry Sessions days." The 15th and 16th of every month are declared to be the "Kutcherry Sessions days"; the Mukhtiarkar sits in open Kutcherry, all village officials (tapedars and kardars) attend with their records, the whole day is devoted to the disposal of petitions of every kind received during the month, the parties and headmen concerned get previous notice to attend, so that the subject matter (except in urgent cases dealt with immediately) is disposed of

summarily and satisfactorily. On these "Kutcherry Sessions days," the Civil disputes of the nature described above are also dealt with. Through the combined good offices of the Mukhtiarkar, kardar, headmen and influential witnesses of the parties, disputes in which the parties would not have, if left to themselves, come to an understanding, are either compromised or arbitrators are appointed or agreement is obtained to the effect that the parties would abide by the declaration made by a certain individual on oath in a sacred place. All disputes settled in this manner are brought on the Civil court file of the Mukhtyarkar and a regular decree is issued in accordance therewith. The usual court-fee which is 1/8th the value of the property in dispute is totally remitted, and is not charged from the commencement. But half this rate is charged if an appeal is preferred, which is admitted under specified circumstances.

31. It is indeed the saddest spectacle when members of a family on death of their head or coparcenary sharers bring ruin upon themselves to obtain their respective shares which in truth are well and clearly defined in the case of Mussalmans by the Muhamadan Law. But ignorance and a spirit of perverseness fostered by the evil advice of petition-writers, mukhtiars and professional organizers of litigation bring about the mischief. As soon however as the parties are brought together and placed within reach of advice of disinterested well-wishers, the baseless differences are easily squared in most of the cases, and reconciliation and amicable settlement effected.

Accordingly in the year under review, 260 disputes came before the Mukhtiarkars, of which 33 were thus compromised, 184 disposed of through arbitrators, 15 by oath, and in 28 cases the parties having remained obdurate, were left to file regular Civil suits. In 22 cases appeals were made, which were rejected in 4 cases, upheld in 10, reversed in 4 and remanded for retrial in 4.

32. In order to facilitate the work, a small compendium or Code of Acts and Regulations has been printed in Sindhi setting down in simple language the main principles of the Muhamadan law relating to inheritance, succession, gifts etc. A small compendium of the Hindu law has also been prepared, and will be printed and brought into force in the next year.

F.—Extradition.

33. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of offenders. Application was made to include in the list of Extradition offences the very common cases falling under Section 498 of the Indian Penal Code. The concession has been granted as a special case for this State.

G.—Prisons.

34. The average attendance of the Central Jail at Kot-Deji was 94·36, and at the Khairpur Sub-Jail 84·23, the total amounting to 178·59 as against 195·85 in the previous year. The number of deaths was 4, the same as last year (Appendix XIII). Much care is taken regarding the sanitation of the Jail premises and the health of the inmates. Long-term prisoners are taught various useful handicrafts, such as weaving, carpentry, smithery etc. This process is not only advantageous to the State, but also tends to exercise upon the prisoners a wholesome moral

influence, which continues even after the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, so that when they return home, they carry with them a love for work and habits of steadiness. Among other useful works done by the extra mural gangs of prisoners, the levelling of the Range lines near the Railway Station for the Camel Corps, and of considerable uneven area for the Imperial Service Baggage Corps deserve special mention. They have been doing equally useful work in watering and preserving roadside trees round Khairpur, and in laying out the new State garden, and in preserving the Deer Park.

H.—Registration.

35. Appendices XIV and XV give the statistics connected with Registration. The number of documents registered was 136 as against 236 in the past year. Out of 106 sale-deeds, 96 apply to sales of houses in towns etc., and 10 appertain to sales of agricultural land etc.

I.—Municipal Administration.

36. There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. The Towns of Khairpur, Gambat, Kot-Deji and Ranipur are large enough, and in all of them sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

A.—Weather and Corps, showing rain-fall.

37. The cultivation in this State is carried on solely by irrigation of canals from the River Indus. Rain-fall is not sufficient for growing any crops. Rain-gauges have been provided for from the year before last, and the total rainfall during the year under review was 4 inches 47 cents as against 3 inches and 70 cents in the past year. No pains have been spared since the commencement of the new regime to improve and extend the Canal System, on which depends the agricultural prosperity of the population. His Highness's subjects have every reason to be satisfied and thankful for improvements that are being carried out for the amelioration of their backward condition and it is satisfactory to note that whereas in the late regime there was not a drop of water in several tracts of the State, now water is flowing in abundance even on high lying areas, thus irrigating almost all the culturable lands in the State.

The inundation of the year was abnormally high and continued. The canals are in a very good condition and worked well. Although the "Kharif" crops were good and promising, yet owing to unfavourable effects of the weather the Jowar and gingely crops suffered in their yield and the out-turn was reduced by 1/3rd. The out-turn is estimated at annas ten for both "Kharif" and "Rabi" crops. The prices ruling were on the average somewhat low and most of the State grain remained unsold on that account and in consequence of the death of the late Wazir at the close of the year. The yield also was less. These causes account for the decrease in the receipts under land Revenue. The year as a whole was not so prosperous as the past year but on the whole the prospects were fairly satisfactory.

B.—Wages and labour, and prices of food-grains.

38. The rate of wages of unskilled labourers varied from annas four to five per diem. Appendix XVIII will show that the prices of food-grains ruling were on the average low. There was plenty of work on the State Canals for the labouring classes.

C.—Forests.

39. The State Forests are about 350 miles in area, of which about 200 are reserved for game by the Mirs. The Forest Department of the State is under a Forest Officer who possesses sufficient establishment under his control to protect the forests and Forest produce. The Forest Revenue increased from Rs. 36,543-6-7 in the past year to Rs. 37,814-15-10 during the year under report.

D.—Trade and manufacture.

40. Gambat is famous for the manufacture of bed-sheets called "khais", and Khairpur is known for its art of dyeing cloth. The process followed is primitive, and it is gratifying that the old fast colours have not been changed.

The chief exports are grain, cotton, wool, hides, tobacco and hand-made coarse cloth. Carbonate of Soda called "kharo" which is produced in the Nara taluka of this State is also largely exported. The sale-proceeds of Carbonate of Soda amounted to Rs. 90,229-2-3 during the year as against Rs. 1,09,937 in the year before. This does not include Rs. 58,070 recovered from the balance of last year, and shows the nett sale proceeds of the present year. The decrease is too small to need any special remarks. The average of the past 5 years' sales is Rs. 58,834-7-2. The result is on the whole very satisfactory, and is due among other reasons to the raising of the old selling rates, by some merchants who come to purchase it from outside, taking advantage of the improved Railway communication and the facilities afforded by the boat traffic on the Eastern Nara River. They have thus broken the lucrative monopoly enjoyed by certain merchants of Bombay.

It was decided by Government in 1902 that "Kharo Chaniho" containing 50 per cent or more of Sodium Chloride should be made liable to the salt duty, and after careful investigations it was found by the British Authorities that some of the "Kharo" exported from this State contained more than this proportion. After much correspondence the Commissioner-in-Sind decided that all such "Kharo" lying undisposed of in the State should be sold before the 30th April 1903. Since that date strict orders have been issued to the State Officials concerned not to excavate "Kharo" containing 50 per cent or more of common salt and this restriction has been rigidly enforced.

1. Ranipur.
2. Gambat.
3. Daraza.
4. Mahatani.
5. Shah Ladhani.

41. Five fairs are held annually at the places noted in the margin, of which the largest is held at the first named place, where all the followers of Pir Piran Pir Dastagir assemble to pay their respects and homage to his living and dead descendants. Between Ranipur and Gambat is situated the village of Daraza which is famous for the Mausoleum of Sachal Fakir, the renowned poet, who ranks in Sind next to Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.

E.—Public Works.

42. The total amount spent on Public Works during the year was Rs. 2,35,045-12-9 as against Rs. 1,65,874-6-0. The increase is due chiefly to the construction of several buildings which were urgently required. Among others may be mentioned the new Mukhtyarkarate at Khairpur, the new Bungalow for the Officer Commanding the State Battalion, the new patients' ward in the Civil Hospital Khairpur, rest-house for the Public Works Department near the Musafirkhana, a suitable landhi for His Highness in the Lal bungalow, the completion of the bungalow at Sukkur, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan and Naib Wazir's bungalows at Kote Deji, Post Office at Gambat, and the Canal Bungalows in the Mirwah taluka. Besides the above, seven new village school buildings were constructed during the year. 28 Bridges were constructed, of which 12 are fitted with regulators on canals. A new branch canal (Aliwah) about three miles in length has been excavated. A new road has been constructed leading from Khairpur to Manghanwari, Ahmedpur, Baharodero and Razidero, along which horse carriages can easily go. This has provided a much needed convenience to a large tract of the country.

43. The expenditure incurred on ordinary clearance of the canals during the year is Rs. 67,913-10-7, whereas it was Rs. 67,693-1-5 in the previous year. It may be mentioned in this connection that the rates of clearance which formerly prevailed in this State have undergone considerable reduction, being about 20 per cent less than the former rates, due chiefly to the monopoly enjoyed by certain contractors having been broken. Measurements of the clearance of canals are done jointly by Canal and Revenue Subordinates, and a system of check measurement has been introduced with special precautions to safe-guard the interests of the State.

44. The largest and the most important of the canals in this State is the Mirwah excavated by the late Mir Suhrab Khan Talpur, to which an excellent feeder "The Sathio Canal" was supplied in the time of His Highness the late Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E. The "Abulwah" was also excavated then, irrigating the tracts in the direction of Gambat and Ranipur. During the rule of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., a separate canal department has been formed, consisting of two Canal Officers and nine lower subordinates. Several important branches from the Mirwah have been excavated in the present regime, the Faiz Wah 29 miles, the Faiz Buksh Wah 15 miles, the Faiz Ganj Wah 41 miles, the Faiz Bahar 10 miles, and the Faiz Mouj 13 miles in length. By improvements at the head of the Sathio, a perennial supply of water has been ensured in 2/3rds of the length of the Mirwah, while numerous small well-designed branches have been made to replace crooked and unwieldy water-courses. The old system of clearing canals by forced labour has been completely abolished. The Eastern Nara flows through the heart of the desert, and is separated from the Mirwah Valley by about 24 miles of barren sand-hills. There is a small area of cultivation in strips on both sides of the Eastern Nara.

45. It is gratifying to observe that while in the old regime which covered a period of more than half a century, there were only four bridges in the whole State, whereas in the present regime of the past 12 years, no less

than 239 bridges have been constructed for traffic, of which 118 are without regulating apparatus, 101 are sluice heads, and 20 regulators. All these are made of substantial pucca masonry work.

46. A new bridge has been constructed during the year on the Mirwah near Kot-Deji ; another on the road between Tando Masti Khan and Kot-Deji ; and a third on the Lukman branch. Head Regulators have been provided for on the old Bodliwah, Imamwah and Hamidwah. Another important canal of considerable size, *viz.*, the Mainwah, which also irrigates considerable area of land in the British Territory was to be provided with a regulator at the head, as will appear from para 42 of the last year's Administration Report. But at the advice of the Superintending Engineer Rohri Canal project, the work of constructing it has been deferred, until the survey of the new Canal has been completed.

47. During the year under report, 4 miles of distributaries have been added to the list of 363 miles of new Canals already constructed during the present regime. Since His Highness' accession, every new canal that has been constructed was first of all carefully lined out and surveyed with the result that unique success has attended the working of the Canals even during low inundations. The Sathio Canal passes through Kalhori Dhand (a very low lying tract), traversing a distance of 4 miles. This part of the Canal caused much trouble and worry owing to constant breaches, and a large number of cultivators had to be engaged for keeping a vigilant watch during the inundation season every year. The banks have been gradually strengthened, and the heads of all water-courses taking off in this length have been provided with masonry sluices, and these improvements have removed much of the anxiety felt previously.

48 The condition of the old embankments which were constructed in olden days by forced labour also caused grave anxiety, and there was an overflow from the River in 1903 and 1905. The bund was satisfactorily repaired during the past year, and a portion which lay in British limits in the Kingri tract was reconstructed at the cost of the State, as it endangered the Railway line in 1903.

49. In 1905, an Irrigation Act was passed by His Highness which has conduced to the systematic working of the Canals. Formerly every cultivator was at liberty to make a new cut or take a new karia head from any Canal or branch Canal whenever and wherever he wanted without permission, whereas nobody can do so now on pain of severe punishment. Rice cultivation in lands fit for dry crops which used to take enormous quantity of water to the prejudice of cultivation lower down, has been prohibited, and only special permission is obtained for its cultivation.

F.—Post Offices.

50. In the year 1897, His Highness gave assent to the proposal that the British Government might undertake the organization, administration, and maintenance of the Postal System in the Khairpur State on purely Imperial lines. Consequently there is now one Sub-Office which is also a combined Telegraph Office at Khairpur, and there are 8 Branch Post Offices all under the management of the Imperial Post Office in India. The State enjoys the concession of using Service Postage Stamps on the same terms as the Imperial Government.

A restriction in this concession was proposed to be applied for occasions when the Camp of His Highness or the Wazir was outside the limits of the State. But as this was pointed out to be inconsistent with the consideration on which His Highness had accepted the arrangement, the restriction was withdrawn by the Director General of Post Offices.

Much inconvenience was felt at the villages of Ahamadpur in the Khairpur Taluka, and Agra in the Gambat Taluka for want of proper Postal arrangements, there being several public Offices at these places At the request of the Wazir, the Deputy Post Master General has very kindly sanctioned the opening of Branch Post Offices at these two places, which will be called by the names of "Sadarji" and "Fakir Yousif" respectively, and were to be opened from the 1st of June 1907.

During the year under report, the Thari Branch Post Office was removed temporarily to Bozdar, owing to the damage caused to the public buildings there by over-flow of water from a breach in the Mirwah.

G.—Railways.

51. In the year 1894, *i. e.*, in the first year of his accession to the "Gadi" His Highness ceded to the British Government the pieces of land required for the Kotri-Rohri Railway, with full jurisdiction Civil and Criminal, and the State ryots were compensated for their lands by the State. The Railway Line now passes through the heart of the State. There are five Stations within the State limits, *viz.*, Khairpur, Tando Masti Khan, Gambat, Ranipur and Setharja, and the sixth, namely Pir Katpar, is under construction.

H.—Mint.

52. The State has no mint of its own, and the one it had, was closed in the year 1852. The Currency known as "Challan Rupee" was abolished from the year 1903, and the Government of India were pleased to grant a loan of Rs. 1,50,000/- for the conversion scheme of the old coin. Accordingly all the "Challan Rupees" were bought up in the State Treasuries at the rate of 140 "Challan Rupees" for 100 "kaldars" or British Rupees, and in July 1903, 2,15,960 Challan Rupees were sent to the Mint Master Bombay for recoinage into British Rupees. The only coin now current is the British Rupee.

I.—General condition of the State and its people.

53. Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent are agriculturists, and the rest, traders, artisans and labourers. From the material point of view, the prospects were on the whole satisfactory. The water-supply was abundant and extensive areas of land were cultivated both in Kharif and Rabi seasons; but the crops in both the seasons were affected by unfavourable weather, and the out-turn proved below the average. The selling rates were not so good as they were in the past year. Cholera broke out in a mild form during the year in Goth Saido, a suburb of Khairpur town, and also at Tando Masti Khan and Ahamadpur resulting in 20 cases and 12 deaths. The birth-rate was 9·27 as against 10·10 in the last year and the death-rate which was 11·12 in the past year rose to 16·09 in the year under report. The public health was otherwise generally good, but much fever prevailed owing to excess of water during the cold weather. The agricultural stock was in good condition, and there was no disease among them. Immigration and emigration were normal. The construction, extension and improvement of irrigational works carried out on a large scale in the present regime

have brought about considerable development of the soil, which has produced increased prosperity among the agriculturists. The traders, artisans and labourers more or less depend on the agricultural produce and its benefits, and they have all had their share in the general advancement of prosperity. The security of person and property which follow the introduction of a well-organized Judiciary and Police and the construction of Canals, roads, masonry bridges, wells, musafirkhanas, tanks, etc., of the opening of the Railway, the Post Offices and the Telegraph since the commencement of the present regime have contributed materially to the increased prosperity of the population generally. The standard of living is fairly satisfactory even among petty cultivators and labourers, and real want or distress are practically unknown.

54. The general condition of the State is satisfactory, and there are no debts on the State Treasury. The financial equilibrium is well kept up, and an adequate amount has been laid by, to provide against effects of adverse seasons.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

55. The gross revenue of the State excluding Jagirs is Rs. 12,47,746-10-11 compared with Rs. 15,99,067-14-9 in the last year, being Rs. 3,51,321-3-10 less. The decrease is due chiefly under the Land Revenue owing to the injury caused to the Kharif and Rabi crops by unfavourable weather and other causes which reduced the yield, the fall in prices, and a large quantity of grain having remained unsold at the close of the year, owing to the death of the late Wazir.

Increases.

56. There are slight increases in the revenues derived from the sale of "timber," "jungle produce," from the "fishery" and "Land Revenue Customs," but they are not so prominent as to deserve special mention. The proceeds of the Industrial School were hitherto excluded from the Administration Reports, which have been embodied in this Report. Consequently the sum of Rs. 9,554-2-6 shown under the special heading "proceeds from the Industrial School," represents Rs. 5,760-14-0 as the realizations of the present year, and the sum of Rs. 3,793-4-6 as the balance from the previous years.

The zemindars in the State are all required to pay two pies per rupee on assessed lands or half a "kasa" on every "kharar" of grain from lands which come under "batai." This sum goes to defray the expenditure in connection with the Industrial School. Thus the total amount realized under this head, *viz.*, Local Fund Proceeds, was Rs. 24,885-11-11 (including a sum of Rs. 12,722-2-7 of the past year.) It may not be out of place to add here that this insignificant amount which the zemindars pay most eagerly does not press upon them, and it was fixed at the request of several zeminders.

The "Takavi" recovered shows an increase of Rs. 12,658-6-9 in favour of the year under review, due to more money having been recovered from the cultivators in the present year.

57. There is a decrerse of Rs. 13,093-9-2 in the sale of "Country liquor" due to the introduction of a new system in the manufacture of liquor and its direct management by the State on the lines of the Kotri Distillery. The late contractor whose farm terminated on the 30th April 1906, naturally reduced the price of the liquor in the last days of the contract, thereby clearing much of his stock. It is however hoped that an appreciable increase will be noticed under this head in the next year

Decreases.

The reduction during the year of annas 0-8-0 per maund in the rate of salt sold to His Highness' subjects is responsible for the decrease of Rs. 2,594-14-11 under the "Salt revenue." The decrease of Rs. 1,536 under the License for sale of hides is due to less realizations in the last contract, and that of Rs. 4,132-2-11 under "other taxes" is due to the abolition of "mathki," "mirbahari," and "pesh-kash" taxes in the last year. In other heads, the decreases are not very large.

Expenditure.

58. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 11,79,961-14-7 which exceeds the amount of the last year by Rs. 1,19,714-14-8.

59. In the "Miscellaneous Account Department" there is an increase of Rs. 16,226-13-8 due to the purchase of two Minervette and Minerva Motor Cars from Bombay, and a Steam launch from England, and owing to the purchase of Arab horses for His Highness' Stables. The Military Department shows an increase of Rs. 29,506-11-8 due chiefly to the maintenance of the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps, and to the purchase of camels for that purpose. There will be noticed an increase of Rs. 10,003-11-3 under the heading, "Public Instruction" due to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Industrial School having also been shown under this head; whereas formerly this item of expenditure was not shown in the Administration Reports, as it was spent from the Local Fund Proceeds, whose account was kept separate.

Increases.

The "Dispensary charges" show an increase of Rs. 2,062-11-3 for the reason that new instruments were purchased for the State Medical Institutions during the year. An increase of Rs. 7,879-4-0 is also noticeable in the "Personal expenses of His Highness", as a sum of about Rs. 2,500 was paid to liquidate some old out-standing debts of the past regime. The "Public Works Department" brings an increase of Rs. 75,688-15-4 owing to the clearance of canals, and construction of several important buildings, roads, musafirkhanas, etc. The "Granary establishment" gives an increase of Rs. 38,671-4-1 over the past year owing to the purchase of new gunny bags for despatching grain to Karachi for sale, at enhanced rates. The freight for the past years for conveying the State share of grain to the State godowns near the Railway Stations was also paid during the year just ended. There is an increase of Rs. 18,896-12-11 in the "Takavi advances" given according to the requirement of cultivators, which however is recoverable. Among all other heads, the increase is too small to need any special comment. It will be noticed from the information embodied in this Report that the employment of funds

towards the material advancement of the resources of the State has not been restricted.

Decreases.

60. In the "Educational charges of the Young Mirs", there is a decrease of Rs. 11,402-15-0, owing to the reason that Mir Ali Nawaz Khan did not go to the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun, and that Mir Ghulam Raza Khan was alone in that College. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 8,800 was paid last year for the purchase of horses for drill exercise, etc., of the Sahibzadas at the above place, whereas no such expenditure was incurred during the year under report. Taking into consideration that no amount was spent in the year of the report owing to the marriages of His Highness' grandsons and the Visit to Karachi as in the preceding year, there has been a reasonable decrease of Rs. 60,605-10-1 under the heading "Maintenance of His Highness' dignity."

His Highness' donations.

61 His Highness' munificent charities both in and outside his State are too well known. He has created an Endowment Fund of Rs. 60,000 to promote by scholarships (called the Sir Ali Murad Scholarships), higher education among theMussilman population of the Province. The Fund is under the undivided control of the Commissioner-in-Sind. His Highness is also paying annually a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the Sind Madresseh-Tul-Islam at Karachi; Rs. 500 to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli, and Rs. 500 to the Shikarpur Horse Show. Whenever His Highness hears of a Memorial Fund being raised for any laudable object or subscriptions being called to meet any distress, he generally evinces great eagerness and spirit of beneficence, and pays often large amounts as donations. Thus His Highness paid Rs. 50,000 towards the Indian Famine Fund in 1900, Rs. 25,000 towards the James Memorial Fund in 1901, and Rs. 50,000 for the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund in 1901.

During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was paid to the Larkana Madresseh for the construction of a Mosque and well in that institution; Rs. 200 as donation to the Aligarh College, and Rs. 500 to the Muhamadan Union Surat.

At the death of the late K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Wazir, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was offered as condolence gift by His Hi hness to the relatives of the late Wazir, but the offer was not accepted, and the sum was lying in the State Treasury to be spent on a useful charitable object. The sum together with an additional amount of Rs. 1,500 was paid during the year by His Highness to the Sind Madresseh at Karachi, as moiety of the cost of building a new Boarding House to be called the "Khairpur Hostel".

Abolition of taxes.

62. The abolition of "pesh-kash", "mirbahari" and "mathki" imposts in the last year, mention of which was made in para 49 of the last year's Report has been much appreciated and has created confidence in the minds of the public that their needs are being attended to liberally.

Salt.

63. In 1882, His Highness the late Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., closed the manufacture of salt in the State at desire of the Commissioner-in-Sind, and the right of purchasing salt from Mowach Salt Works and selling it to His Highness'

subjects was farmed out to a contractor year after year. This proved to be a great hardship for the poor ryots, as every one was required to purchase a certain maximum quantity of salt for the whole year together, for each individual member of his family. From the year 1901, His Highness the present Ruler has made arrangements by which salt is purchased direct by the State from Mowach Salt Depot at the rate of Ans. 0-3-0 per maund, which represents costs of manufacturing, weighing, etc., and is sold to the public at the rate of Rs. 3-2-0 per maund. It is under contemplation to further reduce the Salt Tax in course of time, as the distinction in the rates of this necessary commodity in this State and the British Territory is undesirable and unpopular. Reliable measures are thus being ensured to prevent its being smuggled from the adjoining British villages.

In the year 1897, an Act was passed by His Highness prohibiting the manufacture of salt in this State on pain of severe sentence.

There are ten depots situated at convenient places in the State, and rebate is allowed to each retail-vendor of salt who makes purchases at these depots, according to the distances from depot to the purchaser's village where his shop is situated, to cover cost of carriage. Accordingly the State retail vendors of salt throughout the State are all bound not to charge more than the fixed uniform rate; so the subjects of the State purchase anywhere they like at the same rate.

Country liquor.

64. The triennial farm for the manufacture and sale of country liquor terminated on the 30th April 1906 and a new system was introduced on the lines of the Kotri distillery system. There was reason to be dissatisfied with the former arrangement. There was no limit to the quantity that could be sold to or possessed by any individual. In order to provide some alternative, it was proposed to the contractors that they might supply weekly a list of sales made to one individual of quantities above 5 seers. The contractors opposed this strenously on the strength of the fact that the *Kabulyat* was silent on the point. Their determined hesitation led the authorities to change the system altogether. No doubt there has been a decrease of revenue in this year under this head, but it is hoped that the new system will show appreciable results in course of time.

Charas and Ganja.

65. Charas and Ganja are not manufactured in this State. They are imported into this State from the British territory under cover of a license from the Political Agent on payment of a certain fixed duty.

Bhang.

66. In the old regime, Bhang was very extensively cultivated, and sold at a very cheap rate viz: annas two per seer or Rs. 5 per maund; so in order to assimilate the system to that of the British territory as far as the peculiar circumstances of the State permitted, the rate has in the present regime been gradually increased to the rate of Rs. 1 per seer or Rs. 40 per maund of superior quality, and annas 12 per seer or Rs. 30 per maund of inferior quality. The rate cannot be raised further for the reason that the step would be deemed to be extremely unpopular and tyranical. But cultivation is now restricted to certain Dehs in the

Khairpur taluka and is allowed under permits by which the area to be cultivated is restricted according to requirements of estimated consumption in the State.

Opium.

67. In this department, adequate control has been exercised. Cultivation is confined to certain Dehs in the Khairpur taluka only and permits are issued specifying the area to be cultivated, which is fixed upon estimates of consumption. Better supervision is provided during the process of the manufacture, and the produce instead of lying with the producer is kept locked and safe in the Kutcherry until it is sold to the farmer.

The Abkari department is now under the control of a separate Abkari Inspector, who has sufficient establishment possessing proper detective abilities under him; they patrol the borders of the State and in order to prevent the illicit exportation of any drugs, all necessary precautions that have been deemed practicable are being adopted and enforced.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

68. There are three Hospitals and four dispensaries in this State. Of the dispensaries one is attached to His Highness's Camp. The number of outdoor patients was 1,91,737 as against 1,60,184 in the previous year. The increase represents ordinary fluctuations and increasing popularity.

The number of indoor patients was 289 and it was 146 in the last year. The cost of the maintenance of these Hospitals and dispensaries is Rs. 17,530-4-2 against Rs. 15,233-9-3 in the last year. The increase is due to new instruments having been ordered from England during the year under review.

69. Besides the above, there is a Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur called the "Sir Faiz Muhammed Hospital", and it is satisfactory to note that it treated 10,061 patients as against 5,733 in the last year. The total cost of the maintenance of this institution is Rs. 2,553-7-1, whereas it was Rs. 2,342-6-5 in the last year.

70. During the year under report, a Veterinary dispensary for the treatment of the sick camels, and another for the treatment of men was opened and attached to the Camel and Baggage Corps Lines of the State; but as medicines and instruments were not supplied to them during the year, reliable statistics of the work done by them cannot be given. They will however be given in the next year's report.

71. It may be added that all these institutions continue to do excellent work dispensing both medicine and advice gratis, not only to the subjects of the State, but also to the people of the surrounding British Territory, who come to these hospitals for relief. Thus there is no income derived by this department.

72. The travelling dispensary under the Hospital Assistant who is employed also as Abkari Inspector, has done useful work. In all 4,836 patients were treated during the year. The Hospital Assistant moves about in different villages, treats the sick, and as he comes in close contact with the people, he has had greater opportunities for discovering and preventing Abkari offences. In this way, 16 Abkari offences were detected during the year, all of which resulted in convictions.

Vaccination.

73. As in the last year, the number of vaccinators employed is five, four of whom have been employed direct by the State, and the services of one have been transferred by the Government. The number of persons vaccinated successfully was 5,929 as shown in the following statement :—

	1905-06.	1906-07.
Vaccinated successfully	7,012	5,929
Vaccinated unsuccessfully	105	122
	7,117	6,051

The total cost of Vaccination was Rs. 1,719-10-8 as against Rs. 2,164-11-0 in the past year.

Births and Deaths.

74. Appendix XXIV shows the information about the Vital Statistics. The number of deaths increased by 991, and that of births decreased by 166. The ratio of births per 1000 of population was 10·10 last year, and it is 9·27 in the present year; while the ratio of deaths rose from 11·12 to 16·09. The rise is due mainly to prevalence of malarial fevers of an obstinate type. No separate establishment is maintained for the registration of births and deaths. The tapedars, pound-munshis, and the police keep the registers, and the headmen and the mukhis give them useful assistance. Although implicit reliance cannot be placed on the reports furnished by the village officials, still fairly reliable information is obtained under this head.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

75. The work of the Educational Department of the State is shown in Appendix XXV. The number of schools is 102, namely two less than in the last year. The classification of schools has been reorganized since the past two years, and the Primary Schools have been classed into Central Schools, Rural Schools, Aided Mosque Schools, and Aided Hindu Sindhi Schools. In the Central Rural Schools, teaching is imparted by standards, and there has been much improvement in the results of the Examinations.

Causes of decrease.

76. There has been a decrease of one school in the number of Central schools, which is apparent but not real, as the two schools at Khora in the Gambat Taluka were amalgamated into one, on account of a commodious building having been recently built there. It is to be regretted that the Arabic School which was opened at Khairpur last year for imparting religious training to Moulvies, was closed

during the year of the report, as the expectations at first formed of it were not realized, and the number of students attending it was not at all satisfactory. In all other heads, the schools remaind as they stood last year.

Public Service Certificate Examination.

77. The State Public Service Certificate Examination was held in June last, with the result that out of 32 boys who presented themselves, 11 passed. Almost all of them have been provided with appointments, which fact has lent considerable impetus to education in the Primary schools. Endeavours are being made to entertain more competent staff of teachers.

Boarding House at Gambat.

78. The condition of the Boarding House at Gambat, which had grown spontaneously about two years ago, and in which boys from rural schools and villages are admitted, continues to be satisfactory. As mentioned last year, the Mullahs have begun to teach reading and writing Sindhi in some of the Aided Mosque Schools. This is considerably due to the introduction of a series of Vernacular Sindhi books, in which a good portion of the lessons relates to religion and religious traditions. These readers are popular, and the Mullahs, who can read and write Sindhi, have eagerly introduced them.

A. V. School and Boarding House at Khairpur-Mirs.

79. The State Anglo-Vernacular School at Khairpur opened about three years ago is flourishing, and the accommodation connected with the Boarding House attached to it had to be gradually extended. It teaches up to the Vth standard of English, and out of the 11 successful candidates, 6 Mussilmans joined the Karachi Madressah to further prosecute their studies, and 1 Muhamadan and 4 Hindus joined the Sukkur School, Shikarpur and other High Schools. The number of Muhamadan boarders during the year was 91, of whom 27 belonged to the Khairpur State, and the rest to the adjoining British Districts. The moderate scale of boarding fees and other facilities afforded to the boys, have increased the popularity of this useful institution, and the Boarding House was extended during the year in which 100 boys can now conveniently be accommodated. Particular attention is paid to night-tuition and religious training, and to the food of the boys. A primer of religious education has been introduced specially for the use of these boys. Cricket, foot-ball and gymnastics are attended to and most of the boarders are drilled and disciplined as Infantry Corps, and are proficient in their physical exercise with arms keeping excellent time with the band and they march in columns of Companies changing front, etc., with great steadiness. Their performances of Company exercise and volley firing have always been much admired.

Law Class at Khairpur.

80. A Law Class was opened at Khairpur in January 1907 to prepare Muhammadan boys for Sind Pleaders' examination which is open only to those who pass the Matric examination. Free lodging and free tuition are given. The Class is open to Hindus also, but the boarding house arrangements are intended for Muhammadan boys only. It was intended to offer some of the appointments of Taluka Head Munshies in this State to the successful candidates as far as possible, but it has to be observed with regret that the scheme has not met

with success as there are only 4 Mahammadan boys, mostly foreigners, attending the Class. The Class will therefore have to be ab olished, if it does not attract a satisfactory number of candidates.

Industrial School at Khairpur.

81. The Industrial School is as flourishing as ever. The building is a suitable one, being open on all sides and is airy and commodious. The masters are proficient themselves and sympathetic to their pupils, some of whom are blind and cripples. The boys are full of life and energy and are evidently the objects of much interest. The Hala-pottery which appears to be dying out at its birth-place has found refuge in Khairpur since the year before last, and the latest invention of simple but effective hand-looms, purchased from Ahamednagar, has been doing useful work. The encouragement of such trades is bound to result in general improvements. The secret of the success of the Industrial School lies in the fact that it combines in itself the School as well as the factory, and such an institution cannot fail to contribute to the general welfare, and the alleviation of poverty. The practice of giving wages to pupils upon a scale ascending with their proficiency is excellent and is one of the chief causes of the School's development and remarkable success. The boys who finish their course are allowed to leave the school and set up their own business in life and there is every prospect of their earning laurels in life. The institution is rightly conducted on business lines; it does considerable business with the public, as also supplies needs of the State in various departments. The supply of carpets to His Highness, the princes and public offices is made from the "Carpet Weaving Branch"; the supply of uniforms to Infantry, Camel Corps and Police from the "Tailoring Branch"; the supply of doors, windows to Public buildings, dead-stock articles and furniture from the "Carpentry Branch"; the supply of camel-saddles, hatchets, axes, Regimental numbers from the "Smithery Branch"; the supply of tents, kanats, shamianas, etc., from the "Hand-loom Weaving Branch", and the supply of beautifully designed bricks for State buildings from the "Glazed Pottery Branch".

The Drawing Class attached to the Industrial School also deserves space in this report, and drawing both free-hand and geometrical is being learnt on proper principles. This will be useful to the boys in their future career in manifesting their ingenuity in bringing out new designs. The artistic painting by the boys in beautiful Oriental designs on the bridge over the Mirwah deserves admiration.

In short the success of this institution reflects great credit on the Government of His Highness, by whose generosity it is supported.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

Records.

82. The records of the present regime are carefully preserved in a systematic manner, and attention is being paid to the destruction of useless records.

Cattle breeding.

83. Mr. W. L. Graham of Karachi presented to this State through Dr. S. G. Haji of the Richmond Crawford Dispensary Karachi, a valuable polo pony called the "Goblin" for stud purposes on condition that it will be used as a stallion, and that he should get a four-year foal in return. As it will be difficult to obtain a four-year foal, arrangements will be made to buy one two years old, and to send it to him. The "Goblin" is now being served as a stallion. There are now two horse and three donkey stallions. The total coverings by the horse stallions were 76 as against 26 in the last year, and by the donkey stallions 53 as against 54.

Printing presses and Libraries.

84. There are no newspapers published in the State; and except a lithograph press for printing State forms, etc., there is no other press. The State Library is kept in proper condition.

Extermination of wild animals.

85. Rewards are not offered for killing wild animals, but the shikar establishment of His Highness have special instructions to kill wolves, hyenas and crocodiles, which are the only animals in the State, which can be included in this category.

Agricultural experiments.

86. The experiments tried with "turio" and ground-nuts cultivation commenced in the previous year were continued during the year under review. The area under "Turio" cultivation rose from 508 acres in the last year to 557 acres in the year under report. The area under ground-nut was 110 acres as against 49 acres in the previous year.

Education of the Young Mirs.

87. Of the three grandsons of His Highness studying in the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore, the youngest one Mir Ghulam Ali Khan son of Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur passed the Diploma Class during the year and has now joined the post-diploma Class. The other two Sahibzadas, *viz*: Mir Ghulam Hussan Khan and Mir Ali Muhammad Khan are now in the Diploma class. The boys are given tent-pegging, riding and such other exercises. Mir Ghulam Raza Khan who is still in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun continues to earn good opinions of his officers. His monthly allowance for his expenses in the Corps was sanctioned by His Highness in consultation with the Commandant of the Corps and is being regularly paid by the State. No one else from the Khairpur House was recommended for admission into the Imperial Cadet Corps during the year.

Assistance rendered in the capture of dacoits.

88. The Jesulmere Darbar were instituting a vigorous campaign against certain dacoits in that State during the year, and assistance was asked for from this State to effect their arrest. The Police on the borders of this State was duly strengthened, and the Inspector of Police and a Chief Constable were specially deputed to remain for some time near there. As soon as the dacoits were arrested by the Jesulmere authorities in April last, the additional Police kept on the borders was recalled, as the Jesulmere Police on the borders was also ordered back.

89. From time to time, attention was drawn by the Political Agent to the illegal practice of long adjournments allowed in cases tried against the British subjects in the Courts in this State. It appears that the Magistrates under a mistaken version of the provisions of Section 344 (2) Cr. P. C., allowed under-trial prisoners to be kept in confinement for periods of adjournments exceeding 15 days at a time, on the supposition that in the State they could overlook the provisions of Section 344 (2) of the Cr. P. C., and grant remands for the time the hearing was postponed, and did not order the production of the prisoners at the intervals of 15 days as required by the provisions of the above section. The period of remand under section 344 (2) does not affect the period of adjournment in a case, if a longer period than 15 days is required to enforce the appearance of witnesses. What is required is that an under-trial prisoner must be produced before the trying Magistrate or Court within a fortnight as required by Section 344 (2) and then remanded if the hearing has been adjourned for a longer period than 15 days for the attendance of witnesses on whom summonses could not be served within a fortnight. The attention of the Magistrates and Courts has been invited to this fact and it is hoped no breach of the provisions of law regarding the period of remand of under-trial prisoners would occur again.

Provisions of Section 344 (2) Criminal Procedure Code explained to the State Magistrates.

90. In concluding this report, it may be observed that during the past 13 years during which the State has been ruled by the present Ruler, the Revenues of the State have steadily increased, the population taken at the last census of 1901 was found to have increased by 51 per cent; that the cultivation of lands has been largely extended by the construction of new canals and the improvement of the old ones; that the number of schools has increased to 102 as against 4 in the past regime; that several Medical Institutions have been opened, wherein both medicine and advice are given gratis; that great improvements have been effected in the Public Works Department of the State by the construction of canals, roads, bridges, wells, Musafirkhanas, tanks, etc. The subjects enjoy besides the protection of life and property and the blessings of an improved and popular system of administration. Crime for which this State was notorious in the old regime has been considerably suppressed and an adequate number of Courts of Justice have been established, where cases are dealt with impartially and expeditiously. The Railway, Telegraph and Post Office which did not exist formerly have been introduced, and the 1,99,313 souls over whom His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammed Khan Talpur G. C. I. E., has been called upon by Providence to rule are quite content with his wise, firm and benign administration. His Highness the Mir amply deserves to be congratulated on the success of his administration and rise in the standard of comfort of this subjects.

Conclusion.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

Dated Khairpur-Mirs, 15th July 1907.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Khairpur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1906-07.

Name of Officer.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. The Honourable Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C. I. E.	Vazir Khairpur State	24th August 1903 ...	24th January 1907 ...	Services lent by Government. He died on the 24th January 1907 at 10 p. m. of heart failure.
2. Mr. J. B. Samson	Nazim Police	2nd July 1904 ...	31st March 1907 ...	Services lent by Government.
3. Khan Bahadur Rasulbux	Naib Vazir in charge Khairpur Division	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Retired Mukhtiarkar of British Territory and directly employed here.
4. Mr. Gulam Mahomed, B. A.	Naib Vazir in charge Mirwah Division	29th October 1902 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
5. Mr. Farzandali, L. M. S., (Punjab)	Naib Vazir H. H.'s Camp ...	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Do.
6. Mr. Jalaluddin, L. M. & S., (Bombay)... ...	Medical Officer, Kot Deji ...	22nd February 1906...	Do. ...	Do.
7. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Gafoor, L. M. & S., (Bombay)	Medical Officer Khairpur ...	20th February 1906...	Do. ...	Do.
8. Mrs. Mascarenhas, L. M. & S., (Bombay) ...	Medical Officer Sir James Hospital for women	11th September 1905.	1st November 1906...	Resigned service. Miss Kitty Habibullah appointed in her place.
9. Mr. Ebrahim Khan	Commanding Officer H. H's. Infantry	21st November 1905.	31st March 1907 ...	Directly employed, is a pensioned Subedar of the 3rd Baluch Battalion.

10.	Mr. Nathasingh	Canal Officer, Khairpur Division	1st May 1904 ...	31st March 1907 ...	Directly employed.
11.	Mr. Kambarali, L. C. E.	Canal Officer, Mirwah Division.	1st April 1905 ...	Do. ...	Do.
12.	Mr. Menghraj Tharumal	Mutasaddi	13th May 1903 ...	Do ...	Services lent by Government.
13.	Mr. Ahmed Rahimtullah	Chief Secretary	23rd April 1903 ...	31st March 1907	Revenue Secretary's designation changed to that of Chief Secretary during the year. Mr. Ahmed held charge of the office of Wazir from 25th January 1907 to 11th May 1907.
14.	Mr. Shaikh Mahomed, B. A., LL. B., (Punjab).	Judicial Secretary	2nd August 1906 ...	1st September 1906...	Was directly employed and resigned. service as he was appointed Resident Magistrate in British Territory.
15.	Mr. Ali Ahmad Mirza, B. A., LL. B., (Punjab).	Do. ...	27th October 1906 ...	31st March 1907 ...	Directly employed.
16.	Captain Mahomed Ishak	Military Secretary ...	7th August 1906 ...	Do. ...	Do.
17.	Mr. Fatehchand Tahilram	Daftardar	1st June 1903 ...	18th August 1906 ...	Was directly employed, and died on 18th August 1906. Mr. Utamchand Partabrai (directly employed) was appointed in his place from 6th December 1906 on six month's probation.
18.	Mr. Ghulam-us-Sibtani, B. A.	Secretary General Department.	25th January 1906 ...	30th June 1906 ...	Resigned service. Post since abolished.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Khairpur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code	Yes	Act No. I of 1906—Amending the Law relating to Civil Suits.	
Criminal Procedure Code	Yes		
Civil Procedure Cede	Yes		
Indian Evidence Act	Yes		
Indian Arms Act	Yes		
Cattle Trespass Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1895—Abkari Act			
Act No. I of 1896—Game Preserving Act			
Act No. II of 1896—Military Act			
Act No. III of 1896—Elders Act			
Act No. IV of 1896—Police Act...			
Act No. V of 1896—Service Stamps Act			
Act No. VI of 1896—Excise Act			
Act No. I of 1897—Plague Act			
Act No. II of 1897—Gambling Act			
Act No. III of 1897—Amending Plague Act I of 1897			

Act No. IV of 1897—Prohibiting the Manufacture of Salt ... ...

Act No. V of 1897—Law Customs (Ijara duties) ... ...

Act No. VI of 1897—Amending the Schedule of tho Criminal Procedure Code by which a person committtng the offence of enticing away a married woman is to be arrested by the Police without a warrant ... ...

Act No. VII of 1897—Additional Sessions Judges ... ...

Act No I of 1898—Regulating powers of Civil Judges ... ...

Act No. II of 1898—Requiring a notice to be given to the Police of suspicious characters ... ...

Act No. III of 1898—Regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. IV of 1898—Relating to the recovery of advances ... ...

Act No. V of 1898—to amend Act No. III of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. I of 1899—Amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ...

Act No. II of 1899—Providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers ... ...

Act No. I of 1900—Criminal Tribes Act ... ...

Act No. I of 1901—Census Act ... ...

Act No. II of 1901—An Act to amend the law for regalizing the levy of Ijara (customs duties) ... ...

Act No. III of 1901—An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals ... ...

Act No. I of 1902—For the prevention of adultery ... ...

APPENDIX II—(*continued.*)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under Report.	Remarks.
Act No. I of 1903—For the prevention of smuggling of opium and other intoxicating drugs			
Act No. II of 1903—An Act for the registration of documents of sale, mortgage and lease of land			
Act No. III of 1903—Agriculturists' Relief Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1904—An Act for whipping juvenile offenders, &c. ...			
Act No. II of 1904—to Amend Act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery			
Act No. III of 1904—Amending Act No. I of 1895, Act No. IV of 1897 and Act No. II of 1901, regarding Abkari, Salt and Ijara respectively			
Act No. I of 1905—Irrigation Act			
Act No. II of 1905—Amending Acts Nos. III and V of 1898 regarding public Vehicles			
Act No. III of 1905—Guardian and Wards Act			
Act No. IV of 1905—Limitation Act			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III—A.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting Officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry.	153	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	1	145	Rs. 69,926-10-5	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		*The fixed strength is 210
Artillery	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Infantry	208	82	3	...	82	205*	...	...	...	6	24	175		†Out of 45 guns, 29 are serviceable and 16 unserviceable.
Total ...	365	82	3	...	82	362	...	45†	...	6	32	324		

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III-B.

Statement showing the Strength, cost and other particulars of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and Baggage train in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength of men.			Actual Strength of men.			Fixed Strength of Camelmen.			Actual Strength of Camelmen.			Actual number of Camels.	Total cost of pay and allowances of the force.	Remarks.
	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.			
Imperial Service Camel Corps.	44	...	44	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	5	5	34† Riding.	Rs. 33,022-15-8	* Out of these, 80 will lead the Baggage Camels in time of war, and 40 will remain behind to look after their lands, as also after their families.
Imperial Service Baggage Corps.	10	...	10	6	...	6	120*	42	122	54	28	82	117‡		† Fixed Strength 40.
															‡ Fixed Strength 240.
Total ...	54	...	54	46	...	46	120	42	122	54	33	87	151		

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
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APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Khairpur State for the year 1906-07.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nazim of Police... ...	1	300 0 0	300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	1	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
Do.	2	50 0 0	100 0 0	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	
Do.	6	40 0 0	240 0 0	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	
Head Constables 1st Grade.	6	30 0 0	180 0 0	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	
Dafedars	7	25 0 0	175 0 0	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	
Do.	4	22 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Do.	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	54	20 0 0	1,080 0 0	1	6	...	3	...	6	...	
Camel Sowars	11	15 0 0	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX IV.—(*continued.*)

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Head Constable, IV Grade.	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables, 1st Grade ...	8	10 0 0	80 0 0	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	
Constable, 2nd Grade ...	48	9 0 0	432 0 0	...	6	...	15	...	2	...	
Constable, 3rd Grade ...	41	8 0 0	328 0 0	...	5	...	7	...	13	...	
Sepoys	7	7 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	
Munshi	1	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 2nd Grade	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 3rd Grade	7	15 0 0	105 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 4th Grade	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	
Munshi Constables ...	5	10 0 0	50 0 0	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	
Total ...	222	...	3,733 0 0	2	36	...	39	...	56	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the Working of the Police in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-1907.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	1905-06	1906-07	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	284	264	331	302	331	298	275	220	27	57	83·08	72·85	83·08	73·83	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State for the year 1906-07.

State.	Amount Stolen.		Amount Recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khairpur	5,933 14 10	7,505 2 1	4 11	4,723 5 5	61·14	62·93	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Serial Number	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.									Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter VIII.																													
1	Offences against public tranquility S. 143—160	...	16	16	3	3	129	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	34	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	13 cases pending.
	Chapter IX.																													
2	Offences by or relating to public servants S. 161—171	1	2	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
	Chapter X.																													
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants S. 172—190...	...	19	19	17	15	21	10	...	5	...	...	5	...	10	7	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 cases pending.
	Chapter XI.																													
4	False evidence and offences against public justice S. 191—229	2	23	25	14	20	25	14	...	6	...	4	4	...	14	4	...	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 cases pending.

APPENDIX VII—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.							Number of Persons Sentenced.									Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
	1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter XII.																														
5	Offences relating to coin and Government stamps S. 230—263	...	2	2	3	2	4	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XIV.																														
6	Public Nuisance S. 268—294 ...	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XV.																														
7	Offences relating to religion S. 295—298	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XVI.																														
8	Murder S. 302	2	...	2	2	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	
9	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder S. 304	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
10	Attempt to commit suicide S. 309.	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	Causing miscarriage S. 312—318	...	3	3	3	3	9	7	...	6	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	

12	Hurt S. 323—338	3	160	163	134	142	309	18	...	...	...	3	15	...	18	254	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	21 cases pending.
13	Wrongful restraint and confinement S. 341—348... ...	...	6	6	...	6	25	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Criminal force and assault S. 352—358	1	48	49	61	47	80	24	1	4	...	6	13	...	24	54	...	...	...	1	5	4	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
15	Kidnapping and abducting S. 363—374	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Rape S. 376	2	1	3	3	3	5	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Unnatural Offence S. 377 ...	...	5	5	6	5	5	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVII.																																		
18	Theft S. 379—382	3	71	74	86	67	107	86	2	31	...	38	15	...	86	12	...	...	7	3	5	26	12	14	4	...	...	...	...	9	7 cases pending.
19	Robbery S. 392—394	...	2	2	7	2	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Dishonest misappropriation of property S. 403—404... ...	1	46	47	132	45	52	41	...	2	...	...	39	...	41	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 cases pending.
21	Criminal breach of trust S. 405—409	2	8	10	6	8	13	8	...	5	...	2	1	...	8	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
22	Receiving stolen property S. 411—414	1	11	12	11	12	19	14	...	7	...	7	...	...	14	5	...	...	3	3	2	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Cheating S. 417—420	...	15	15	43	14	22	19	...	...	...	5	14	...	19	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
24	Mischief S. 426—440	1	4	5	12	5	5	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Criminal trespass S. 447—456...	1	32	33	18	28	90	9	...	3	...	5	1	...	9	54	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5 cases pending.
26	House breaking by night and theft S. 457 and 380	1	26	27	19	27	40	35	...	15	...	17	1	2	35	5	...	...	...	2	...	9	8	10	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	House breaking by night, S 457—462	3	14	17	13	17	19	19	...	2	...	16	1	...	19	...	...	...	1	1	2	9	4	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XVIII.																																		
28	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks S. 465—489	1	2	3	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chapter XIX.																																		
29	Criminal breach of contracts of service S. 490—492	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX VII—(*contd.*)

Serial Number.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.											Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter XX.																														
30	Offences relating to marriages S. 493—498	...	22	22	22	22	30	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	14	16	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XXI.																														
31	Defamation S. 500—502 ...	...	2	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XXII.																														
32	Criminal intimidation S. 504—510	4	48	52	29	47	87	11	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5 cases pending.
33	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code 107, 109 & 110 ...	3	7	10	38	9	11	8	1	7	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
34	Chapter VIII of Criminal Procedure Code, 123	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Chapter XXXVI of Criminal Procedure Code 488	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
36	Cattle trespass Act of 1871 ...	2	3	5	5	4	11	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
37	Arms Act II of 1878	...	4	4	1	4	4	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Local Acts	2	51	53	61	47	67	43	1	12	...	1	29	...	43	16	...	...	6	...	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	6 cases pending.
	Total ...	37	665	702	762	622	1226	428	10	134	...	110	171	3	428	589	...	2	27	21	22	71	37	49	7	12	7	1	...	207	80 cases pending.

(Sd). S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1905-06.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.					Total.		Discharged without trial	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1906-07.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.		Arrested by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1905-06.	1906-07.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur	10	13	*1	28	3	...	...	...	18	32	...	3	29	...	...	...	* Transferred from the Court of F. C. Magistrate.
Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah	5	2	*5	1	1	...	...	...	6	7	...	2	5	...	...	...	* 2 from last year transferred from the Court of Second Class Magistrates.

APPENDIX VIII—(*continued.*)

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1905-06.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1906-07.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1905-06.	1906-07.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Magistrate ...	10	10	*1	3	4	4	...	...	24	12	...	1	9	...	...	2	* Transferred from F. C. Magistrate's Court.
First Class Magistrates ...	287	325	*29	234	31	287	3	16	464	600	5	219	222	...	2	152	* 1 committed by the S. C. Magistrate to these Courts, and 1 transferred to the District Magistrate and 1 to the Assistant Sessions Court Khairpur.
Second Class Magistrates...	250	162	*8	61	24	183	11	1	393	288	25	133	114	...	...	16	* 2 transferred to Additional Sessions Court Mirwah, and 1 to F. C. Magistrate.
Third Class Magistrates ...	199	153	13	14	43	254	..	...	333	287	12	189	49	...	...	37	
Total ...	761	665	57	341	106	728	14	17	1238†	1226‡	42	547	428	...	2	207	

† 66 of last year and 1,172 of the present year.
‡ 57 of last year and 1,169 of the present year.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	High Court	6	...	...	6	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 Case and 1 person disposed of from last year.
2	Sessions Court...	18	...	...	21	13	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	
3	District Court...	8	...	...	2	2	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1 Case and 1 person disposed of from last year.
4	Additional Sessions Court Khairpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	32	...	...	29	19	13	8	6	5	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Number.	Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1906-07.									Suits disposed of in 1906-07.							Remarks
		1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Value.	Suits re land or property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11					12			13
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. ...	...	..	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Additional Civil Judge Khairpur.	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Additional Civil Judge Mirwah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	First Class Judges ...	27	13	116	98	143	111	130	90	13	21	4,822 8 9	...	98	...	85	13	...	...	...	11	38	9	32	6,378 5 3	...	1	20	
6	Second Class Judges ...	143	125*	500	943	643	1,068	520	727	123	341	60,332 4 2	38	599	306	682	217	25	18	1	64	164	47	452	62,023 5 9	...	5	9	
7	Third Class Judges ...	176	153†	310	293	486	446	331	407	155	39	4,100 0 10	1	292	...	293	...	...	...	...	25	95	101	186	4,839 10 0	...	3	17	
	TOTAL ...	346	293	928	1,334	1,274	1,627	981	1,224	293	403	69,254 13 9	39	989	306	1060	230	25	18	1	100	297	157	670	73,241 5 0	...	...	...	
	Special Judge under the Relief Act.	157	200	231	127	388	327	188	184	200	143	...	...	82	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	12	101	15,269 7 0	...	10	27	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	503	493	1,159	1,461	1,662	1,954	1,169	1,408	493	546	...	39	1071	351	1060	...	...	...	...	100	368	169	771‡	88,510 12 0	...	...	...	

* 2 Cases transfered from 3rd class Judge's Courts.
† 2 Cases transferred to 2nd class Judge's Court.

‡ This figure includes 198 disposed of under summary procedure through arbitrators and on oath, *vide* para 27 of the Report.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
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APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the registar.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of.			Remarks.
	1905-06.	1906-07.		1905-06.	1906-07.	Value for present year.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Value for present year.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Value for present year.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur	1	1	87 15 10	...	1	1,021 8 0	1	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	...	1	2	1,109 7 10	...	1	1	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Judges ...	36	27	4,378 2 6	22	16	656 5 11	58	43	5,034 8 5	31	16	1,001 13 8	27	27	4,032 10 9	13	8	6	
Second Class Judges ...	99	158	11,005 1 5	179	274	9,281 13 2	278	432	20,286 14 7	120	257	9,856 13 10	158	175	10,430 0 9	125	9	41	
Third Class Judges ...	50	51	1,037 9 2	40	33	568 8 11	90	84	1,606 2 1	39	70	1,332 11 5	51	14	273 6 8	14	...	...	
Total ...	186	237	16,508 12 11	241	324	11,528 4 0	427	561	28,037 0 11	190	343	12,191 6 11	237	218	15,845 10 0	152	18	48	
Special Judge under the Relief Act.	2	...	...	1	5	321 15 8	3	5	321 15 8	3	3	63 11 2	...	2	258 4 6	2	...	...	
Grand Total ...	188	237	16,508 12 11	242	329	11,850 3 8	430	566	28,359 0 7	193	346	12,255 2 1	237	220	16,103 14 6	154	18	48	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Khairpur State for the year 1906-07.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1905-06.			1906-07.			
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
High Court	..	...	6	4	6	4	6	4	...	...	512 12 0	118 0 0	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	18	
District Judge ...	1	...	5	5	6	5	3	...	3*	5	1,892 8 6	652 0 0	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	* Disposed of by the Additional Civil Judge Khairpur
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur	7	14†	39	35	46	49	35	35	11	14	10,724 10 8	13,511 11 5	19	19	2	2	5	3	3	4	6	7	...	1	19	...	1	18	† 3 Transferred by the District Judge.
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah	...	...	2	12	2	12	2	10	...	2	480 0 0	1,592 1 6	...	6	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	8	16	
TOTAL ...	8	14	52	56	60	70	46	49	14	21	13,609 15 2	15,873 12 11	27	29	4	5	6	4	3	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge under the Relief Act ...	7	10	25	23	32	33	22	20	10	13	...	...	18	15	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	15	24	77	79	92	103	68	69	24	34	...	...	45	44	4	5	10	9	3	4	6	7	..	...	...	..	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Khairpur State, during the year 1906-07.

STATIONS.	No. of prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.				
Kot Deji	1	85	120	282	205	108·98	94·36	95	Rs. 11,099-8-1.	15·40 (days.)	No Mortality.
Khairpur	1	81	114	230	195	86·87	84·23	85			4 died or 47·61 per mille.
Total ...	2	166	234	512	400	195·85	178·59	180			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur...	236	136	55	27	174	106	1	...	4	2	2	1	236	136	Rs. 64,116 4 9.	Rs. 30,334 10 0.	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Description.	1905-06.			1906-07.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur State	236	64,116 4 9	1094 6 3	136	30,334 10 0	859 6 1	
Expenditure	...	.....	460 12 0	...	.....	499 2 6	
Nett profit	...	.....	633 10 3	...	.....	360 3 7	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		1905-06.	1906-07.		1905-06.	1906-07.		
Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. In larger places like Khairpur, Kot-Deji, Ranipur and Gambat, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

STATE.	April 1906.	May 1906.	June 1906.	July 1906.	August 1906.	September 1906.	October 1906.	November 1906.	December 1906.	January 1907.	February 1907.	March 1907.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
					in. c.					cent.	cents.		in. c.	in. c.		
Khairpur	...	...	...	...	3-88	...	...	...	...	1	58	...	4-47	3-70	...	Rain gauges were sent for in 1905, so the average of past five years cannot be given.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Khairpur State.

Articles.	Rate per maund during March 1906.	Rate per maund during March 1907.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Juari	2 2 0	1 12 5	
Bajri	2 6 0	2 0 0	
Til-seed	7 0 0	7 1 0	
Moong	4 0 0	3 12 0	
Wheat	3 1 2	2 14 3	
Rape-seed	3 8 0	3 10 0	
Sirsoon	4 0 0	4 2 0	
Matar	3 0 0	1 12 0	
Coriander-seed	8 0 0	6 0 0	
Gram	2 14 0	2 10 0	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Buildings	95,904 13 9	9,853 7 7	1,05,758 5 4	.....	.....	.....	105,758 5 4
Roads	420 11 4	3,674 4 11	4,095 0 3	.....	.....	.....	4,095 0 3
Bridges	27,824 12 0	3,525 8 8	31,350 4 8	.....	.....	.....	31,350 4 8
Wells	450 0 0	355 3 11	805 3 11	.....	.....	.....	805 3 11
Tanks	90 7 4	257 13 3	348 4 7	.....	.....	.....	348 4 7
Bathing Ghats	.....	1,003 9 6	1,003 9 6	.....	.....	.....	1,003 9 6
Canal clearance	23,771 5 11	67,913 10 7	91,685 0 6	.....	.....	.....	91,685 0 6
Total ...	1,48,462 2 4	86,583 10 5	2,35,045 12 9	.....	.....	.....	2,35,045 12 9

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female										
Khairpur State ..	1906-07	35,795	21,585	1,497	10,079	3,038	3,338	910	5,536	47,426	19,085	...	84	5,398	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur	77	23,609 6 10	24	2,526 0 0	65	825 0 0	146	15,750 0 0	312	42,710 6 10	The Country liquor is now manufactured in the State Distillery at Lukman under State management, from the present year. The other drugs shown here are all given on contract, and the contractors open shops for their sale at the places convenient to them.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1906-07.	Collection during the previous year 1905-06.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	10,51,144 14 6	5,12,323 15 8	...	...
A.—Land Revenue.							
1—Fixed...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
2—Fluctuating	...	...	...	7,86,250 8 1	12,24,679 6 11	...	...
3—Miscellaneous (collection charges, &c.)	...	...	...	1,49,885 14 9	1,02,136 9 9	...	...
Total cash ...	...	...	...	9,36,136 6 10	13,26,816 0 8	..	...
4—Jagirs	...	...	...	2,20,548 14 0	2,26,099 1 2	..	...
Grand Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	11,56,685 4 10	15,52,915 1 10	...	...
B.—Forest Revenue.							
1—Timber duty...	...	...	...	6,182 14 4	5,326 11 6	...	...
2—Jungle Produce	...	...	...	25,870 15 11	24,444 5 0	...	...
3—Charcoal fees —	...	...	...	5,267 0 0	6,205 2 1	...	...
4—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	494 1 7	567 4 0	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	37,814 15 10	36,543 6 7	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1906-07.	Budget Estimate. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. 1905-06.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A—Tribute.					
B—Refunds.					
1.—Of Revenue...	...	...	343 3 9	144 6 4	
2.—Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	226 8 3	419 5 3	
3.—Of lapsed deposits...	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	569 12 0	563 11 7	
C—Administration.					
1—General Department	...	...	94,474 13 4	97,036 9 11	
2—Account Department	...	...	8,014 13 2	7,748 6 3	
3—Miscellaneous Account Department	...	...	59,800 0 4	43,573 2 8	
4—Tanzi Department	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Treasury and Store Department ...	...	...	362 3 1	.....	
6—Criminal Department	...	...	8,827 10 8	8,788 9 8	
7—Revenue and Civil Department ...	...	...	936 9 3	1,223 6 7	
8—Record room Department ...	...	...	.....	.....	

C—Excise Revenue.		
1—Opium License fee...	2,526 0 0	2,500 0 0
2—Madat „	.....	.....
3—(a) Country Spirit License fee	23,609 6 10	36,703 0 0
(b) English Liquor License fee	20 0 0	20 0 0
4—Tari License fee	.....	.....
5—Ganja License fee	.....	.....
6—Duty on sale of Ganja	825 0 0	743 0 0
7—Bhang License fee	15,750 0 0	15,000 0 0
Total	42,730 6 10	54,966 0 0
D—Stamp Revenue.		
1—Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps.	.....	.....
2—Sale-proceeds of plain paper	.....	.....
3—Stamp duty on plaints shortly Stamped or unstamped.	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....
E— ...v and Justice.		
1—Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.	154 6 8	9 1 0
2—Sale proceeds of intestate property.	125 5 6	83 15 6
3—Process server's fee realized in cash.	.....	.....
4—Amin's fees realized in cash	.....	.....
5—Other items (mutation fees, &c. realized in cash.)	40 0 0	700 0 0
6—Civil forfeitures	.....	.....

9—Process Department	.....	.....
10—Police Department	44,213 6 5	43,805 14 9
11—Jail Department	10,032 6 10	10,154 8 1
12—Law charges	.....	.....
13—Postal Department charges	1,018 14 6	1,529 14 6
14—Printing charges	1,078 14 9	2,118 6 1
15—Forest Department	3,613 5 1	3,369 4 5
16—Contingencies and Stationery for Manager's office.	.....	.....
17—Travelling allowance of Revenne and Judicial officers of head quarters office.	11,053 1 4	12,045 7 0
18—Miscellaneous and unforeseen administration charges.	1,624 9 3	1,938 6 8
19—Sub-Divisional office Establishment.	.....	.....
20—Settlement Department	562 14 6	.....
21—Military	1,02,949 10 1	73,442 14 5
Total	3,48,563 4 7	3,06,774 15 0
D—Public Instruction	45,713 4 5	35,709 9 2
E—Dispensary charges	21,803 5 11	19,740 10 8
F—Domestic charges.		
1—Dress and toys for the minor Raja	.....	.....
2—Maintenance allowance of the Dowager Rani.	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—(contd.)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1906-07.	Collection during the previous year 1905-06.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
E—Law and Justice—(contd.)							
7—Criminal forfeitures	...	...	...	92 10 3	149 1 11	...	...
8—Civil Court fines	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
9—Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	...	...	...	5,551 3 5	11,358 15 2	...	...
10—Other fees, forfeitures and fines...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
11—Court fees levied in cash ...	...	...	...	3,588 14 5	3,945 4 8	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	9,552 8 3	16,246 6 3	...	...
F—Miscellaneous ordinary Receipts.							
1—Ferries	...	...	...	108 6 0	329 0 0	...	...
2—Fishery	...	...	...	11,920 14 10	10,299 8 5	...	...
3—Orchard revenue	...	...	...	1,769 13 5	2,437 11 4	...	...
4—Jail manufacture	...	...	...	481 5 7	361 12 4	...	...
5—Hide license	...	...	...	9,800 0 0	11,336 0 0	...	...
6—Salt revenue	...	...	...	40,145 6 2	42,740 5 1	...	...
7—Land Revenue Customs (Ijara) ...	...	...	...	63,513 0 0	50,979 8 10	...	...
8—Proceeds from the Industrial School.	...	...	...	9,554 2 6	.....	...	...
9—Local Fund proceeds	...	...	...	24,885 11 11	.....	...	...
10—Other Taxes	...	...	...	741 3 10	4,873 6 9	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,62,920 0 3	1,23,357 4 9	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1906-07.	Budget Estimates. 1905-06.	Actual Expenditure. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. 1905-06.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
F—Domestic charges—(contd.)					
3—Domestic servants'	...	...	.....	.....	
4—Elephant Establishment	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Young Mirs Education charges ...	...	...	13,034 15 6	24,437 14 6	
6—Pensonal expenses of His Highness.	...	...	1,09,383 2 6	1,01,503 14 6	
7—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Cash ...	...	...	1,21,823 14 10	1,82,429 8 11	
7—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Jagirs ...	...	...	14,827 7 1	15,480 5 6	
8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Cash ...	...	...	1,01,136 11 1	99,990 3 7	
8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Jagirs ...	...	...	2,05,721 6 11	2,10,618 11 8	
Total ...	...	...	5,65,927 9 11	6,34,460 10 8	
G—Religious charges. ...	...	...	13,249 10 7	11,324 9 1	
H—Public Works Department.					
1—Establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies.	...	...	40,802 13 1	34,285 4 6	
2—Original works	...	...	1,48,462 2 4	88,053 10 4	
3—Repair works	...	...	86,583 10 5	77,820 11 8	
4—Petty works	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Survey expense	...	...	.....	.....	
6—Compensation for removing huts.	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	2,75,848 9 10	2,00,159 10 6	

G—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.		
1—Pound fees	9,411 7 8	7,391 1 0
2—Copying and Searching fees	2 4 0	3 4 6
3—Registration Receipts	859 6 1	1,094 6 3
4—Sale proceeds of Govt. securities.	.....	.....
5—Interest :—		
(*a*)—on Govt. securites	.....	.....
(*b*)—on loans	.....	.....
(*c*)—on kist khelapi	.....	.....
6—Sale proceeds of old stores, materials and live-stock, &c.	6 4 3	0 1 0
7—Miscellaneous receipts :—		
(*a*)—Refunds	.....	.....
(*b*)—Salaries of Government and State Servants, refunded by parties citing them as witnesses.	2 0 0	2 4 0
(*c*)—Other Miscellaneous receipts.	6478 12 3	6,255 11 1
8—Granary receipts	.....	.....
9—Agricultural receipts	.....	.....
Total	16,760 2 3	14,746 11 10
H—Debts.		
1 -Deposits :—		
(*a*)—Revenue and Civil Deposits	12,589 4 5	9,370 2 11
(*b*)—Judicial (criminal court) deposits.	1,098 12 2	1,536 2 5
(*c*)—Miscellaneous deposits	.....	.....

I—Stamp Department.		
1—Purchase of stamps including contingencies.	.....	.....
2—Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....
J—Pension.	11,748 15 0	12,289 8 2
K—Conservancy charges.	6,135 5 9	7,118 8 5
L—Miscellaneous charges.		
1—Purchase of Govt. securities	.....	.....
2—Payment of interest	.....	.....
3—Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied.	26 11 9	144 7 3
4—Copying fee charges	.....	.....
5—Granary Establishment, &c.	63,683 9 10	25,012 5 9
6—Registration charges	499 2 6	460 12 0
7—Agricultural charges	.....	.....
8—Rent of Bungalow land	.....	.....
9—Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	.....	.....
10—Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital.	500 0 0	1,500 0 0
11—Subscription to the Kangra Earth Quake Relief Fund.	.....	2,000 0 0
12—Construction of a half sized panther cage in the Government Zoological Garden Karachi.	.....	1,750 0 0
Total	64,709 8 1	30,867 9 0
Totals of Heads A to L	13,54,269 6 1	12,59,009 6 3

APPENDIX XXII.—(*contd.*)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand			Collection during the year 1906-07.	Collection during the previous year 1905-06.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.				
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
H—Debts—(contd.)							
2—Advances recovered :—							
By cash (Takavi)	...	...	...	28,144 2 1	15,485 11 4	...	...
By work done	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—Loans recovered	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
4—Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Permanent advances	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	41,832 2 8	26,392 0 8	...	...
Total Receipts... *Cash* ...	...	...	...	12,47,746 10 11	15,99,067 14 9	...	...
Total Receipts... *Jagirs* ...	...	...	...	2,20,548 14 0	2,26,099 1 2	...	...
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	14,68,295 8 11	18,25,166 15 11	...	...
Grand Total including cash Balance at the commencement of the year.	...	...	...	25,19,440 7 5	23,37,490 15 7	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actual Expenditure.		Remarks.
	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
M—Debts.					
1—Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*)—of Revenue and Civil deposits.	...	...	8,473 12 9	8,511 4 10	
(*b*)—of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits.	...	...	664 9 7	659 2 9	
(*c*)—of Miscellaneous deposits ...	...	...	.....	.....	
2—Advances made (Takavi)	...	...	36,803 0 2	17,906 3 3	
3—Loans given...	...	...	.....	.....	
4—Cash payment out of receipt under service heads of the current year.	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Permanent advances	...	...	300 0 0	260 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	46,241 6 6	27,336 10 10	
Total Expenditure ... *Cash* ...	...	...	11,79,961 14 7	10,60,246 15 11	
Total Expenditure ... *Jagirs* ...	...	...	2,20,548 14 0	2,26,099 1 2	
Total ...	...	...	14,00,510 12 7	12,86,346 1 1	
Surplus at the end of the year ...	...	...	*11,18,929 10 10	10,51,144 14 6	
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	25,19,440 7 5	23,37,490 15 7	

* Out of this Rs. 4,00,000 are deposited on interest in the Bombay Bank, Sukkur, and Rs. 2,00,000 in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

Serial No.	Names of Medical Institutions.	No. of persons treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital Khairpur Mirs.	148	62,101	139	3	1	5	Rs. 17,530 4 2	170·55	
2	Sir James Hospital for women at Khairpur Mirs.	26	13,554	15	10	...	1		37·21	
3	Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital at Kot-Deji.	39	47,087	34	...	2	3		129·11	
4	Gambat Dispensary...	68	30,179	63	...	2	3		82·87	
5	Mirwah Dispensary at Thari	...	14,939	...	...	...	...		40·93	
6	Faiz Ganj Dispensary at Chang	8	13,361	6	...	...	2		36·63	
7	His Highness' Camp Dispensary	...	5,680	...	...	...	...		15·56	
8	Public Travelling Dispensary ...	...	4,836	...	...	...	...		15·75	Opened from the 29th May 1906.
9	Camel Corps Dispensary	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Opened from December 1906. The figures are shown under the Civil Hospital Khairpur; they will be shown separately from the next year.
	Total ...	289	1,91,737	257	13	5	14			

(Sd). S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Khairpur State for the year 1906-07.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
										Births.		Deaths.		
		1905-06.	1906-07.			1905-06.	1906-07.			1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	
Khairpur State	1,99,313	2,013	1,847	...	166	2,216	3,207	991	...	10·10	9·27	11.12	16·09	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Khairpur State during the year 1906-07.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1905-06.	1906-07.		1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	A. V. School, Khairpur (Secondary)	126	153	102	124	...	...	...	
22	21	Central Schools (Primary)	1,151	1,171	777	798	...	...	...	
38	38	Village Schools (Primary)	941	947	716	646	...	...	...	
7	7	Girls' Schools (Primary)	181	169	145	126	...	...	...	
1	1	Industrial School at Khairpur	242	175	141	111	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided A. V. School at Bhurguri (Secondary)	30	24	29	28	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided Ver. School Bhurguri (Primary)	31	34	29	27	...	...	...	
32	32	Mosque Schools aided (Primary)	788	1,082	603	598	...	...	...	
1	...	Arabic School at Khairpur	12	...	7	...	...	...	...	Abolished during the year.
104	102		3,502	3,755	2,549	2,458	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st MARCH 1908.

Karachi:

PRINTED AT THE "MERCANTILE" STEAM PRESS,
ELPHINSTONE STREET.

1908.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST MARCH 1908.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

1. The State of Khairpur is bounded on the east by Jodhpur, Jesulmere territories, and on the north, west and south by British districts of Sind. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries during the year under report.

2. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government, and His Highness the Ruler is always ready to assist and carry out the behests of the Paramount Power loyally and faithfully.

3. The total area of this State is 6,050 square miles; the population according to the census of 1901, 1,99,313 souls; and the total revenue based on the average of past 5 years amounts to Rs. 14,43,290 showing an increase of Rs. 63,943 on the average given in the Report of the last year. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhamad Khan Talpur; he is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; he is a first class Chief, and in Criminal matters, possesses full powers of life and death, with this reservation, that he cannot try British subjects for capital offences without the concurrence of the Political Agent. His Civil jurisdiction is unlimited. His Highness is entitled to a personal salute of 17 guns, a salute of 15 guns being attached to the State of Khairpur. He is now 73 years of age, and is a Talpur Baluch Muhamadan. He succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1894, on the death of his father His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E. His Highness has one son living, *viz.*, Mir Imambuksh Khan Talpur. He has also a *Sanad* authorizing adoption.

4. His Highness the Mir had no occasion to go out of his State during the year under review. The Honourable Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner-in-Sind, accompanied by Mrs. Younghusband, the Political Agent and the Assistant Commissioner, very kindly visited His Highness at Kote-Deji on the 2nd March 1908. The party arrived at Khairpur on the night of 1st March by train and went to Kote-Deji on the subsequent morning, and returned to Sukkur by the evening train on the same day. During their stay at Kote-Deji, the usual ceremonial visits were exchanged. As this was the first occasion on which a lady of high position was visiting Kote-Deji, Mrs. Younghusband paid a visit to Her Highness and the ladies of the *Haveli*, who were anxious to meet the distinguished guest and invited her to visit them. The Commissioner in Sind and Mrs. Younghusband inspected

the Fort of Ahamadabad and the old cannon said to be of Italian Manufacture originally, which is 700 years old. They expressed themselves especially gratified with their visit to the Sir Ali Murad Technical School at Khairpur. Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Political Agent visited the State five times during the year on the dates given below:—

29th May 1907—At Khairpur Mirs to pay a friendly visit, before his departure on two months' leave.

6th August 1907—For condolence with His Highness at Kote-Deji on the death of his son Mir Ahamedali Khan Talpur.

13th and 14th Sept. 1907—At Kote-Deji to inquire after His Highness's health who was passing blood from his chest, a blood artery having been snapped.

19th and 20th Sept. 1907— Do. do.

10th November 1907—At Kote-Deji, to congratulate His Highness on his recovery.

5. Dr. John Pollen, LL. D., I. C. S., who is an old friend of His Highness and who is now the Honorary Secretary of the East India Association, England, and is showing so much interest in the Esperanto language visited His Highness at Khairpur on the 8th of April 1907. At his request, His Highness has been pleased to become a member of the East India Association.

6. In December last, Captain Davis and Captain Leicester again visited the State in connection with the scheme of purchasing draught bullocks, and as usual, visited the principal towns of the State.

7. Brigadier-General Drummond, V. C., C. I. E., Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops visited the State from the 29th November till the 1st December 1907, to inspect the Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps of this State. A detailed account of his visit is given in para. 31.

8. His Exellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India, and party arrived by Special train on the 18th April 1908, but as his visit occurred after the close of the year, a detailed account of it will be submitted in the next year's Report.

Domestic occurrences.

9. Among the domestic occurrences may be mentioned the death of His Highness's beloved son Mir Ahamedali Khan Talpur, at Kote-Deji on the morning of the 28th July 1907, at the age of about 51 years. The late Mir was suffering from phthisis for some months. He was treated by eminent English as well as Native physicians. But he grew weaker day by day and succumbed to a sudden attack of his old ailment—piles, on the 28th July 1907. I was at Bombay owing to the departure of His Excellency Lord Lamington to England, when the sad news of Mir Ahamedali Khan's death reached me, and I hastened back to Khairpur to offer my respectful condolences and to console His Highness as far as it was humanly possible. His Highness's attachment to Mir Ahamedali Khan was beyond ordinary parental love. By his untimely death, His Highness sustained an irreparable loss of not only a favourite son, but a constant companion and a valuable

Councillor. Mir Ahamedali Khan by a will, written in his own hand and under his own Seal left his entire property to his two sons, Mir Ghulam Hassan Khan and Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, and the distribution of the property was confirmed by His Highness with slight changes.

At His Highness' special desire a reference was made to Government for permission to send Mir Ahamedali Khan's remains to Kerbella in Turkish territory for burial. But His Highness was extremely disappointed to learn that the Ottoman Government did not grant the permission on the ground that a strict prohibition was maintained against dead bodies from countries infected with plague, Cholera and such other infectious diseases. The remains have therefore been buried in the cemetry of His Highness's ancestors, and a special marble monument is to be constructed over them. A similar monument is to be constructed alongside of it to receive the remains of His Highness, after his death. By permission of His Highness, the new building of the Khairpur Hindu-Sindhi School has been named "The Mir Ahamedali Khan Hindu-Sindhi School" and was occupied on the 18th May 1908.

10. Yet another death occurred in the family of His Highness, that of the widow of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan (His Highness's eldest brother). This sad event took place at Kote-Deji on the 6th August 1907. The deceased lady was a daughter of Mir Rustam Khan, and was the first wife of Mir Shah Nawaz Khan and although she was weak in constitution, she died at the ripe old age of 95 years.

His Highness's ill-health.

11. Following these sad occurrences, His Highness's own health gave causes for serious anxiety in August last. His Highness broke one of his blood arteries while out shooting and suffered from hæmorrhage passing nearly a pound of blood each time on two occasions and more or less blood in spitting for about three weeks. He was treated by the Civil Surgeon of Sukkur and the Chief Medical Officer of the State and finally by the eminent Native physician of Delhi, but strange to say, that the discharge of blood ceased absolutely when His Highness left Kote-Deji and went out for shooting to a distant place against the advice of all medical men. His Highness was deeply touched by the messages of sincere concern and deep sympathy he received from friends, including those from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Commissioner-in-Sind. As a mark of rejoicing on account of the recovery of His Highness, all offices and public institutions were closed on the 8th October 1907, all State buildings were illuminated and the people illuminated their houses and shops. The poor people of the town were fed at State cost and all officials and respectable men were entertained on behalf of His Highness. Several amusements were provided for the occasion and thanks-givings were offered for His Highness's recovery.

Changes in the Administration.

12. I assumed charge of the office of Wazir of this State in the afternoon of the 11th may 1907, and Government have been pleased to grant me a further extension by retaining my name in British service up to 31st March 1909. Mr. J.B. Samson whose services were lent to the state under Government Resolution No. 3732 dated 8th June 1904, reverted to British service as Deputy

Superintendent Police Panch Mahals on the 19th January 1908. The services of Mr. Sherdil Khan Wd. Malik Sardar Khan Inspector Police 2nd grade, have been lent to this State by Government on a nett salary of Rs. 250 per mensem with free quarters, a horse allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem and the ordinary travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, under Government Resolution No. 3371 dated 11th May 1908. The post of Chief Secretary fell vacant during the year in consequence of the transfer of Mr. Ahamed Rahimtullah to the post of Naib Wazir Mirwah Division and Mr. Ghulam Muhamad Ghulamally, B. A., has been appointed in the vacant post from the 2nd November 1907. Mr. Menghraj Tharumal whose services were lent to this State under Government Resolution No. 3035 dated 9th May 1895 as Mukhtyarkar on Rs. 125 retired after service of 13 years from the post of the State Mutasadi (Rs. 200) on the 2nd January 1908. His long connection with the State service was generously recognized by His Highness by payment of a gratuity of one thousand rupees. Mr. Menghraj retired from British service at the same time. Mr. Metharam the Mukhtyarkar of Mirwah was selected for promotion to that vacant office.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue System.

13. As explained last year, no regular survey and settlement system exists or was introduced in the State. The Land Revenue is derived mostly under a primitive system of "Batai" (division of produce) by which the State receives its share of rent in kind. The levy of rent in cash is also in force, but it is limited to a very small area and special crops, *viz* :—

1. Crops raised by well irregation including vegetables and gardens.
2. Rice.
3. Indigo.
4. Cotton.
5. Pulses.
6. Oil Seeds.

The tract of the country ceded by the British Government in exchange for the State land along the course of the Eastern Nara, is subject to the same system which applied to it while in possession of the British Government and pays land revenue in cash only. The land in the State is held chiefly by peasant proprietors; there are no large land-holders, the holdings of the three largest proprietors vary and do not exceed 1,500 acres in area in each case. All the rest hold below 900 acres. The State takes upon itself the obligations of the landlord, supplies advances without interest in kind as well as in cash and constructs large water-courses from its own funds apart from the Main Canals for irrigational purposes. The system of levy of rent in kind is very advantageous to the cultivator who gets more than his brother tiller of the soil gets in the British Districts, as the State deals with him direct in the division of produce and not with the nominal landlord, who is given a small share by the cultivators for the right of occupancy which he holds from the State. The share of the State in kind does not exceed 2/5th in any place, and

in addition the State takes from 4 to 6 annas per acre on account of water rate which was introduced by the late Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., in consideration of the cost incurred in constructing and opening many new branch canals and water-courses and the recurring expenditure annually entailed on the State funds for their repairs and supervision. The "Hakabo" or water-rate on rice crop was raised to one rupee per acre by the late Wazir from the last year. The rate of assessment in cash charged in the State varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per acre, the highest cash rate of Rs. 10 being levied on gardens. The maximum rate for indigo crop amounts to Rs. 6, and for rice to Rs. 5 plus one rupee on account of water-rate.

Waste lands taken up for cultivation.

14. Out of the total area of 6,050 square miles the cultivable area is estimated to be 1,250 square miles, or eight lacs of acres. The remainder is rock, or sand or otherwise unculturable. Out of the 8 lacs of acres, the culturable area lying waste is estimated at 2 lacs of acres or 25 per cent. which is mostly under State forests and hunting or shooting preserves (*Muharies*). The following among the *Muharies* were given up by His Highness during the year under report for purposes of cultivation :—

1.	Bhagat	200 acres.
2.	Kashmir	217 acres.
3.	Part of Bhanjeri Muhari	250 acres.
	Total	667 acres.

15. The work of demarcation of boundaries of 100 Dehs (villages), 36 Jagirs, and 90 Shikargahs (game preserves) in the whole State has been completed this year by the Revenue Surveyor assisted by special measures. The maps of four talukas where cultivation exists, *viz.*, Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah and Faizganj, have been printed at Poona and distributed for use of the touring officials of the State. It is under contemplation to carry out the survey of the whole State by breaking up the occupied area into blocks of convenient size to prevent encroachments on State unoccupied and waste land.

Takavi.

16. The amount of Takavi advanced in cash this year was Rs. 29,594 as against Rs. 36,803 advanced during the preceding year, and Rs. 17,906 advanced in the year 1905-06. In addition to cash, advances were also made in grain, the value of which amounted to Rs. 41,890 against Rs. 23,564 advanced in the past year. Thus the total Takavi paid to the cultivators in cash and kind amounted to Rs. 71,484. The State charges no interest on the Takavi advances given in cash or kind. Out of Rs. 29,594 paid in cash, Rs. 4,380 were given for sinking new wells and the remaining for the subsistance, seed and agricultural live and dead stock. Under a Circular issued by the late Wazir, no grant of Takavi for constructing wells exceeded Rs. 100 (one hundred) in any single case. This Circular has been cancelled as it checked the construction of wells and compelled the land-holders to borrow money on high rate of interest from money lenders.

Jagirs.

17. The number of villages held as Jagirs during the year under report was 36, the same as last year.

Area under cultivation.

18. The total area cultivated during the year under report was 1,69,427 acres against 2,11,273 acres in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 41,846 acres, due to the fact that the inundation of the year was exceptionally low and prospects of cultivation in consequence were very disappointing. The decrease is also due to the fact that almost all the available lands fit and ready for cultivation were cultivated in the year 1905-06 in which the inundation was abnormally high.

Variations in demand.

19. The bulk of the Land Revenue is levied in kind, and the figures appearing under the head "Land Revenue Demand" properly speaking, represent the amount realized by the State chiefly from the sale of its share of grain and in a small part, from the assessment levied in cash. It is not therefore possible to show any reliable figures under the head "Land Revenue Demand," except by approximately estimating the value of the grain received and collected in the State granaries as the State share of revenue. But as the prices of grain vary constantly, such an estimate, if attempted at all, would prove misleading. Besides this, the produce of the *Rabi* season is never disposed of before the Administration Report is submitted, and correctly speaking, the actual realizations from the sale of grain of the *Rabi* season of one year appear in the figures of receipts in the next following year. According to the old custom prevailing in the State, the year commences with the *Rabi* season and not with the *Kharif* season and the accounts of the Land Revenue may therefore be said to be correct. But the anomaly of such a system is quite evident as the *Rabi* crop depends on the water which flows in the River and the Canals during the *Kharif* season. To observe a uniformity in the system which is in force in British India, the administration Reports for the Native States should also be prepared for the Revenue instead of for the Financial year.

The total Land Revenue derived by the state during the year under report amounted to Rs. 10,34,625-11-11 (excluding Jagirs) as against Rs. 9,36,136-6-10 in the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 98,489-5-1, due to the fact that whereas the State share of grain was formerly disposed of privately among the grain dealers, it was this year publicly auctioned, and therefore fetched good prices owing to keen competition. The rise in prices owing to diminution in the area of cultivation and failure of crops also caused a considerable increase in the sale proceeds of the State grain.

No compulsary measures were adopted for the recovery of Land Revenue, and this favourable result is due to the collection of the State demand mostly in kind.

20. The Revenue administration of the State has not been modified, and the changes already introduced have proved very beneficial to the State ryats. Large and safe granaries for the storage of the State share of grain have been constructed at the Railway stations within the limits of the State, and the severe rules passed in order to safe-guard the working of the "*Batai*" (division of produce), have protected the interests of the State and ensured the safety of the produce of the State in a remarkable manner. One case of fraudulent removal of grain from a granary was detected and the offenders were punished.

Owing to the unusually low inundation during the year under report, the prospects proved to be unfavourable, and though the State crops did not suffer so much from want of water as those of the contiguous British districts, yet the area under crop was much less than that in the preceding year. As it was apprehended that the rates of staple food-grains would increase enormously and stimulate export largely, a Notification was issued by His Highness prohibiting the export of Bajri, Jowar, Paddy, Gram and Peas, the staples used by the poor classes, outside the limits of the State, subject to the condition that a fee of Rs. 2 per maund would be levied if any grain was exported. This proved a reliable safe-guard against exportation of grain from this State, but it has to be observed with regret that though such severe measures were adopted, the selling rates of grain ruled very high as shown in Appendix XVIII of the Report. They were, however, lower than those prevailing in the neighbouring districts of Sind. The prohibition was relaxed on the occasions when the State grain was sold to enable the purchasers to export it for a period of 3 months on each occasion.

Kutcherry Sessions and Consultative Committees.

21. The Revenue administration of the State is practically governed by the "Kutcherry Sessions" and "Monthly Consultative Committees;" the former are held by the Mukhtyarkars and Naib Vazirs; and the latter by the Vazir, who invites high officials and representative men, whose opinions are taken before any new measures are introduced. Various kinds of petitions are disposed of by the Mukhtyarkars at these "Kutcherry Sessions" and the parties obtain redress without any trouble or delay.

It is a matter of gratification that the Government of Bombay during the year under report, expressed their interest in the system of "Monthly Consultative Committees" and "Kutcherry Sessions" introduced in this State by His Highness, and asked for copies of Acts and Notifications passed on the subject.

Examination of accounts.

22. The Village, Taluka, and Huzur accounts are properly kept, thoroughly checked and audited by the *Jamaobandi* office especially appointed for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

(*a*) *Legislation.*

23. Appendix II contains a complete list of the laws in force in this State. The Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian Evidence Act, Arms Act, and Cattle Trespass Act and several others of the more important general laws in force in the British Territory have been adopted by the State in their entirity with such slight modifications as are necessary to meet the local requirements of the State.

The following enactment has been passed during the year under report:—

Act I of 1908—An act to legalize the discharge of prisoners on payment of compensation.

The object of the Act is to release prisoners before the expiration of their term of imprisonment. It provides that a prisoner can be released by His Highness on payment of a compensation, the fixing of which depends upon the sentence passed on the accused, his previous convictions, social position, general behaviour in the Jail and nature of his offence. It enacts that except under special circumstances the convict should undergo at least one-third of his term of imprisonment in the case of an ordinary offence and one-half in the case of an offence of serious nature before he is released on payment of Compensation.

Offenders who are minors, *i. e.*, under 16 years of age (whom it is considered inexpedient to confine with habitual offenders) are released at once, on payment of a certain sum of money. This compensation is treated as a fine. But this Act in no way limits the unrestricted and gracious exercise by His Highness of a prerogative of mercy to pardon any accused even without any compensation at any time. The Act has been framed on the lines of a similar Act in force in the Bahawalpore territory.

(*b.*) *Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
1. Regulars	210	...	4	214
2. Irregulars	...	161	...	161
3. Imperial Service Camel Corps ...	...	...	...	49
4. Imperial Service Baggage Corps ...	...	...	...	83
	210	161	4	507

24. The total strength of the Infantry Battalion is 210; there were temporary vacancies which were filled up at once. The total cost of the Military force stated above during the year amounted to Rs. 1,16,282-15-1 as against Rs. 1,02,949-10-1 of the last year. The small Corps of Infantry Battalion (which includes the State Band) is properly drilled and disciplined. They are employed chiefly on duties corresponding to those of the Armed Police in the British Districts, such as furnishing guard and escort for the treasury and the Jail, &c. The pipers have been transferred to the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

The Irregular Cavalry are not drilled; the men are mostly employed on duties connected with the Camp of His Highness, and for purposes of watch, carrying post and such other duties. The four Artillery men are employed to fire official salutes and the mid-day gun.

St.John's Ambulance Association.

25. The St. John's Ambulance Association Class which was opened at Khairpur still continues. In all, there are now 31 men in the Infantry and 15 senior students in the Technical School who have passed the prescribed test and have obtained certificates. They will be practically useful in time of emergencies, when proper medical aid is not at once available.

His Highness the Ruler is a life-member of the Sind Centre of the St. John's Ambulance Association, and is also Vice-President of the Indian branch of the Association, of which His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps.

26. I inspected the two settlements of the Baggage Corps Sarwans at Redhar and Turi in this State on the 25th January last. In the Redhar Settlement, I found that there were 30 men present who had grants of 12 acres of land each for sowing *Kharif* crops. They still required 12 acres of land each for sowing *Rabi* crop to make up their grant complete. But there is no land whatever within a convenient distance to be given out to them. As an alternative arrangement, the assessment due on the plots of 12 acres held by them was remitted for the current year to compensate them for the loss they suffered in not getting the remaining 12 acres.

27. In the Turi Settlement, there were only 15 men present, 28 men having deserted. The causes of their desertion were that they had been enlisted before the land which they were to get for cultivation and their subsistence had been actually excluded from the shooting reserve, cleared of thick jungle, provided with necessary water-courses and water-ways and made fit for cultivation. After the enlistment, a part of the shooting reserve was thrown out and was distributed among the men who were required to clear it of jungle, but it required a hurculian task to clear it of the thick growth of tall trees and grass and though they set fire to it to make a short work of it, yet only small patches of land could be cleared and were cultivated by two branches which were hastily excavated. The inundation being abnormally low, the water supply proved inadequate and the crops failed. The expectations on which the men had enlisted, that they would get plenty of yield from their crops and live comfortably were not realized, and though the State continued giving them liberal grants of *takavi* in cash and kind to eke out their slender resources, yet they deserted apprehending recurrence of similar calamities in future.

28. A reference was made to the Political Agent for the arrest of the men who had deserted, and most of them were apprehended and brought to Khairpur; they were all pardoned and allowed to go back to their settlements where they are now engaged in the cultivation of their land which has been cleared of jungle, provided with numerous water channels for its irrigation. They are being given advances of grain for seed and subsistence and have also been provided with bullocks and other agricultural stock.

29. In the State as also in the whole Province of Sind, irrigation depends chiefly upon the inundation Canals, which take their supply from the Indus. The vagaries of the Indus are well-known; she changes her course constantly from one bank to the other, erodes large tracts of land, spoils the mouths of Canals, deposits heavy silt in and forms sand-banks in front of them, renders them unworkable and causes great deficiency of water in them, and the consequence is serious failure of crops. Besides, calamaties such as ravages by locusts, insects, unfavourable weather, frost and excess of water caused by high inundation also damage the crops seriously. If these untoward circumstances unfortunately happened, (and such calamities are not uncommon), it would be very difficult for these men of the Baggage Corps to maintain themselves, as the State could not make any advances of money and grain from year to year. Besides, it is very difficult to provide lands for all the 120 Sarwans, *viz.*, 80 Sarwans who will be actually required for active service, and 40 who will remain behind to take care of their lands as also of their families,

unless His Highness gave up the remaining part of his Shikargah, a greater part of which has already been given up under the assurance that it would suffice and satisfy all future requirements. It appears to me, the whole scheme was organized and put into force before the necessary preliminaries for its accomplishment and success were gone through and carefully considered, and I have reason to believe in which Major A. K. Rawlins, D. S. O., Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps and Brigadier-General Drummond, Inspector General Imperial Service Troops, with whom I have consulted, concur with me, that the scheme could be improved with a little more expenditure. It is therefore under contemplation to stop the system of land grants, which appears to be fraught with many difficulties, and to employ the Sarwans on cash emoluments like the system in vogue in the Camel Corps itself. There would be grades of Rs. 10, 11 and 12 per mensem with two Risaldars two Jamedars and four Havildars on Rs. 60, 40, and 25 respectively, with prospects of promotion. This scheme would do away with the necessity of entertaining the additional 40 sarwans to look after the crops and families of the men who may go on an expedition, and temporary camelmen who are employed to graze the camels. The men would be located at Khairpur where separate buildings would be constructed for them and it would be easy to enlist men of better physique and proper age under the altered system and they could be better drilled and trained in loading and unloading the camels. The revised scheme has been approved by His Highness, and will be submitted shortly for the sanction of Government.

30. During the year under report, the post of Commandant of the Camel Corps was permanently filled and conferred upon Subedar Abdul Kadir of the 127th P. W. O. Baluch Light Infantry. The Khairpur Imperial Service Troops proceeded on their first march through the Khairpur State, as an organized unit under the personal supervision of Major Rawlins on the 1st December 1907 and returned to Khairpur on the 20th idem. Their first programme included several stages in the Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts, but at the advice of the Deputy Commissioner Thar and Parkar District, the plan was altered, and as the marches appeared to be too long, they were confined to the State limits only.

31. Brigadier-General Drummond, C. V., C. I. E., Inspector General Imperial Service Troops visited the State on the 29th instant for the inspection of the Camel and Baggage Corps, and left on the 1st December. His following letter addressed to His Highness on the 1st of December 1907 deserves space in this Report :—

"At the conclusion of my inspection of Your Highness' Imperial Service Camel Corps, I am very glad to be able to inform you that I have found it in excellent order in every respect.

"When I last had the pleasure of visiting Khairpur in March 1906, the organization of your Camel Corps was only just being undertaken, one Officer and ten Sowars had been transferred from the State forces to form a nucleus of the escort, and a scheme which Your Highness approved for the entertainment of 120 Sarwans had been put into effect. These Sarwans were to be located on land granted free by the State and to be supplied with camels

at the expense of Your Government. Upto the end of March 1906, 30 men from Bhakkar had been located on their plots of land.

"On the present occasion, just 20 months after the organization of the Corps was begun, I find that excellent lines including barracks for men, a Quarter-guard, Store-room, Hospital, Married lines, Officers' Houses, all of a commodious and exceedingly well-thought plan have been completed. The escort composed of a fine body of men is only 3 short of strength and 88 good transport camels have been purchased. It now only remains to complete the number of Baggage Camels, to add one or two buildings to the lines and to make arrangements for the supply of certain mobilization equipments.

"May I be allowed to congratulate Your Highness on the exceedingly satisfactory progress which has been effected in so short a time? This has been due to Your Highness's interest in Your Imperial Service Troops and to the efforts of the late lamented Wazir, of the present Wazir Sheikh Sadik Ali, and also to the sound advice which Captain Rawlins has placed at Your Highness's disposal. It gave me peculiar satisfaction to be present in Khairpur on the 1st of December of this year when Your Highness's Camel Corps made its first march as an organized unit.

"My one regret on leaving Khairpur to-day is that I have not had the pleasure of seeing Your Highness. Unfortunately I was unable to alter the dates of my tour, but in future, I will make every effort to suit Your Highness's convenience and visit Khairpur on an occasion when I may have the pleasure of meeting you.

"With my compliments and trusting that you are enjoying excellent health. I am, your sincere friend,

(Sd.) F. H. R. DRUMMOND,
Brigadier-General."

32. Lieut. Hanson, Assistant to the D. A. A. G. for Musketry visited the State on the 7th March last to inspect the men of the Escort in Musketry drill.

33. The anniversary of the Imperial Service Camel Corps was celebrated on the 10th March 1908 at Khairpur with great *eclat*. All the local Officers of the State were invited to tea and refreshments, and witnessed the parade, drill games, etc., of the little band of the Imperial Service Troops.

34. Appendix III-B will show that the total cost of the whole force during the year was Rs. 42,222-13-10. Besides, a sum of Rs. 11,717-0-10 was spent on the construction of building, bringing the total to Rs. 53,939-14-8. Besides that, camels of the value of Rs. 2,447-15-9 were purchased during the year under report.

35. The work in the Camel Corps has been going on very efficiently, mainly due to the exertions and valuable advice of Major Rawlins, to whom sincere thanks of the Khairpur Darbar are due.

C.—Police

36. The total number of District Police force including Officers is 223, *i.e.*, one more than returned last year, due to the reason that a new post of Supernumary Police Officer was created during the year under review. The total cost of the Police force

during the year was Rs. 46,997-11-5 against 46,749-11-3 last year. The Police are armed with swords and 31 selected men are also armed with Smooth-bore Carbines. Appendix IV will show that the number of men able to read and write is 60; the results of the working of the Police are on the whole satisfactory. There were 205 offences sent up by the Police against 264 in the last year. Out of 215 persons sent for trial, the percentage of convictions was 72·81 against 72·85 in the last year (Appendix V.) The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 38·76 against 62·93 in the preceding year (Appendix VI.)

The number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable) committed during the year was 717, *i.e.*, 52 more than in the previous year. There were 5 cases of murder during the year, in 2 of which the offenders were convicted, 2 are pending and 1 ended in discharge. No case of dacoity occurred, and only two cases of robbery were reported, 1 of which ended in conviction and another in discharge. The subjects of the State enjoy perfect security of life and property during the present administration, and dacoities so prevalent in the old regime are now a thing of the past. Harmonious co-operation exists between the Judiciary and the Police of the State, and the headmen of the villages generally render valuable assistance in the detection of criminals and suppression of crime.

D.—Criminal Justice.

37. The number of Criminal Courts during the year was 18 against 20 of last year. The decrease is due to redistribution of work, and change in the designation and jurisdiction of some Courts. The Officer who tried first class Criminal cases and Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in value was called the "Judicial Secretary" though he had no connection whatever with the Wazir. His designation has been changed to that of Resident Magistrate and Sub-Judge. The Officer who heard Civil suits up to the value of Rs. 1,000 was called "Under-Secretary," though he was not subordinate to the Chief or the Judicial Secretary. His designation has been changed to that of a Sub-Judge.

His Highness exercises the powers of a Chief Judge of High Court, the Wazir those of a Sessions Judge, and District Judge and Magistrate, the two Divisional Naib-Wazirs those of Additional District and Sessions Judges and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mir Muhammad Murad Khan (His Highness's nephew) those of a First Class Magistrate and Sub-Judge Khairpur State, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan (His Highness's grandson) those of a First Class Magistrate and 2nd Grade Sub-Judge attached to His Highness's Camp, and the first class Civil and Criminal powers exercised by the late Mir Ahamad Ali Khan Talpur have been conferred upon his son Mir Ghulam Hassan Khan, who is designated as "Nazim Adalat." Khan Bahadur Rasulbux a retired Mukhtiarkar of the British Territory who is the Naib-Wazir attached to His Highness's Camp, also exercises the powers of a First Class Magistrate and a Sub-Judge.

The number of Sessions cases during the year was 16, and the total number of offences was 717 against 665 during the last year; the percentage of convictions was 20·62 against 34·91 in the last year. Appendix IX will show that out of 34 cases of appeal, decisions were confirmed in 24, modified in 6, reversed in 2, while appeals were rejected in 2 cases.

E.—Civil Justice.

38. The number of Civil Courts was 18 during the year under report against 20 in the last year. The number of civil suits filed during the year under report rose from 1461 in the last year to 1872 during the present year.

Appendix X will show that the number of contested cases was 420, whereas it was 573 in the last year. There was an increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, being 373 against 329 in the preceding year (Appendix XI). A reference to Appendix XII will show that the number of Civil appeals was 224 in the year just ended against 103 last year, out of which 161 were disposed of during the year. In 77 cases judgment of the lower Courts was upheld, decisions were modified in 26 cases and reversed in 21; 12 cases were remanded for re-trial and 25 cases were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

39. The administration of Civil Justice was slightly modified during the year. Owing to the retirement of Mr. Menghraj Tharumal, Treasury Officer and Special Judge, under the Relief Act, the Resident Magistrate Khairpur was empowered to try such suits, and a separate establishment was assigned to him for conducting these cases. Separate Sub-Judges have been created at Khairpur and Gambat to relieve congestion of Civil work in these two large Talukas of the State; consequently much of the cause of complaint regarding the delay in the disposal of cases has been removed.

The *banias* who are the only money-lenders had done their work so well under the fostering influence of a lenient law that the Zemindars were heavily involved in debt and the stability of the poor cultivators was shaken to its very foundation. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act introduced in the State has proved a respite, where its operation is not limited to applications made within a specified period. The judge is required to go behind the bond and his being the only court entrusted with such powers, it is easy to ascertain the under-ground workings of the money-lenders and their ledgers. He is bound to trace back every debt to its beginning and to award what is fair and reasonable, irrespective of bond, acknowledgment or agreement. His court is essentially a court of Equity. But dishonesty among the money-lending classes is more frequently met with than honesty, and the money-lenders' books admit of every variety of fraud owing to slackness and intentional irregularity with which they are kept, and when it is imagined how inflated many of the accounts are that are decreed against a Zemindar, it will reasonably be supposed that it is very necessary to subject to a searching scrutiny all books of account. This procedure has saved several land-owners from ruin.

My own experience is that the cultivators who had formerly sunk into poverty owing to heavy debts incurred by them are now improving, and that they have resumed their credit among the money-lending classes, as lending and borrowing have been brought down to reasonable limits; they now find it difficult to borrow money for wasteful and extravagant objects as they could before. *Takavi* advances are given them freely by the State, and they find no difficulty in getting money for agricultural and other reasonable purposes.

40. During the year under report, 12 Kutcherry Sessions were held by the Mukhtiarkars and Naib-Wazirs, with the result that much temper, trouble and anxiety were saved to the litigants by the simple procedure and prompt decisions of cases at these Sessions. Since the passing of Act I of 1906, which partakes the character of an Arbitration Act for disputes about property and inheritance, Kutcherry Sessions have received an added importance, and are becoming popular. There were during the year under report 202 cases brought before the Kutcherry Sessions under the Act. Of these, 42 were decided by compromise, 152 by arbitrators nominated by or for the litigant parties, and 4 on special oath. Only 4 would not be settled, and the parties were referred to the ordinary Civil Courts. In 45 cases appeals were made, which were rejected in 14 cases, upheld in 24, reversed in 6 cases, and 1 was remanded for re-trial.

As a natural result, the position and responsibility of a *nekmarad* and headman has improved a great deal within his circle, and increased his responsibility and true loyalty to the Ruler. It is believed that this is fraught with happy auguries for the future.

41. On the same lines, the Wazir holds Committees of high Officials to which chief men are also invited, where questions of administrative and departmental procedures, of the levy of taxes and assessment, and of proposals and details of irrigational projects are presented, and decisions arrived at and instructions taken, and a uniformity of administrative routine settled. There were 4 Committees held before the Wazir during the year under report, at which 69 questions were discussed and decided, more important of which are brought to the notice of His Highness by the Wazir.

42. It is indeed the saddest spectacle when members of a family upon the death of their head or a co-parcenary sharer, bring ruin upon themselves when trying to obtain their respective shares. The chief cause of complaint is ignorance of law and a spirit of perverseness, heavy debts and discontentment, and evil advice offered by petition-writers and professional organizers of litigation. But when the parties are summoned together in the Kutcherry Sessions and explained the *pros* and *cons* of the case by disinterested well-wishers, they are soon amicably reconciled.

F.—Extradition.

43. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of offences. It was formerly the practice that habitual thieves who were proceeded with under section 110 Criminal Procedure Code were in the habit of escaping arrest by shifting their residence from one village in the State limits to another within British limits or *vice versa*, and thus caused great deal of trouble. The matter of their extradition was moved by the Khairpur Darbar in 1904, but the Commissioner-in-Sind remarked that as the law made no provision for extradition with the object of *preventing* the commission of a crime, it was difficult to add Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, to Schedule 1 of the Extradition Act, 1903. From the present year, the results at which the Khairpur Darbar aimed at have been sufficiently secured, as the bad characters from this State taking refuge in British Territory are being dealt with under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the British Magistrate within whose jurisdiction they may be found, witnesses being sent for from Khairpur to prove their bad

reputation. A reciprocal procedure has been allowed to Khairpur Darbar in such cases. Instead of surrendering such refugees, they are being dealt with by the Khairpur State Courts; they are then called upon to furnish adequate security of *Khairpur subjects*, and in default are confined in the State Jail.

G.—Prisons.

44. There is a Central Jail at Kote-Deji, a Jail at Khairpur, and a lock-up at each of the head-quarter towns of the Talukas in this State. The lock-ups are intended chiefly for under-trial prisoners. The average number of convicts in the Central Jail at Kote-Deji was 96·74, and at the Khairpur Jail 64·83, the total amounting to 161·58 during the year under review, as against 178·59 in the past year. Appendix XIII will show that the number of deaths was 4, the same as last year, all due to pneumonia. Arrangements are being made to have suitable barracks constructed for the prisoners at Kote-Deji for which plans and estimates are ready. The Superintendent Central Prison Hyderabad Sind, was good enough to supply on payment woollen jackets and pantaloons, which will be used for sick prisoners. Very great care is taken of the sanitation of the jails and of the health of their inmates. The Central Jail at Kote-Deji is under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State who is also Superintendent of that Jail, and the Medical Officer Civil Hospital Khairpur is personally required to visit the Khaipur Jail once a week and report on the health of prisoners. Light indoor work is taken from prisoners who are otherwise unable to do any hard work, and no work is taken from those whom the Medical Officer reports to be unfit for any work. Long-term prisoners are taught various useful handicrafts, such as weaving, carpentry, smithery, etc. This is very advantageous to the State as well as to the prisoners who, after the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, go home with a love for work and habits of steadiness. The gangs of captives are generally useful in watering and preserving road-side trees round about Khairpur and in looking after the Deer Park. In the summer season, they are employed in pulling punkhas in the various Offices of the State.

H. Registration.

45. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. The number of documents registered was 282 as against 136 in the preceding year. Out of 208 sale-deeds, 173 apply to sales of houses, etc., and 35 appertain to sales of agricultural lands.

I. Municipal administration.

46 There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local Officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. The towns of Khairpur, Gambat, Kote-Deji and Ranipur are large enough, and in all of them, sufficient conservancy establishments are maintained by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and distribution.

Weather and crops showing rainfall.

47. The climate of the State is hot and dry during the months of May, June, July, August and September, which is the hot weather season, and strong hot winds prevail during the months of May and June especially in the treeless tract known as the Mirwah division. The period between the 15th of May and the end of June is called the "Chaliho", *i. e.*, the forty days of strong hot winds and dust storms. It is damp and malarial in September to November owing to accumulation of water in the low lying lands and in the tanks round about the towns. It is very cold in the months of December up to the end of February, and moderate and pleasant in the months of March and April. Malarial fever prevails during the latter part of September to December and cold and coughs become common.

The cultivation in this state is carried on solely by irrigational canals from the River Indus under peculiar difficulties. Everything depends upon the height and duration of the inundation on one of the most capricious rivers of the world. As no one can guess what the nature of the coming inundation would be, it is impossible to provide against it. Moreover the River prefers a change of course at intervals, and according to the set of the stream, canal sluices and regulators are carried away and the Canal mouths silt up at the most critical period of cultivation. The very riches which the Indus distributes with its silt are another trying blessing, as the deposits necessitate heavy clearance expenses year by year. If the inundation is low, as it unfortunately was during the year under report, crops will wither and labour and seed will be lost; in a high inundation, low-lying cultivation will be swamped, or while all goes on well and the circumstances are favourable, a sudden fall will silt up the mouths of the Canals. Added to all this trouble, anxiety, risk and heavy expense that a capricious River causes, are the ordinary troubles that vex the poor cultivator due to locusts, rats, blight, frost and wind.

Rainfall is not sufficient for growing any crops. The total rainfall during the year under report was 3·57 inches as against 4·47 in the last year. Within the 14 short years of His Highness's administration, a large expenditure has been incurred to construct new Canals, and repair the old ones on scientific principles, and it is very gratifying to observe that almost all the lands of the State receive a copious supply of water even in times of low inundation. But the year under report was unprecedented in its scarcity of water and a low inundation like that of the present year was not experienced for more than twenty years. The poor cultivators were eagerly looking forward from day to day in the hope of getting sufficient supply of water for their lands, but they were disappointed. Appendix XVIII will show that the prices of staple food-grains were very high indeed, and had not the State taken early steps to check the disposal of the grain outside the State limits, a severe famine would have been the inevitable result. This is clear from the fact that even though grain was not allowed to be disposed of outside the State, except under restricted conditions, the rates were more than double of those prevailing in the last year. The year on the whole was not prosperous for the State subjects and was disappointing.

48. In addition to the above measures, the pay of the lower grades of services was raised as they made out a very strong case for a favourable consideration, as the rates of pay which had been fixed several years ago had practically remained unchanged though the prices of food-grains and other necessaries had risen considerably. His Highness was pleased to raise the pay of all subordinates in the Revenue establishment drawing less than Rs. 15 to Rs. 15 per mensem and all subordinates drawing below 20 and above Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem. This increase in the pay has given satisfaction.

B. Wages and labour and prices of food-grains.

49. The rates of wages of unskilled labourers also rose from 6 annas to 8 annas per diem proportionate to the higher rates of food-grains which are given in Appendix XVIII. The labouring classes had plenty of work on the State Canals and buildings.

C.—Forests.

50. The forest revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 44,365-2-1 against Rs. 37,814-15-10 of last year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 6,550-2-3 due to a large sale of fire-wood and a keen competition in the contracts. The forest department is under the Forest Officer, who possesses sufficient establishment to protect the Forests and forest produce.

Trade and manufacture.

51. Gambat is famous for the manufacture of bed-sheets called "khais" and "Chandnies," and Khairpur is known for its art of dyeing cloth; the process followed is still primitive and the old fast colours have not changed.

The chief exports are grain, cotton, wool, hides, tobacco and hand-made coarse cloth. Carbonate of Soda called "Kharo Chaniho" which is produced in the Salt desert of the Nara Taluka of this State is very largely exported to Bombay. The sale proceeds of "Chaniho" amounted to Rs. 45,101-2-0 during the year against Rs. 90,229-2-3 in the preceding year; this does not include Rs. 39,754-13-3 recovered from the balance of the last year, and shows the nett proceeds of the present year. The average of the past five years' sale is Rs. 61,375-14-6. The decrease of Rs. 45,128-0-3 in the sale proceeds of the present year is due to a small quantity of this commodity being disposed of during the year, as very few Bombay merchants visited the State for its purchase, they having large stocks from previous years' purchases still unsold owing to slack market.

E.—Fairs.

52. Five large fairs are held annually at the places shown in the margin, of which the largest is held at Ranipore, where all the followers of Pir Piran Pir Dastagir assemble to do homage at the shrine of his famous descendants and their living successors.

Ranipore.
Gambat.
Daraza.
Mahtani.
Shah Ladhani.

The village of Daraza is situated between Gambat and Ranipur which is known for the Mausoleum of Sufi Sachal Fakir, the renouned poet, who ranks in Sind next to Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai. At the Ranipur fair especially, fairly good sale of animals and local articles takes place and it is gratifying to note that the Police arrangements at all these fairs were entirely satisfactory and gambling was greatly checked.

F.—Public Works.

53. The total amount spent on Public Works during the year was Rs. 2,15,400-10-11 against Rs. 2,35,045-12-9 expended in the preceding year. During year under report, special sanction of the Government of India was obtained for the purchase of a bungalow at Karachi near the Government garden. The bungalow was required at Karachi for the use of His Highness, the Sahibzadas and the Wazir, when visiting Karachi; the negotiations were completed during the year and the bungalow was purchased for Rs. 25,000. A new palace is being constructed near the Lal Bungalow at Khairpur for the residence of His Highness and the European guests visiting this State, and the Public Works Secretary was specially deputed to bring marble pillars from the United Provinces, and several skilled artisans from the Punjab have been engaged for the work. Rs. 24,000 were spent on it during the year under report. Among minor works that were carried out during the year were the completion of the new Patients' Ward at Khairpur Hospital, and the Wazir's Office bungalow, the construction of a suitable boarding House attached to the Anglo-Vernacular School Khairpur, the lines of the Camel Corps costing Rs. 11,717, suitable granaries at Tando Masti Khan and Kote Lalu Railway Stations costing about Rs. 4,000. Besides the above, three new village School buildings were constructed and 12 repaired during the year under review. 36 simple bridges were constructed on some water-courses which were urgently needed for public traffic. The Mirwah having silted at its mouth, a new head was supplied to it. The Mainwah and Jadiwah were also supplied with new heads. New water-courses were excavated from the Turi branch to a length of about 9 miles to irrigate waste and hitherto uncultivated areas. The expenditure incurred on ordinary clearance of canals during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,475-3-0 as against Rs. 67,913-10-7 in the previous year. The work of clearance of the Mainwah was delayed as the Political Agent had desired to see the Canal himself and his permission for commencing the work was received very late in the season. The work was therefore carried out departmentally by the Mukhtyarkar of Khairpur at the rate of Rs. 2-12-0 per one thousand cubic feet. Otherwise the rates of clearance have undergone considerable reduction, mainly due to the fact that the monopoly enjoyed by certain contractors has been broken and when any contract of clearance or the construction of a building is given out, contractors from various parts of Sind are invited by means of advertisements. Measurements of the clearance of canals are done jointly by Canal and Revenue Officers and a well adapted system of measurement has been introduced to safeguard the interests of the State.

During His Highness's rule, several lacs of rupees have been spent on the improvement of the irrigational resources of the State, the result of which has been that in the first ten years the revenue of the State rose by 100 per cent, and during the last 4 years by another 100 per cent. His Highness enjoys complete freedom of increasing the supply in his State by digging new canals or new feeders direct from the River which forms the North Western boundary of the State or diverting water from one system to another, as occasion requires. The level of the country is very favourable. Wherever necessary, large protective bunds have been provided at the State cost to protect the country from the over-flow of the Indus as the inundation level is above the

general level of the Country. About $\frac{3}{4}$ of the canal irrigated area depends on the Sathio and Mirwah, which join lower down, the former being a feeder and a perennial canal.

The *Kharif* cultivation on these canals is generally abundant, and as regards *Rabi*, the Sathio brings in a perennial supply. The remaining portion of the State is watered mainly by the Mirwah, Bodliwah, Abulwah, Jadiwah and Madhuwah which also work satisfactory even in times of low inundation.

54. During the year under report, permission was accorded by His Highness for the excavation of a new head to the Mehrabwah, for which about 20 acres of land were given up by His Highness to the Public Works Department of British Government without compensation.

Survey operations were carried out by the British Irrigational Officers, through the State to ascertain the best line for the projected Rohri—Hyderabed Canal. Surveys were also made of the course of the Eastern Nara with a view to construct new and repair old embankments to prevent flow of water from it.

G.—Post Offices.

55. The organization, maintenance and administration of the Postal system of the Khairpur State is under the control of the British authorities. The Post Office at Khairpur is also a combined telegraph office and there are besides 10 other branch post offices, all under the management of the Imperial Post Office Department. The State enjoys the concession of using Service Postal labels on the same terms as the British Government. The two Post offices at Sadarjee and Fakir-Yousif were opened during the year under report and have supplied a much felt want, making in all 11 post offices within the State.

H.—Railways.

56. The Kotri—Rohri Railway line passes through the State touching at 6 stations and their full jurisdiction, both Civil and Criminal, is in the hands of the British Government. Pir Katpar Station was opened between Gambat and Tando Mustikhan during the year under review, for which 3·71 acres of land were given up by His Highness without any compensation, as was done in the case of other Station buildings. Suitable buildings have been constructed near these Stations to serve as granaries for storage of the State grain.

I should not omit to mention here one serious inconvenience that is being experienced for want of waiting rooms for respectable ladies and gentlemen at the Railway Stations situated within the State limits. When the Railway line was laid out through the State, His Highness the Ruler handed over a big tract of land for the line without demanding or taking any compensation, but in return, not even the commonest concession is allowed to the officers, subordinates, and other men of position and landlords of the State in perference even to the lowest Subordinates of the Railway department. With the exception of the Khairpur Station, there is no waiting room at any other Station and it is left to the Station Masters and the staff to open the rest rooms and allow the State Officials and other respectable men to await the arrival of the trains. This serious inconvenience has been brought to the notice

of the Manager, North Western Railway, Lahore, who has promised to inquire into the matter and it is hoped that suitable waiting rooms will be provided at all the Stations and the cause of complaint removed.

I.—Mint.

57. There is no mint at Khairpur and the State mint was closed in the year 1852. The old State coin "Challan" was all bought up and sent to the Bombay Mint 5 years ago for re-coinage into British rupees. The British coin is the only legal tender in the State now.

J.—General condition of the State and its people.

58. Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent are agriculturists and the rest traders, artisans and labourers. The cultivating classes are generally as hard working, skilful and thrifty as any other similar classes in the Province of Sind. The Revenue prospects of the year under report were very unfavourable compared with those of the preceding year. But the evil effects of the low inundation were to a large extent compensated by high prices of staple food-grains which prevailed during the year and have not yet abated. The people are awakening to the advantage of seeking suitable markets for the local products of this State, and the chief exports show a steady rise. The general health of the people was good throughout the year and there was no case of Cholera or Typhus fever. Fortunately no local plague case occurred during the year, though there was a recrudescence of plague as near as Sukkur. Owing to the exodus of a large number of people from Sukkur into this State, 7 plague cases were imported, of whom 4 proved fatal. The birth rate was 5·86 against 9·27 last year which is very small and unreliable, and it is clear from these figures that the births are not properly reported. The death rate was 7·66 against 16·09 in the preceding year. There was very little malaria, if any, during the year, owing to low inundation and scanty fall of rain. The agricultural stock was in good condition and did not suffer from the effects of any serious outbreak of disease, but there was great mortality in it on account of scarcity of fodder. Appendix XX shows an increase of 1197 in the number of bullocks during the year under review, chiefly due to the fact that as cultivation in the State is gradually increasing, people are employing more bullocks for the improvement of their lands. Immigration and emigration were normal. Several large canals have been constructed and the old ones repaired, so that there is cultivation all over and the condition of the cultivator is generally satisfactory. The traders, artisans and labourers depend on the agricultural produce of the State. The security of person and property which follow the introduction of a well-organized judiciary and Police, and the construction of Canals, roads, buildings, wells, Musafirkhanas, etc., the opening of the Railway and Post Offices have contributed materially to the increased advancement of the population generally. The standard of living in the year was not satisfactory, as the rates of grain were very high and the subjects did not fare well.

59. The general condition of the State finances is satisfactory and there are no debts on the State treasury. The financial equilibrium is well kept up and a handsome amount has been deposited in some banks to provide against the effects of adverse seasons.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

60. The gross revenue of the State excluding Jagirs amounted to Rs. 13,54,712-13-3 as against Rs. 12,47,746-10-11 in the last year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 1,06,966-2-4. The increase is due to high selling prices of the State share of grain.

Increases.

61. There will be noticed an increase of Rs. 6,550-2-3 under the head "Forest Revenue," due to more money having been realized from the sale of charcoal and timber. The increase of Rs. 17,162-8-1 under the "Excise Revenue" is due partly to the increase in the sale of Bhang contract and partly to royalty charged on country liquor, the manufacture of which is in the hands of the State authorities, and a better supervision is now exercised over the management of the distillery at which it is turned out. *Takavi* recoveries show an increase of Rs. 5,030-9-9 in favour of the year under report, due to more arrears having been recovered from the cultivators. The *Ijara* (Import duties) show an increase of Rs. 3,171-12-10 due to increase in the sale proceeds of *Ijara* contracts. There are also increases under "Law and justice" and "Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts," but as these are ever fluctuating, no explanation for their increase is necessary.

Decreases.

62. The decrease of Rs. 5,954-2-5 noticeable under the head "Salt Revenue" is due to the fact that as the selling price of salt was reduced in the adjoining British Territory, it was proportionately reduced in the State by Ans. 10 per maund, so that the selling price of salt is now Rs. 2-2 per maund. His Highness is always anxious that the revenues of the British Government should not suffer, and that the rates of such articles should be assimilated with those prevailing in the British Territory, even at the cost of the State revenues. The decrease of Rs. 5,909-4-4 under the heading "Proceeds from the Industrial School" is not real. As was shown in last year's Report, the proceeds of the Industrial School were formerly excluded from the Administration Report, and they have been incorporated since last year. The decrease of Rs. 5,909-4-4 would therefore be accounted for by the difference between the actual realizations of the last year (*viz.*, 5,760-14-0), and those of the present year (*viz.*, 3,644-14-2,) bringing the nett decrease to Rs. 2,115-15-10.

The decrease of Rs. 9,406-0-5 shown under the "Local Fund proceeds" is also nominal. From a perusal of the last year's Report, it will appear that the sum of Rs. 24,885-11-11 shown as the proceeds of the last year included the balance of Rs. 12,722-2-7 of the previous years, which being excluded from the figures shown last year would bring the actual realizations of that year to Rs. 12,163-9-4. The sum, if compared with the revenue of the present year under this head (Rs. 15,479-11-6) would show an increase of Rs. 3,316-2-2 in favour of the present year.

The decreases under "fisheries", "orchard revenue" and "pound fees" are only nominal, and call for no special comment. The decrease of Rs. 10,934-5-0 under "Revenue and Civil deposits" is fluctuating, and no explanatation is therefore necessary.

Expenditure.

63. The expenditure of the year was Rs. 12,24,868-6-7 as against Rs. 11,79,961-14-7 of the last year.

Increases.

64. An increase of Rs. 1,765-2-2 is noticeable under the head " General Department" for the reason that the pay of *tapedars* which was witheld last year for there being arrears in their work, was paid up during the year. In the " Treasury and Store Department", there is an increase of Rs. 2,009-2-11 due to the fact that a separate establishment for the Treasury Office is now being maintained. The increase of Rs. 2,846-1-3 under the "Jail Department," is due to better provision having been made for the health and diet of the prisoners. The maintenance and organization of the Imperial Service Camel Corps is the chief cause of increase of Rs. 13,333-5-0 under the "Military Department".

The "Personal expenses of His Highness" show an increase of Rs. 28,351-15-10. The increase is mainly due to the expenses incurred in the Medical treatment of His Highness, in alms-giving and other expenses, during his serious illness. Under the heading "Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity", there is an increase of Rs. 8,539-9-0 due to the deaths of Mir Ahamad Ali Khan and the widow of the late Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, for whose condolence, the Talpurs of Hyderabad, Manghanwari, Darawahan and other places visited His Highness. The increase shown above is only apparent, taking into consideration the fact that out of the expenditure under this head, no less than Rs. 34,284-12-9 were spent in connection with obsequies referred to. A large sum was spent during the year for the medical treatment of Mir Ahamad Ali Khan, which is shown under the "maintenance of the members of the Ruling family", which accounts for the increase of Rs. 41,380-11-3. In the "Criminal Department", "Dispensary charges", "Young Mirs' Education charges", "Public Works Department", and "Revenue and Civil Deposits," there are some increases, but not being of extraordinary nature, call for no special comments.

Decreases.

65. Under the head " Public Instruction", there will be noticed a decrease of Rs. 11,141-14-11 due to the reason that formerly the expenses in connection with the boarding house attached to the Khairpur Madresseh were paid from the State treasury, they have now been transferred to the Interest Fund, which bears this expenditure. In the " Granary Establishment " shown under the heading "L. Miscellaneous charges", there is a large decrease of expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 29,916-13-9 due to the fact that whereas last year the freight for the past years for conveying the State share of grain to the State godowns near the Railway Stations was paid, and new gunny bags were purchased for sending grain to Karachi for sale, no such expenditure was incurred during the year under review. In all other heads, the decreases are not very large and hence require no explanation.

On the one hand, no pains are spared to ameliorate the backward condition of the State subjects, on the other hand, all possible care is exercised against the waste of public money. In order to provide against adverse seasons, Rs. 4,00,000 have been deposited on interest in the Bombay Bank

Sukkur Branch, and Rs. 3,50,000 in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi, and the interest realized therefrom is utilized in defraying expenditure for the Boarding House, and in paying the donations and subscriptions sanctioned by His Highness. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been deposited for " Current account " in the Bombay Bank Sukkur Branch.

His Highness's donations.

66. During the last year, a sum of Rs. 6,050-0-0 was paid to the Sind Madresseh at Karachi as moiety of the cost of building a new Boarding House to be called the "Khairpur Hostel". Mr. Vines Honorary Secretary of the Madresseh Board approached His Highness with an appeal for an extra donation of Rs. 5,015-8-0, and he sent plans and estimates of the building, showing that the Hostel would cost Rs. 10,031-0-0 in excess of the amount estimated by the late Wazir. His Highness expressed his willingness to pay a moiety of the increased estimate also from the Interest Fund of the State. This additional amount of Rs. 5,015-8-0 was paid to the Madresseh Board during the year under report.

Besides the above, and excluding His Highness's numerous charities within the State, the following donations were paid outside the State.

1. Rs. 6,000 to the Sind Madresseh-tul-Islam at Karachi as an yearly donation.
2. Rs. 500 to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli as an yearly donation.
3. Rs. 500 to the Shikarpur Horse Show as an yearly donation.
4. Rs. 100 to the Muhamadan Education Committee, Trichonopoly, Madras.
5. Rs. 600 to the Aligarh Female Training College, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
6. Rs. 100 to the Anjuman Khadim-ul-Islam, Golpara Assam.
7. Rs. 50 to the Poona Rifle Association.
8. Rs. 50 to the Anjuman-Talim-Islam, Udaipur.
9. Rs. 50 to the Calcutta Literary Society.
10. Rs. 30 to the East India Association.
11. Rs. 25 to the Secretary to the Conference of St. Vincent De Paul, Mahim, for the poor house building.
12. Rs. 25 to the St. Isabel's (ladies) Charitable Association.

During the year under review, a deputation consisting of Mian Pirbux retired Deputy Collector, the late Babu Sheikh Suleiman Proprietor Al Haq Press, Mr. Pirzada, Sardar Sarwar Jan and others waited on the Wazir on Saturday the 18th January 1908 at Khairpur to recover the grant promised by the late Wazir for the Muslim Madresseh and the Boardiug House for Mofussil boys to be built at Sukkur. The deputation made an appeal for a further grant, and His Highness was graciously pleased to sanction Rs. 3,000 as a further donation, in addition to a grant of Rs. 5,000 made previously, and held out a hope of being able to make a yearly grant when the Madresseh and the Boarding House came into existence.

67. During the year under report, the All India Muhamadan Educational Conference met at Karachi during the X'mas holidays for the advancement of

higher English Education among the Mussilman Community. His Highness the Mir of Khairpur generously consented to contribute Rs. 2,000 towards the expenses of the Conference and to bear the expenses of entertaining the delegates from all parts of India outside of Sind, during its sittings. The actual expenses of feeding the delegates amounted to Rs. 3,775, and in addition Rs. 5,000 more were promised from the Interest Fund to meet the printing and other charges of the proceedings and reports of the Conference. Large representative meetings were held by me at the various centres in Sind during the last four months of the year 1907, to which chief Zemindars of each District were invited and various questions as to the ways and means to make the Conference a success were discussed and settled. This was the first time that the All-India Muhamadan Educational Conference held its sittings in Sind. It was the out-come of a joint earnest desire of the late Sardar Muhommad Yakub, C. I. E., late Wazir of Khairpur and of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Secretary M. A. O. College Aligarh. Unfortunately neither of them saw its consummation. Among diverse resolutions passed by the Conference, there was one in which the Conference urged upon the Mussilmans of Sind as a matter of vital importance to their future welfare the necessity of appointing a Special Committee for the purpose of raising money to promote Secondary and Collegiate education among the Mussilman youths of Sind. Government have themselves recognized that the present condition of Mussilmans in education is a political evil, and to remedy this, I have proposed to the Government of Bombay to permit the introduction of a Bill for the levy of a Cess of a quarter-anna per Rupee to be recovered from all Mussilman Zemindars in Sind on their assessed lands by Government agency during the payment of Government revenues. While this will in no way infringe the policy of Government, it is unanimously held to be indispensible for the Muhamadans who themselves demand its imposition, and is entirely inoffensive to other Communities, providing for us sure means for furthering our object, *i. e.*, to educate our backward Muhamadan Community.

Taxes.

68. During the year under report, a Committee consisting of some high Officials of the State was formed to revise the *Ijara* (Customs duties), and some of the inconvenient items were altogether abolished, with a result that the revenue will be more stable in future.

No tolls or transit duties are levied by the State.

Salt.

69. No salt is manufactured within the State, but the British Government supplies it at a reduced rate for the consumption of His Highness' subjects. The price of salt was reduced in the State during the year by annas 10 per maund, and it is now being sold to the State subjects at Rs. 2-2 per maund, which rate is very slightly higher than that in the adjoining British Districts. All measures that have been deemed desirable have been adopted to prevent the manufacture of salt within the State and its smuggling from the British Territory is severely punished.

In the State, there are ten Salt depots, and rebate is allowed to each retail vendor of salt according to the distance of his shop from the depot to cover the cost of carriage. Accordingly, the State retail vendors of salt throughout the

State are all bound not to charge more than the fixed uniform rate, so the subjects of the State can purchase their salt everywhere at the same rate.

Opium.

70. Poppy cultivation is permitted in the Khairpur Taluka, just sufficient to meet local consumption. Until the produce is sold to the farmer, it is kept locked and safe in the treasury room to prevent its illicit removal.

Charas and Ganja.

71. Charas and ganja are not manufactured in this State; they are imported from the British Territory under cover of a license from the Political Agent on payment of a certain fixed duty.

Bhang.

72. Bhang is cultivated in certain dehs of Khairpur Taluka only to meet the requirements of the State subjects, and the rate has since been gradually increased from Rs. 5 per maund in the late regime to Rs. 30 per maund for inferior quality, and Rs. 40 per maund for that of superior quality.

Country liquor.

73. The arrangements made for the manufacture of Country liquor under State management have proved very satisfactory, and have ensured a marked increase in the revenues, as will appear from Appendix XXII. Separate Abkari establishment is maintained to prevent and punish smuggling across the border.

Stamps.

74. No stamps are made in the State.

CHAPTER VI.

Medical Department.

75. The following are the Medical institutions in this State:—

1. Sir Alimurad Civil Hospital at Khairpur-Mirs.
2. Sir James Hospital for Women at Khairpur-Mirs.
3. Sir Faiz Muhamed Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur-Mirs.
4. Sir Faiz Muhamed Hospital at Kote-Deji.
5. Dispensary at Gambat, head quarters of Gambat taluka.
6. Tharee dispensary, head quarters of Mirwah taluka.
7. Chang dispensary, head quarters of Faizganj taluka.

Besides the above there is an Itinerary Hospital Assistant who moves about in the villages and affords medical relief to sick persons whose limited means and illness, make it impossible for them to go for treatment to the regular hospitals. There is a separate dispensary attached to the Camel Corps for the treatment of men and a Veterinary dispensary for the treatment of sick camels.

The dispensary attached to His Highness's Camp was abolished during the year under report owing to the transfer of Dr. Ferzandali L. M. S., (Punjab) from the Camp Shahi to the post of Chief Medical Officer at Kote-Deji.

76. The total number of outdoor patients in the various medical institutions during the year under review was 1,44,421 against 1,91,737 in the

previous year; the happy decrease is due to the malarial season being very mild during the year under report. The number of indoor patients was 327 against 289 in the last year. The increase is due to the fact that suitable patients' wards have been built at Khairpur and some other places. The cost of maintenance of these Hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 19,645-15-8 as against Rs. 17,530-4-2 last year. The increase is due to the fact that new medicines and instruments were purchased for the Camel Corps dispensaries during the year. The Sir Faiz Muhamad Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur treated 10,050 animals as against 10,061 last year. The total cost of the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 2,538-4-0 as against Rs. 2,553-7-1; the decrease is not large enough to require any explanation.

The number of indoor patients treated by the Camel Corps dispensary was 54, out of whom 49 recovered and the remaining 5 were still under treatment at the close of the year. The number of outdoor patients in this dispensary was 755·354 sick camels were treated by the Camel Corps Veterinary dispensary, of which 319 recovered and 20 died and 15 were still under treatment at the end of the year. Suitable buildings have been constructed for these two dispensaries within the lines and the Veterinary Assistant is also required to visit the settlements of the Sarwans at Redhar and Turi in the Gambat taluka in order to treat their sick animals.

77. It may be added that all the Hospitals and Dispensaries shown above have been opened during His Highness's regime, and not only the subjects of the State but also the people of the surrounding British territery take advantage of free medicines and medical advice available at these institutions.

78. The Travelling Hospital Assistant does also the duties of the Abkari Inspector and as he comes in close contact with the people, he has opportunities of detecting offences under the Abkari Act. During the year under report 4 Abkari offences were detected, all of which ended in conviction. The Itinerary Hospital Assistant treated 3,542 patients as against 4,836 in the last year, out of whom 3,436 recovered and the rest were still under treatment at the close of the year.

Vaccination.

79. The number of Vaccinators employed in the State is 5, two of whom are employed to work in Khairpur Taluka which is large enough; one in Gambat taluka; one in Mirwah and Nara talukas, visiting each taluka alternately every month, and the fifth is employed to work in the Faizganj and Nara talukas, visiting the two talukas by turns. Four of these Vaccinators are directly employed by the State and the services of the fifth have been lent by British Government. The number of persons vaccinated successfully was 6,113 during the year under review, as will appear from the following statement:—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Vaccinated successfully	5,929	6,113
Vaccinated, but abortive	122	63
	6,051	6,176

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 2,454-4-6 as against Rs. 1,719-10-8 in the past year.

Births and Deaths.

80. Appendix XXIV gives the information about vital statistics, which shows that as the number of deaths decreased by 1,679, that of births also proportionately decreased by 679. This figure is not reliable and as stated before, it is clear that the births are not properly reported. The ratio of births per 1000 of population was 5·86 against 9·27 in the previous year; the ratio of deaths decreased from 16·09 in the last year to 7·66 in the year under report, due to the fact that the malarial season was not so obstinate as in the past year, and the people suffered less from the ravages of diseases than in the preceding year. No separate establishment is maintained for the registration of births and deaths. The *tapedars*, pound munshis and the Police keep the Registers, and the headmen and *mukhis* of the villages are required to assist them in the registration.

As a matter of course, no reliance can be placed on the information supplied by the village Officials, and the figures shown in Appendix XXIV are therefore only approximate.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

81. The work of the educational department of the State is shown in appendix XXV. The number of schools at the close of the year under review was 102, the same as last year. The number of pupils on rolls was 3,623 as against 3,755 in the last year. The Primary Schools have been classed into Central Schools, rural schools, aided mosque schools and aided Hindu-Sindhi Schools. In the Central Schools, teaching is imparted by fixed Standards, and much improvement has taken place in the results of examinations.

Causes of increase and decrease.

82. The number of village schools last year was 38, whereas during the year under report it was 36, due to the fact that 2 schools in Khairpur Taluka, *viz.*, Tando Murid Hyder and Bhakhar Kanasro were closed owing to a fall in the attendance of pupils. One Aided School was opened at Alipore during the year, which imparts education to Muhamadan girls and it continues to flourish. The total number of girls in this School at the end of the year was 15. The girls are taught to read the Quran, and are taught sewing also. The Arabic School which was closed last year owing to unsatisfactory attendance of the pupils was re-opened during the year under report and a full-time Moulvi is appointed to impart religious training. In all other respects, the schools are the same as last year.

Public Service Certificate examination.

83. The State Public Service Certificate examination was held in September last with the result that out of 33 candidates who presented themselves, 13 passed. As the number of vacancies is much smaller than the number of candidates for appointments, the places are always filled in the order of seniority, without any distinction of caste or creed. All endeavours are being made to entertain competent teachers who would do credit to their profession.

84. Full advantage is taken by boys of adjacent rural schools and villages of this boarding house and as the arrangements for boys are very satisfactory, pupils flock to it for tution very eagerly; the number of boarders in this boarding house was 26 at the close of the year.

Boarding House at Gambat.

85. The State Anglo Vernacular School which teaches 5 English standards is flourishing, and the arrangements of the boarding house attached to it are excellent. A full-time Seperintendent with sufficient staff is employed to look after the diet and discipline of the boys during their residence in the boarding house. The boarders are given religious training, a primer of religious instructions having been introduced into the School curriculum. Nine boys passed the 5th standard from this school during the year, out of whom 6 were sent to the Karachi Madressah with State scholarships, the State defraying all their expenditure including books, etc., and the remaining 3 have joined the Nava Vidyalaya High School at Hyderabad Sind.

Anglo Vernacular School and Boarding house at Khairpur Mirs.

The number of Muhamadan boarders during the year was 97 against 91 in the preceding year (55 free and 42 paying) out of whom 24 belonged to the Khairpur State and the rest to the adjoining British districts. Most of the boarders who are poor and not able to prosecute their studies at their own cost are treated as free boarders, while those who can pay are charged according to a moderate scale of fees, so that boys from distant parts of Sind have also been attracted to this useful institution. The total sum spent by the State for the boarding charges, etc., of the free boarders during the year was Rs. 4,694. While all possible care is taken to improve the moral tone of the boys, it may be mentioned that the physical exercise is not overlooked, and cricket, football and gymnastics are some of the games which are made available for these boys. The boarders are drilled and disciplined as Infantry Cadets, and are dressed in uniforms and are armed with air-guns by the State. Following is an extract from the remarks left by Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner-in-Sind, on the 22nd January 1907 in the Visitors' book of the Khairpur Anglo-Vernacular School.

"..... The School seems to be thoroughly efficient. The Military training which the boys receive is admirable and is one of the many pleasing features of His Higness's administration. The boys march and drill like veterans."

86. The class was opened at Khairpur in January 1907 to prepare Muhamadan boys for Sind Pleaders' examination, but it was closed during the year under review, as the attendance was very small. The number of students attending it never went beyond 4, all of whom were foreigners and as it was found that the subjects of the State did not derive any advantage from this class and the money spent for the boarding charges, books, etc., of these four pupils and for the maintenance of a full-time teacher was all being wasted, the class was reluctantly closed.

Law School at Khairpur.

87. This institution owes its great success not only to the generous and wise encouragement it receives from the State, but to the fact that it combines in itself a school and a

Industrial School at Khairpur.

factory ; boys who are taken in it when young, are not allowed to leave it after an incomplete education, but only when they are made into capable workmen. They stay on, on gradually rising stipends and work in the factory until they become accomplished workmen. This enables those who leave the school to set up business of their own and earn good wages at once; while those who remain, provide the State with a supply of trained artisans, to carry out the work of the State. The weaving, carpet making, cutlery, embroidery, pottery and tailoring are some of the professions taught, as also the working of the most striking weaving hand-looms recently introduced. These looms are so simple in structure that they can be repaired and adjusted with ease. The drawing Class attached to the Industrial School teaches free-hand, geometrical and water-colour drawing.

A bronze medal was received by the Industrial School of this State during the year under report, from the Bombay Indian National Congress Exhibition " for the very excellent carpet sent by the State," and the following three medals have been received from the Surat Industrial Exhibition :—

(1) One bronze medal for tile work,

(2) One silver medal for knives,

(3) One gold medal for silk work (embroidery).

At the suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind, several articles including lacquered and embroidered work, fine knives with ivory handles and a beautiful silken carpet with tasteful design of a peacock in the centre, have been sent as exhibits from this School for the Indian Section of the Franco-British Exhibition in London, opened by His Gracious Majesty the King and Emperor of India and the President of the French Republic, in May 1908.

His Excellency Lord Lamington late, Governor of Bombay, while honouring the State with a visit in December 1904 wrote about the Industrial School as follows :— " It has given me great satisfaction to see what excellent work is done in this school. The boys are evidently zealous and interested ".

The following extracts from the remarks of the Commissioner in Sind during his visits in January 1907 and March last also claim a space in this report.— "..... of all the institutions I have seen in His Highness's well administered State, there is none which has impressed me more favourably than this *(viz., the Technical School.)*"

" We have again greatly enjoyed our visit to this admirable school and note with pleasure the well-sustained progress in all its departments."

88. The expenditure incurred on the Schools during the year was Rs. 34,571-5-6. Under this head, may be mentioned Rs. 14,910, which were spent for the education of the Sahibzadas at Lahore and Dehra Dun, and Rs. 809 for the purchase of books for the State Library.

His Highness's munificient and far-sighted generosity in the cause of education is well known from the fact, that at the commencement of his reign, he created an Endowment Fund of Rs. 60,000, (sixty thousand) and called it " The Sir Alimurad Scholarship Fund," to promote higher education

among Sind Musilmans. His generosity in treating as his guests all the delegates of the All India Muhamadan Educational Conference held at Karachi, and his princely donation to the Conference Fund and grant of 8 more scholarships of Rs. 25 each have given him an irresistible claim to a special mention in the history of the recent educational activities among Musilmans of the Empire. That his efforts may bear happy fruit is the undying wish of His Highness's heart who early discovered that spread and soundness of education among Muhamadans, more than any strength of arms, was the one strong factor in the future of His Majesty's Indian Empire.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

New Year's Day.

89. The New Year's day was celebrated at Khairpur with great *eclat.* The Khairpur Imperial Service Camel Corps and the State Infantry Battalion arrived on the parade ground shortly after sun-rise. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the eldest grandson of His Highness, who has had his training with the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun commanded both the Divisions, and gave the words of command. The usual salute was fired and the Band played the National Anthem. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan then called for three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor, and three more for His Highness the Ruler, which were lustily responded to, by the rank and file. He then took his stand near the flag-staff for the march past, which done he left the ground and the troops marched to quarters.

His Highness's photo submitted to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

90. His Highness the Mir cherishes as a precious momento of his *Salaam* the photo (with the Royal Sign Manual) presented to him by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 17th March 1906 at Karachi. His Highness had then humbly asked to be permitted to send his own oil-painting portrait to which His Royal Highness graciously acceded. It was therefore during the year under report, that an oil-painting of His Highness was sent through the Political Agent for submission to His Royal Highness in London.

Records.

91. The records of the present regime are carefully preserved in a systemetic manner and attention is being paid to the destruction of old and useless records.

Cattle breeding.

92. There are two horse and three donkey stallions in this State. The total coverings by horse stallions were 58 as against 76 in the last year, and by the donkey stallions 70 against 53 of the last year. Arrangements are being made to purchase one more Arab horse stallion and one donkey stallion through the Director-General Army Remount Department, at a cost of not less than Rs. 5000.

Printing presses and libraries.

93. There are no newspapers published in the State. There is only one lithograph press for printing State forms, etc., and is wholly a department of the Secretariat and is called the "Faiz Press." The State Library is maintained in proper condition, but plans and estimates have recently been approved for the construction of a suitable public Hall, and it is intended to move the library to one of its wings.

Exterminantion of wild animals

94. Rewards are not offered for killing wild animals, but His Highness' shikar establishment have special instructions to kill wolves, hyenas and crocodiles, which are the only animals in the State which can be included in that category.

Agricultural experiments.

95. The experiments with ground-nut cultivation tried in the previous two years failed in the year under report, and were not continued. The area under *turio* cultivation was reduced from 557 acres in the last year to 207 acres during the year under review. Arrangements have been made for the supply of one maund of Egyptian cotton seed for experiment in the Faiz-Ganj Taluka of this State where Indian cotton is extensively cultivated.

Education of the Young Mirs.

96. Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Wd: Mir Imam Bux Khan Talpur passed the Post-diploma Examination during the year, and has now severed his connection with the Aitchison Chiefs' College. For his excellent career in that College, he was awarded the Sir Rivaz Gold Medal by the authorities. Mir Ali Muhammad Khan has also returned to Khairpur for good, after appearing in the Diploma Examination, the result of which has not yet been declared. Owing to the death of Mir Ahamad Ali Khan Talpur, his eldest son Mir Ghulam Hassan Khan had to discontinue his studies in the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore in order to look after the property of his deceased father. Like his father, he moves about constantly with His Highness, and as stated before, exercises Civil and Magisterial powers. Mir Ghulam Raza Khan (His Highness's grand-nephew) successfully completed his three years' course in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun on the 31st March 1908. He is the first member from Khairpur House who has achieved such good results and attained to such high military qualifications. He is spoken of by the Commandant as " a very fine young man," and has been allowed by His Excellency the Viceroy to wear the uniform of his Corps. No one else from the Khairpur House was recommended for admission into the Imperial Cadet Corps during the year under report. Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the eldest grand-son of His Highness, is another promising young man. He has received education in the Aitchison Chiefs' College Lahore under a European tutor and also received Military training at the Imperial Cadet Corps Dehra Dun for sometime. But his health did not permit him to complete the Course. He also exercises Civil and Magisterial powers.

State Officials permitted to appear at the Lower and Higher Departmental Examinations held by Government.

97. Government have been pleased to accord sanction to the request preferred by His Highness that selected Officials of this State may be permitted to appear for the Lower and Higher Departmental Examinations held at Karachi, subject to the condition that special permission of the Commissioner in Sind will have to be obtained in such cases, and that a fee of Rs. 30 will be paid for each candidate permitted to appear. His Highness's gracious intentions in applying for this concession were, (1st) that the Officials serving in the State may qualify themselves for promotion to higher grades of State appointments, (2ndly) they may have opportunities to take up service in the British Territory, as the passing of Examinations will qualify them for appointments of Mukhtiarkars and Resident Magistrates in British service; and (3rdly) if at any time it is considered desirable to exchange Officers of

this State with those of the British Government, they may be exchanged with facility. When some of the Officials have passed these tests, oppointments and promotions will be regulated in accordance with the rules in force within the British Territory.

98. One State Official, by permission of Government, has been sent to the Police Training College at Poona to be trained in Police work there.

Concessions to patients proceeding to a Pasteur Institute for treatment.

99. His Highness with his usual anxiety to help the needy and the distressed within his State has been pleased to issue a Notification promising State help to persons proceeding to a Pasteur Institute for treatment when bitten by a rabid animal. Under the Notification, travelling allowance and *bhatta* and leave on full pay is promised to State servants, and maintenance and travelling allowance to other subjects of the State. No case, however, occured during the year of any person bitten by rabid animals.

Presentation of bucks to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

100. His Highness the Ruler of this State was pleased to present to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Quetta, two young black bucks aged 1½ a nd 2 years respectively, which were much admired by the whole Regiment.

Competition at the Police Sports at Sukkur.

101. Some of the Infantry men from this State were sent to Sukkur in October last to compete at the annual Police Sports, and it is gratifying to observe that they conducted themselvesmost creditably, winning prizes in almost every competition. The State Band was specially admired.

Supply of mules to Government.

102. His Highness the Mir has been pleased to permit the visit of an Officer of the British Government to make enquiries into the resources of this State regarding the supply of mules available within its limits.

Brief review of the administration.

103. That His Highness's brilliant and benevolent rule of the past 14 years marks an epoch of reforms and advancement in the history of Khairpur State, is clear from the facts and figures given in the previous chapters. So much has already been said in the previous Administration Reports about the reforms introduced by His Highness during the period of his regime that a few words only may fitly close the report of the present year. The success that has attained the administration of the State is mainly due to the high minded generosity and ever-vigilant care of His Highness even in his advanced age, for which he has earned the confidence and love of his grateful and loyal subjects. The population has increased by 51 per cent, and the revenues of the State are nearly treble of what they were in the past regime; the number of schools has increased to 102 from 4 in the past regime; several medical institutions have been opened, wherein both medicine and advice are given gratis, whereas in the late regime no such charitable institutions existed; new canals, roads, bridges, wells, musafirkhanas, tanks, bathing ghats, etc., have been constructed, which have conduced to the comfort, peace and prosperity of the subjects of the State. Regular Courts of justice have been established, where no delay occurs in the disposal of cases, and justice is meted out impartially. The subjects also enjoy the comforts of the

Railway, Telegraph and Post Offices, and last but not the least, the cultivation of the lands has been largely extended by the construction of new Canals on scientific principles and the improvement of the old ones ; whereas in the late regime, the State was mostly a vast mass of jungle, there is smiling cultivation all over now ; a chain-work of well-designed Canals constructed at a very large out-lay, traverse over all parts of it, and the irrigational interests of the State and of its population are transformed, and the tone of efficiency in the working of all the various departments has been maintained at a high level during the regime of His present Highness.

Conclusion.

104. In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to thank all the heads of Departments who have worked so zealously and devotedly in the performance of their respective duties, and whose hearty co-operation has largely contributed to the smooth working of the administration, and their ever-ready assistance has been of invaluable help to me.

105. I extremely regret the delay in the submission of this Report. But this was due to unavoidable causes. More than half of the month of June was spent in going and attending the Legislative Council and the Levee held at Poona and in returning from there.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

Dated Khairpur-Mirs, 14th July 1908.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Kairpur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel, during the year 1907-08.

Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period.		Remarks.
		From	To	
1. The Honorable Mr. Sheikh Sadikali Sherali	Vazir	11th May 1907 ...	31st March 1908 ...	Services lent by Government, where he held charge of Mehar Division
2. Mr. J. B. Samson	Nazim Police	2nd July 1904 ...	19th January 1908 ...	Reverted to British Service, as Deputy Superintendent Police Panch Mahals.
3. Mr. Sherdil Khan wd. Malak Sardar Khan	Do.	15th March 1908 ...	31st March 1908 ...	Services lent by Government during the year.
3. Khan Bahadur Rasulbux	Naib Vazir Camp Shahi	12th August 1907 ...	Do. ...	Retired Mukhtiarkar of British Territory and directly employed here. Held charge of Khairpur Division before his transfer to the Camp of His Highness.
4. Mr. Gulam Mahomed, B. A. ...	Naib Vazir Khairpur Division	12th October 1907 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed by the State. Held charge of Mirwah Division before his transfer to Khairpur Division.
5. Mr. Ahamad Rahimtullah... ...	Naib Vazir Mirwah Division	Do. ...	Do. ...	Diretly employed. Held charge of the post of Chief Secretary before his transfer to this post.
6. Mr. Gulam Muhamad Ghulamally, B. A.	Chief Secretary...	2nd November 1907...	Do. ...	Directly employed.

7.	Mr. Farzandali, L. M. S., (Punjab).	Chief Medical Officer, Kote-Deji ...	28th September 1907.	31st March 1908 ...	Directly employed, Held charge of the office of Naib Vazir of His Highness' Camp before his transfer to this post.
8.	Mr. Jalaluddin, L.M. & S., (Bombay)	Medical Officer, Khairpur	29th September 1907..	Do. ...	Directly employed. Was Medical-Officer Kote-Deji last year.
9.	Mrs. L. J. Shelverton	Medical Officer Sir James' Hospital for women, Khairpur	28th February 1908...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
10.	Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Khan Dost Mahomed Khan	Officer Commanding H. H's. Infantry...	21st November 1905...	Do. ...	Directly employed. Is a pensioned Subedar of the 3rd Baluch Battalion.
11.	Captain Mahomed Ishak	Dputy Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps	7th August 1906 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed. He was formerly designated as Military Secretary.
12.	Mr. Nathasingh	Canals Officer, Khairpur Division ...	1st May 1904 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
13.	Mr. Mahomed Hassan Khan ...	Canals Officer, Mirwah Division ...	29th January 1908 ...	Do.	Do.
14.	Mr. Metharam Valiram	Mutasaddi	9th January 1908 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed. Transferred to this place from the post of a Mukhtiarkar, owing to the retirement of Mr. Menghraj Tharumal.
15.	Mr. Ali Mahomed, B. A., LL. B., (Punjab)	Resident Magistrate, Khairpur	27th October 1906 . .	Do. ...	Directly employed. Formerly designated as Judicial Secretary.
16.	Mr. Jamiatrai Sukhramdas ...	Daftardar	10th January 1908 ...	Do. ...	Directly employed Promoted to the present grade during the year, from a subordinate post.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Khairpur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Indian Penal Code	Yes.	Act No. of 1908. An act to legalize the discharge of prisoners on payment of compensation.	
Criminal Procedure Code	Yes.		
Civil Procedure Code	Yes.		
Indian Evidence Act...	Yes.		
Indian Arms Act	Yes.		
Cattle Trespass Act	Yes.		
Act No. I of 1895—Abkari Act			
Act No. I of 1896— Game Preserving Act			
Act No. II of 1896—Military Act...			
Act No. III of 1896—Elders Act...			
Act No. IV of 1896—Police Act			
Act No. V of 1896—Service Stamps Act			
Act No. VI of 1896—Excise Act			
Act No. I of 1897—Plague Act			

Act No. II of 1897—Gambling Act ... ...

Act No. III of 1897—Amending Plague Act I of 1897 ... ...

Act No. IV of 1897—Prohibiting the Manufacture of Salt ... ...

Act No. V of 1897—Land Customs (Ijara duties) ... ...

Act No. VI of 1897—Amending the Schedules of the Criminal Procedure Code by which a person committing the offence of enticing away a married women is to be arrested by the Police without a warrant ...

Act No. VII of 1897—Additional Sessions Judges ... ...

Act No. I of 1898—Regulating powers of Civil Judges... ... ...

Act No. II of 1898—Requiring a notice to be given to the Police of suspicious characters ... ...

Act No. III of 1898—Regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. IV of 1898—Relating to the recovery of advances ... ...

Act No. V of 1898—to amend Act No. III of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles ... ...

Act No. I of 1899—Amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code ... ...

Act No. II of 1899—Providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers ... ...

Act No. I of 1900—Criminal Tribes Act ... ...

Act No. I of 1901—Census Act... ... ...

Act No. II of 1901—An Act to amend the law for legalizing the levy of Ijara (Customs duties)... ... ...

APPENDIX II—(*continued.*)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report	Remarks.
Act No. III of 1901—An Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals...			
Act No. I of 1902—For the prevention of adultery			
Act No. I of 1903—For the prevention of smuggling of opium and other intoxicating drugs			
Act No. II of 1903—For the registration of documents of sale, mortgage and lease of land			
Act No. III of 1903—Agriculturists' Relief Act...	Yes.		
Act No. I of 1904—An Act for whipping juvenile offenders, &c. ...			
Act No. II of 1904—to Amend Act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery...			
Act No. III of 1904—Amending Acts Nos. II 1901, Act No. I of 1895 and Act No. IV of 1897 regarding Ijara, Abkari and Salt respectively.			
Act No. I of 1905—Irrigation Act			
Act No. II of 1905—Amending Acts Nos. III and V of 1898 regarding public Vehicles			
Act No. III of 1905—Guardian and Wards Act			
Act No. IV of 1905—Limitation Act			
Act No. I of 1906—Amending the law relating to Civil Suits			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III-A.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting Officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, Deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	153	8	...	...	...	161	...	...	...	...	8	153	Rs. 74,060-1-3	
Sappers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		†Out of 45 guns, 29 are serviceable and the rest unserviceable.
Infantry	205	58	6	...	47	210*	... ...	...	...	6	29	175		
Total ...	362	66	6	...	47	375	...	45†	...	6	37	332		*The fixed strength is 210.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III-B.

Statement showing the Strength, cost and other particulars of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and Baggage train in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength of men.			Actual Strength of men.			Fixed Strength of Camelmen			Actual Strength of Camelmen.			Actual number of Camels.	Total cost of pay and allowances of the force.	Remarks.
	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.			
Imperial Service Camel Corps.	44	10	54	39	10	49	...	...	...	...	5	5	39†	Rs. 42,222-13-10	† Fixed Strength 40.
Imperial Service Baggage Corps.	10	2	12	10	2	12	120*	42	162	71	13	84	93‡		* Out of this, 80 will lead the baggage Camels in time of war, and 40 will remain behind to look after their lands, as also after their families.
Total ...	54	12	66	49	12	61	120	42	162	71	18	89	132		‡ Fixed Strength 240.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENIDX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Khairpur State for the year 1907-08.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nazim of Police	1	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Supernumery Police Officer.	1	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	1	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Do.	2	50 0 0	100 0 0	..	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Do.	6	40 0 0	240 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Head Constables 1st Grade.	6	30 0 0	180 0 0	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	
Dafedars	7	25 0 0	175 0 0	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	
Do.	4	22 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Do.	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	54	20 0 0	1,080 0 0	1	4	...	5	1	10	...	
Camel Sowars	11	15 0 0	165 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

APPENDIX IV.—(*continued.*)

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally.	Judicially punished.	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Head Constables, IV Grade.	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Constables, 1st Grade ...	8	10 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	
Constables, 2nd Grade ...	48	9 0 0	432 0 0	...	1	...	15	...	6	...	
Constables, 3rd Grade ...	41	8 0 0	328 0 0	...	3	...	3	...	7	...	
Sepoys	7	7 0 0	49 0 0	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	
Munshi	1	25 0 0	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 2nd Grade	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 3rd Grade	7	15 0 0	105 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	
Munshi Head Constables, 4th Grade	4	12 0 0	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Munshi Constables ...	5	10 0 0	50 0 0	1	2	...	1	...	5	...	
Total ...	223	...	3,743 0 0	2	16	...	37	2	60	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-08	1906-07	1907-06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	264	205	302	217	298	215	220	158	57	25	72·85	72·81	73·83	73·49	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX. VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State, for the year 1907-08.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Khairpur	7,505-2-1	7,865-13-11	4,723-5-5	3,048-9-6	62·93	38·76	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-1908.

Serial Number.	Description of offences.	Number of Offences.							Number of Persons Sentenced.									Term of Imprisonment.												
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Chapter VIII.																														
1	Offences against public tranquility S. 143—160	13	7	20	3	18	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2 cases pending.
	Chapter IX.																														
2	Offences by or relating to public servants S. 161—171	2	1	3	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter X,																														
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants S. 172—190...	4	4	8	15	7	8	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
	Chapter XI.																														
4	False evidence and offences against public justice S. 191—229	5	15	20	20	18	25	20	...	8	1	3	8	...	20	3	...	...	3	3	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.

APPENDIX—VII.—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Description of Offences.	Number of Offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above five years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter XII.																														
5	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps S. 230—263	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XIV.																														
6	Public nuisance S. 268—294....	...	5	5	1	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XV.																														
7	Offences relating to religion S. 295—298	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XVI.																														
8	Murder S. 302	...	5	5	2	3	9	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	2 cases pending.
9	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder S. 304 ...	1	2	3	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
10	Attempt to murder S. 307 ...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
11	Attempt to commit suicide S.309.	...	1	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

12	Causing miscarriage S. 312—318.	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
13	Hurt S. 323 to 338	21	237	258	142	237	566	21	...	3	...	...	18	...	21	509	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	36	21 cases pending.			
14	Wrongful restraint and confinement S. 341—348	...	3	3	6	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.			
15	Criminal force and assault S. 352—358	2	50	52	47	46	81	13	...	4	...	7	2	...	13	57	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	6 cases pending.			
16	Kidnapping and abducting S. 363—374	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...				
17	Rape S. 376	...	3	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
18	Unnatural offence S. 377 ...	..	3	3	5	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Chapter XVII.																																	
19	Theft S. 379—382	7	73	80	67	76	111	78	1	31	...	27	19	...	78	28	...	...	10	12	8	16	7	5	...	1	...	...	...	5	4 cases pending.			
20	Robbery S. 392—394	...	2	2	2	2	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...				
21	Dishonest misappropriation of property S. 403—404	2	43	45	45	45	48	38	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
22	Criminal breach of trust S. 405—409	2	6	8	8	6	11	4	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.			
23	Receiving stolen property S. 411—414	...	9	9	12	7	11	6	...	2	...	3	1	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 „ „			
24	Cheating S. 417—420	1	11	12	14	8	20	4	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4 „ „			
25	Mischief S. 426—440	...	16	16	5	12	29	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	15	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4 „ „			
26	Criminal trespass S. 447—456 ...	5	21	26	28	25	64	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	6	56	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1 case „			
27	House breaking by night and theft S. 457 and 380	...	20	20	27	19	29	20	...	2	...	18	...	...	20	8	...	...	...	2	1	7	7	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1 case „			
28	House breaking by night S. 457—462	...	6	6	17	6	6	6	...	3	...	2	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
	Chapter XVIII.																																	
29	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks S. 465—489	...	12	12	3	11	13	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case „			
	Chapter XIX.																																	
30	Criminal breach of contracts of service S. 490—492	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				

APPENDIX VII.—(*contd.*)

Serial Number.	Description of Offence.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.	Awaiting trial.	
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Chapter XX.																														
31	Offences relating to marriages S. 493—498	...	23	23	22	22	45	8	...	4	...	3	1	...	8	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
	Chapter XXI.																														
32	Defamation S. 499—502 ...	...	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 „ „
	Chapter XXII.																														
33	Criml. intimidation S. 504—510	5	77	82	47	79	133	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3 cases pending.
34	Chapter V Cr. P. C. (S. 55) ...	...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	Ch. VII Cr. P.C.(S.107, 109, 110)	1	7	8	9	7	15	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case pending.
36	Chapter VIII Cr. P. C. (S. 123).	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	ChapterXXXVI Cr. P. C.(S.488)	2	2	4	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Cattle trespass Act I of 1871 ...	1	5	6	4	5	13	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1 case pending.
39	Arms Act II of 1878	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Local Acts	6	40	46	47	41	95	49	...	3	...	8	38	...	49	38	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	5 cases pending.
	Total ...	80	717	797	622	730	1513	312	1	81	1	84	144	1	312	1071	...	...	20	24	18	46	27	14	2	11	4	1	...	130	67 cases pending.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1906-07.	Brought to trial in 1906-07.					Total.								
	1906-07.	1907-08.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1907-08.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	
Sessions Court	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur State	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur Division ...	13	10	...	14	...	...	...	...	32	14	...	3	8	...	...	3	
Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah Division ...	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	

APPENDIX VIII.—(*cont.*)

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1906-07.	Brought to trial in 1907-08.					Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1906-07.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1906-07.	1907-08.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
District Magistrate ...	10	11	2	32	...	3	...	...	12	37	...	27	10	...	...	...	
First Class Magistrates ...	325	314	152	145	57	372	8	1	600	735	1	511	139	...	...	84	
Second Class Magistrates ..	162	210	16	111	30	183	14	3	288	357	...	206	108	...	...	43	
Third Class Magistrates ...	153	166	37	8	1	294	...	23	287	363	...	319	44	...	...	...	
Total ...	665	717	207	314	90	852	22	28	1,226†	1,513‡	1	1,070	312	...	...	130	

† 57 of last year and 1169 of the present year.
‡ 207 of last year and 1306 of the year under report.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur States.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Number.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																Remarks.
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.		
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	High Court	10	...	...	15	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	Sessions Court	13	...	...	9	9	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	District Court	4	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Additional Sessions Court Khairpur Division ...	7	6	2	2	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Additional Sessions Court Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	34	6	2	31	24	10	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-1908.

Number.	Tribunal	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1907-08.									Suits disposed of in 1907-08.							Remarks
		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Value.	Suits re-land or property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Exparte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration. Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8	9			10					11					12			13
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Additional Civil Judge, Khairpur State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Additional Civil Judge, Khairpur Division	2	3*	...	5	2	8	...	6	2	2	1,21,987 13 0	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	5	1,35,266 9 0	...	5	25	
5	Additional Civil Judge, Mirwah Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	First Class Judges ...	13	21	98	80	111	101	90	65	21	36	5,361 2 1	...	80	...	73	5	...	2	...	4	30	8	23	5,057 0 7	...	1	10	
7	Second Class Judges ...	125	377†	943	1,702	1,068	2,079	727	1,598	341	481	1,28,780 10 0	96	1464	142	1510	161	17	14	...	249	643	234	472	98,081 13 1	...	4	6	
8	Third Class Judges ...	153	2	293	4	446	6	407	6	39	...	31 14 1	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	40 14 0	...	...	8	
	TOTAL ...	293	403	1,334	1,791	1,627	2,194	1,224	1,675	403	519	2,56,111 7 2	100	1549	142	1587	166	17	18	3	253	676	242	504	2,38,446 4 8	...	...	...	
	Special Judge under the Relief Act.	200	143	127	81	327	224	184	109	143	115	...	1	49	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	74	9,931 15 8	...	6	25	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	493	546	1,461	1,872	1,954	2,418	1,408	1,784	546	634	...	101	1598	173	...	...	...	...	...	253	711	242	578‡	2,48,378 4 4	...	...	...	

‡ This figure includes 158 disposed of under summary procedure through arbitrators and on oath, *vide* para. 38 of the Report.

* One transferred from the Court of Chief Secretary.

† Transferred from 3rd Class Judge's Courts.

(Sd) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunals.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year.			Remarks.
	1906-07.	1907-08.		1906-07.	1907-08.	Value for present year.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Value for present year.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Value for present year.	1906-07	1907-08.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge, Khairpur State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge, Khairpur Division ...	1	2	1,109 7 10	1	...	...	2	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	...	2	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	2	
Additional Civil Judge, Mirwah Divison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Judges ...	27	27	4,032 10 9	16	12	4,443 4 5	43	39	8,475 15 2	16	15	4,229 10 5	27	24	4,246 4 9	6	10	8	
Second Class Judges ...	158	188*	10,694 7 5	274	348	9,991 1 5	432	536	20,685 8 10	257	369	15,086 15 6	175	167	5,598 9 4	108	35	24	* 13 transferred from Third Class Judges' Courts.
Third Class Judges ...	51	1	9 0 0	33	2	61 4 0	84	3	70 4 0	70	3	70 4 0	14	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	237	218	15,845 10 0	324	362	14,495 9 10	561	580	30,341 3 10	343	387	19,386 13 11	218	193	10,954 5 11	114	45	34	
Special Judge under the Relief Act.	...	2	258 4 6	5	11	265 15 8	5	13	524 4 2	3	3	25 0 0	2	10	499 4 2	10	...	...	
Grand Total ...	237	220	16,103 14 6	329	373	14,761 9 6	566	593	30,865 8 0	346	390	19,411 13 11	220	203	11,453 10 1	124	45	34	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Khairpur State, for the year 1907-08

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1906-07.			1907-08.			
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.																	
High Court	...	...	4	10	4	10	4	7	...	3	118 0 0	2,022 4 8	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	4	
District Judge ...	...	5	5	32	5	37	...	23	5	14	652 0 0	14,066 4 1	...	15	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur Division...	14	14	35	105	49	119	35	102	14	17	13,511 11 5	18,978 7 3	19	41	2	13	3	22	4	4	7	22	...	1	18	...	...	29	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah Division ...	...	2	12	13	12	15	10	12	2	3	1,592 1 6	5,429 0 6	6	6	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	8	16	...	1	7	
Total ...	14	21	56	160	70	181	49	144	21	37	15,873 12 11	40,496 0 6	29	69	5	21	4	23	4	6	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge under the Relief Act ...	10	13	23	30	33	43	20	17	13	26	...	...	15	8	...	...	5	3	...	6	...	...	...	2	4	...	3	10	
Grand Total ...	24	34	79	190	103	224	69	161	34	63	...	...	44	77	5	21	9	26	4	12	7	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX. XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

STATIONS.	No. of Prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.				
Kote-Deji	1	95	91	205	186	94·36	96·74	90	Rs. 12,878-8-1.	19·06 (days.)	3 died or 31 per mille.
Khairpur	1	85	60	195	145	84·23	64·84	57			1 died or 15·42 per mille.
Total ...	2	180	151	400	331	178·59	161·58	147			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents presented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-08.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Khairpur...	136	282	27	65	106	208	...	2	2	...	1	7	136	282	Rs. 30,334-10-0.	Rs. 1,14,467-10-4.	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Description.	1906-07.			1907-08.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur State	136	30,334 10 0	859 6 1	282	1,14,467 10 4	2,176 7 4	
Expenditure	...	.....	499 2 6	...	.....	503 3 0	
Net Profit	...	.....	360 3 7	...	.....	1,673 4 4	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on 31st March.	Remarks.
		1906-07.	1907-08.		1906-07.	1907-08.		
Khairpur State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no Municipalities in this State. The Punchayats and village headman under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. In larger places like Khairpur, Kote-Deji, Ranipur and Gambat, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

STATE.	April 1907.	May 1907.	June 1907.	July 1907.	August 1907.	September 1907.	October 1907.	November 1907.	December 1907.	January 1908.	February 1908.	March 1908.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 year.	REMARKS.
	in. c.		in. c.		in. c.					in. c.			in. c.	in. c.		
Khairpur	0-17	...	1-6½	...	0-85	...	...	...	...	1-49	...	...	3-57½	4-47	...	Rain gauges were sent for in 1905, so the average of past 5 years cannot be given.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Khairpur State.

Articles.	Rate per maund during March 1907.	Rate per maund during March 1908.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Juari	1 12 5	3 6 8	
Bajri	2 0 0	3 8 0	
Til-seed	7 1 0	9 0 0	
Moong	3 12 0	6 0 0	
Wheat	2 14 3	4 12 0	
Rape-seed	3 10 0	6 0 0	
Sirsoon	4 2 0	6 8 0	
Matar	1 12 0	3 0 0	
Coriander-seed	6 0 0	5 8 0	
Gram	2 10 0	4 12 0	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Totals.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
Buildings	81,487 1 7	9,315 14 7	90,803 0 2	...	...	...	90,803 0 2
Roads	...	3,249 4 2	3,249 4 2	...	...	...	3,249 4 2
Bridges	13,344 7 7	967 10 7	14,312 2 2	...	...	...	14,312 2 2
Wells	1,114 5 8	83 2 11	1,197 8 7	...	...	...	1,197 8 7
Tanks	10 0 0	21 5 6	31 5 6	...	...	...	31 5 6
Bathing Ghats	16 8 9	...	16 8 9	...	...	...	16 8 9
Canals clearance	2,315 10 7	1,03,475 3 0	1,05,790 13 7	...	...	...	1,05,790 13 7
Total ...	98,288 2 2	1,17,112 8 9	2,15,400 10 11	...	...	...	2,15,400 10 11

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load Carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Khairpur State..	1907-08	36,992	21,606	587	10,116	3,379	3,384	1,043	5,606	44,703	20,390	...	56	5,267	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur	80	37,923 6 11	28	2,812 0 0	54	1,137 0 0	184	18,000 8 0	346	59,872 14 11	Excepting the Country liquor which is manufactured under State management in the Distillery at Lukman, all other drugs are given on contract, and the contractors open shops for their sale at the places convenient to them.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1907-08.	Collection during the previous year 1906-07.	Remaining during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	11,18,929 10 10	10,51,144 14 6	...	...
A.—Land Revenue.							
1—Fixed	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
2—Fluctuating	...	...	...	9,50,562 9 4	7,86,250 8 1	...	...
3—Miscellaneous (collection charges &c.)	...	...	...	84,063 2 7	1,49,885 14 9	...	...
Total cash ...	...	...	...	10,34,625 11 11	9,36,136 6 10	...	...
4—Jagirs	...	...	...	2,71,411 10 0	2,20,548 14 0	...	...
Grand Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	13,06,037 5 11	11,56,685 4 10	...	...
B.—Forest Revenue.							
1—Timber duty	...	...	...	8,456 14 9	6,182 14 4	...	...
2—Jungle Produce	...	...	...	24,855 14 4	25,870 15 11	...	...
3—Charcoal fees	...	...	...	10,873 13 5	5,267 0 0	...	...
4—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	178 7 7	494 1 7	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	44,365 2 1	37,814 15 10	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1907-08.	Budget Estimate. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1906-07.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
A.—Tribute.					
B.—Refunds.					
1—Of Revenue	...	...	1,114 11 6	343 3 9	
2—Of fees, fines and forfeitures ...	...	...	36 11 0	226 8 3	
3—Of lapsed deposits	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	1,151 6 6	569 12 0	
C.—Administration.					
1—General Department	...	...	96,239 15 6	94,474 13 4	
2—Account Department	...	...	8,053 14 7	8,014 13 2	
3—Miscellaneous Account Department	...	...	59,660 1 1	59,800 0 4	
4—Tauzi Department	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Treasury and Store Department ..	...	...	2,371 6 0	362 3 1	
6—Criminal Department	...	...	12,130 13 2	8,827 10 8	
7—Revenue and Civil Department...	...	...	939 14 5	936 9 3	
8—Record-room Department ...	..	...	.....	.....	

C.—Excise Revenue.		
1—Opium License fee	2,812 0 0	2,526 0 0
2—Madat „	.....	.....
3—(*a*) Country Spirit License fee	37,923 6 11	23,609 6 10
(*b*) English Liquor License fee	20 0 0	20 0 0
4—Tari License fee	.....	.....
5—Ganja License fee...	.....	.....
6—Duty on sale of Ganja	1,137 0 0	825 0 0
7—Bhang License fee	18,000 8 0	15,750 0 0
Total	59,892 14 11	42,730 6 10
D—Stamp Revenue.		
1—Sale-proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps	.....	.....
2—Sale-proceeds of plain paper	.....	.....
3—Stamp duty on plaint shortly stamped or unstamped	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....
E.—Law and Justice.		
1—Sale-proceeds of unclaimed property	167 15 0	154 6 8
2—Sale-proceeds of intestate property	105 0 10	125 5 6
3—Process server's fee realized in cash	.....	.....
4—Amin's fee realized in cash	.....	.....
5—Other items (mutation fees, &c., realized in cash)	.....	40 0 0
6—Civil forfeitures	1 4 0	.....
9—Process Department	.....	.....
10—Police Department	44,538 4 1	44,213 6 5
11—Jail Department	12,878 8 1	10,032 6 10
12—Law charges	.....	.....
13—Postal Department charges	1,537 7 3	1,018 14 6
14—Printing charges	1,869 9 8	1,078 14 9
15—Forest Department	3,430 10 0	3,613 5 1
16—Contingencies and Stationery for Manager's Office	.....	.....
17—Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial Officers of head quarters office	12,164 5 4	11,053 1 4
18—Miscellaneous and unforeseen administration charges	1,974 5 6	1,624 9 3
19—Sub-Divisional office Establishment	.....	.....
20—Settlement Department	2,092 4 1	562 14 6
21—Military	1,16,282 15 1	1,02,949 10 1
Total	3,76,164 5 10	3,48,563 4 7
D.—Public Instruction...	34,571 5 6	45,713 4 5
E.—Dispensary Charges	24,638 9 0	21,803 5 11
F.—Domestic Charges.		
1—Dress and toys for the Minor Raja	.....	.....
2—Maintenance allowance of the Dowagar Rani	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII—(*continued.*)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1907-08.	Collection during the previous year 1906-07.	Remaining during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
E.—Law and Justice—(contd.)							
7—Criminal forfeitures	...	...	...	142 11 3	92 10 3	...	...
8—Civil Court fines	...	...	...	1 0 0	.....	...	...
9—Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	..	...	...	7,597 13 3	5,551 3 5	...	...
10—Other fees, forfeitures and fines...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
11—Court fees levied in cash... ...	...	...	...	6,620 10 9	3,588 14 5	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	14,636 7 1	9,552 8 3	...	...
F.—Miscellaneous Ordinary Receipts.							
1—Ferries	...	..	...	146 8 0	108 6 0	...	...
2—Fisheries	...	...	...	11,531 12 0	11,920 14 10	...	...
3—Orchard Revenue	...	...	...	1,177 3 1	1,769 13 5	...	...
4—Jail manufacture	...	...	...	540 13 3	481 5 7	...	...
5—Hide license	...	...	...	9,975 0 0	9,800 0 0	...	...
6—Salt Revenue	...	...	...	34,191 3 9	40,145 6 2	...	...
7—Land Revenue Customs (Ijara)...	...	...	...	66,684 12 10	63,513 0 0	...	...
8—Proceeds from the Industrial School	...	...	...	3,644 14 2	9,554 2 6	...	...
9—Local Fund proceeds	...	...	...	15,479 11 6	24,885 11 11	...	...
10—Other taxes	...	...	...	761 14 3	741 3 10	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,44,133 12 10	1,62,920 0 3	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1907-08.	Budget Estimate. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1906-07.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
F.—Domestic Charges—(contd.)				
3—Domestic Servants	...	...	.....	.....
4—Elephant Establishment... ...	...	...	...—	.....
5—Young Mirs' Education charges...	...	...	14,910 4 9	13,034 15 6
6—Personal expenses of His Highness	...	...	1,37,735 2 4	1,09,383 2 6
7—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Cash ...	...	...	1,30,363 7 10	1,21,823 14 10
7—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Jagirs ...	...	...	15,752 8 6	14,827 7 1
8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Cash ...	...	...	1,42,517 6 4	1,01,136 11 1
8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Jagirs ...	...	...	2,55,659 1 6	2,05.721 6 11
Total ...	...	...	6,96,937 15 3	5,65,927 9 11
G.—Religious Charges...	...	...	11,034 5 3	13,249 10 7
H.—Public Works Department.				
1—Establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies ...	...	...	41,407 4 5	40,802 13 1
2—Original Works	...	...	98,288 2 2	1,48,462 2 4
3—Repair works	...	...	1,17,112 8 9	86,583 10 5
4—Petty works	...	...	.....	.....
5—Survey expense	...	...	.....	.....
6—Compensation for removing huts.	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	...	2,56,807 15 4	2,75,848 9 10

G.—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
1—Pound fees...	...	...	...	8,879 15 5	9,411 7 8	...	...
2—Copying and Searching fees ...	...	...	...	4 3 6	2 4 0	...	...
3—Registration receipts	...	...	...	2,260 3 4	859 6 1	...	...
4—Sale proceeds of Government Securities	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Interest—							
(a) On Government Securities.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(b) On loan	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(c) On kist Khelapi	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6—Sale proceeds of old stores materials and live stock, &c. ...	...	...	...	5 11 6	6 4 3	...	...
7—Miscellaneous Receipts—							
(a) Refunds	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(b) Salaries of Government and State servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses ...	...	...	...	7 15 0	2 0 0	...	...
(c) Other miscellaneous receipts	...	...	...	10,172 8 2	6,478 12 3	...	...
8—Granary receipt	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
9—Agricultural receipt	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	21,330 8 11	16,760 2 3	...	...
H.—Debts							
1—Deposits :—							
(a) Revenue & Civil deposits..	...	...	...	1,654 15 5	12,589 4 5	...	...
(b) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	...	...	...	888 8 3	1,098 12 2	...	...
(c) Miscellaneous deposits ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...

I.—Stamp Department.				
1—Purchase of Stamps including contingencies	...	...	.....	.....
2—Discount paid in the sale of stamps, &c.	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	...	.....	.....
J.—Pension	...	...	11,032 11 5	11,748 15 0
K.—Conservancy Charges	...	...	5,941 0 11	6,135 5 7
L.—Miscellaneous Charges.				
1—Purchase of Government Security	...	...	.....	.....
2—Payment of interest	...	...	.....	.....
3—Value of Police clothing, &c. supplied	...	...	27 6 6	26 11 9
4—Copying fees charges	...	...	.....	.....
5—Granary establishment, &c. ...	...	...	33,766 12 1	63,683 9 10
6—Registration charges	..	...	503 3 0	499 2 6
7—Agricultural charges	...	...	.....	.....
8—Rent of bungalow land	...	...	.....	.....
9—Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	...	...	.....	.....
10—Donation for the maintenance of the General Hospital	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0
Total ...	...	...	34,797 5 7	64,709 8 1
Total of Heads A to L ...	...	...	14,53,077 0 7	13,54,269 6 1

APPENDIX XXII—(contd.)

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrear.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1907-08.	Collection during the previous year 1906-07.	Remission during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A P.	Rs. A. P.		
H.—Debts—(contd.)							
2—Advances recovered:—							
By cash (Tukavi)	...	...	...	33,174 11 10	28,144 2 1	...	...
By work done	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—Loans recovered	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
4—Cash recoveries of service payment made during the current year	...	...	...	.....	... ..	...	...
5—Permanent advances	...	...	...	10 0 0	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	35,728 3 6	41,832 2 8	...	...
Total Receipts { *Cash* ...	...	...	...	13,54,712 13 3	12,47,746 10 11	...	...
Total Receipts { *Jagirs* ...	...	...	...	2,71,411 10 0	2,20,548 14 0	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	16,26,124 7 3	14,68,295 8 11	...	...
Grand Total including cash balance at the commencement of the year...	...	...	...	27,45,054 2 1	25,19,440 7 5	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates. 1907-08.	Budget Estimates. 1906-07.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1906-07.	Remarks.*
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
M.—Debts.					
1—Repayment of Deposits—					
(*a*) of Revenue and Civil Deposits	...	...	12,253 10 11	8,473 12 9	
(*b*) of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	...	...	1,055 5 1	664 9 7	
(*c*) of Miscellaneous deposits..	...	...	.....	.....	
2—Advances made (Takavi) ...	...	...	29,594 0 0	36,803 0 2	
3—Loans given...	...	...	.....	.....	
4—Cash payment out of receipt under service heads of the current year	...	...	.....	.....	
5—Permanent advances	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	43,203 0 0	46,241 6 6	
Total Expenditure { *Cash* ...	...	...	12,24,868 6 7	11,79,961 14 7	
Total Expenditure { *Jagirs* ...	...	...	2,71,411 10 0	2,20,548 14 0	
Total ...	...	...	14,96,280 0 7	14,00,510 12 7	
Surplus at the end of the year ...	...	...	*12,48,774 1 6	11,18,929 10 10	
Grand Total ...	...	...	27,45,054 2 1	25,19,440 7 5	

* Out of this Rs. 4,00,000 are deposited on interest in the Bombay Bank, Sukkur, Branch and Rs. 2,00,000 in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi.
Besides a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been deposited *after* the close of the year in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

Serial No.	Names of Medical Institutions.	Number of persons treated.		Results of Indoor Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sir Ali Murad Hospital Khairpur Mirs.	139	47,472	125	10	2	2		130·44	
2	Sir James Hospital for women at Khairpur Mirs.	18	13,105	14	2	...	2		35·95	
3	Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital at Kote Deji.	35	22,043	32	...	1	2		60·49	
4	Gambat Dispensary	61	28,786	57	2	...	2		79·03	
5	Mirwah Dispensary at Thari	6	14,066	6	...	...	...		38·55	
6	Faiz Ganj Dispensary at Chang ...	14	13,121	14	...	...	...		35·99	
7	His Highness' Camp Dispensary ...	...	1,531	...	...	...	...	Rs. 19,645-15-8	4·19	Closed from 12th August 1907.
8	Public Travelling Dispensary	...	3,542	...	...	...	...		9·70	
9	Camel Corps Dispensary...	54	755	49	1	...	4		2·22	
	Total ...	327	1,44,421	297	15	3	12			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Khairpur State for the year 1907-08.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		1906-07.	1907-08.			1906-07.	1907-08.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	
Khairpur State	1,99,313	1,847	1,168	...	679	3,207	1,528	...	1,679	9·27	5·86	16·09	7·66	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Khairpur State, during the year 1907-08.

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
1906-07.	1907-08.		1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	High Schools.	Secondary.	Primary.	
1	1	A. V. School Khairpur (Secondary)	153	123	124	112	...	...	...	
21	21	Central Schools (Primary)	1,171	1,065	798	758	...	...	...	
38	36	Village Schools (Primary)	947	898	646	629	...	..	...	
7	7	Girls' School (Primary)	169	167	126	103	...	...	...	
1	1	Industrial School at Khairpur	175	176	111	89	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided A. V. School at Bhurgri (Secondary) ...	24	24	28	19	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided Ver. School at Bhurgri (Primary)... ...	34	19	27	26	...	...	...	
32	33	Mosque Schools aided (Primary)	1,082	1,141	598	833	...	...	...	
...	1	Arabic School at Khairpur...	...	10	...	5	...	...	...	Re-opened during the year under report.
102	102		3,755	3,623	2,458	2,574	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

KHAIRPUR STATE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31ST MARCH 1909.

CHAPTER I.

General and Political.

A.—Boundaries.

1. The State of Khairpur is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere Territories, and on the North, West, and South by the British Districts of Sind. No alterations have taken place in the boundaries during the year under report.

B.—Relations with the British Government.

2. The relations of this State are those of subordinate alliance with the British Government, and His Highness the Ruler is always ready to assist and carry out the behests of the Paramount Power loyally and faithfully.

C.—Area.

3. The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles; the population according to the Census of 1901 is 1,99,313 souls, and the total Revenue based on the average of past five years amounts to Rs. 16,21,166-4-2, showing an increase of Rs. 1,77,876-4-3 on the average given in the last year's Report.

D.—The Chief and his powers.

4. The Chief's full name is His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur. He is a first class Chief, and possesses full powers of life and death, with reservation in favour of British born subjects, who cannot be tried for capital offences, without the concurrence of the Political Agent. His Civil jurisdiction is unlimited, and the State of Khairpur has a salute of 15 guns attached to it. His Highness is now 49 years old. He is a Talpur Baluch Muhamadan. He succeeded to the "Gadi," temporarily on the 6th of March 1909, on the death of His father, His late Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., which occurred on the 5th idem at Kot-Deji, after an illness of six weeks. He was installed formally on the 1st of July 1909, by Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I. C. S., the Political Agent of Khairpur, after receipt of sanction of the Government of India. A detailed account of the death of Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan and the installation of the present Ruler is given below.

5. His Highness has three sons living, *viz.*, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the Heir-apparent, aged 25 years, and Mirs Ali Mahomed Khan and Ghulamali Khan. All three of them were educated at the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and are able to converse and correspond in the English language.

His late Highness's visit to Kerbella.

6. During the year under review, His late Highness had occasion only once to go out of the State, and that was to perform, what was to him a life-long hope, a pilgrimage to the Holy Shrines of the "Blessed Martyrs" at Kerbella. His Highness's wishes were conveyed to the Government of Bombay through the Commissioner-in-Sind, and a further reference was made to the Home Government. The Secretary of State for India very graciously arranged with the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, and secured for His Highness, the due acknowledgment of his princely position and had a sufficient guarantee for himself and his Suite assured, during his stay in Persian waters and on Turkish soil. A special Steamer of the British India Steam Navigation Company called the "Kasara" was chartered for His Highness, and His Highness left the State on 15th October last for Karachi, accompanied by Her Highness and all the young Princes who all proceeded with him to Kerbella, except His present Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan.

The S. S "Kasara" left Karachi on the morning of the 19th October and reached Basrah on the 24th idem. His Highness disembarked there after passing the period of the quarantine and proceeded to Baghdad on the Osman and British Company Steamers. He arrived at Baghdad on the 3rd November, and encamped at Kazmen. His Highness visited all the shrines at Baghdad, Kazmen, Kerbella and Najaff, and then returned to Kazmen. During his journey from Basrah to Najaff and back in the Turkish Territory, he was accorded a most honourable and gratifying reception by the British and Turkish Authorities, under instructions issued by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India. He left Baghdad on the 1st of December, boarded the "Kasara" at Basrah on the 5th idem, and arrived at Karachi at 11 A. M. on the 11th idem, where he was given a public reception. His Highness and suite returned to Khairpur on the 13th December 1908, quite safe, and in good health.

Proposed visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay to Khairpur State.
His Highness' serious Illness and subsequent death.

7. Immediately after His Highness's arrival at the Capital, it became known that His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Governor of Bombay, intended to visit Sind. His Highness looked forward to this visit with great pleasure, and proposed to meet His Excellency, whom he had never met before, at Karachi, and sent an invitation asking His Excellency to visit the State, and see the reforms carried out by him during his regime. His Excellency the Governor graciously accepted the invitation to meet His Highness at Khairpur, owing to His Highness's old age. The visit was fixed to take place on the 22nd January 1909, and all the necessary arrangements made, His Highness himself returned to Kote-Deji from his tour

of Shikar, preparatory to his giving a hearty and loyal reception to H. E. Sir G. Sydenham Clarke: It is a great misfortune to record, that on the 18th of January, only 4 days before the proposed gracious visit, His Highness took suddenly ill with Haematuria and was quite restless, and as an unfortunate consequence, the visit of His Excellency was indefinitely postponed. However, the Princes of the House of Khairpur were graciously permitted to meet the Special at Khairpur-Mirs Station, and were granted half an hour's interview by His Excellency, during which His Excellency was gracious enough to send kind messages to His Highness, and passed on to Sukkur. A life spent in out-door exercise and sport had given to His Highness an exceptionally strong constitution, and what would have laid low any ordinary constitution, His Highness withstood for more than six weeks. All during the months of January and February, the precious and princely life lay flickering between life and death, his loving subjects within the State and friends and relations outside, passed excrutiatingly anxious moments throughout that period of anxiety. Daily progress was reported to the Political Agent and through him, to the Commissioner-in-Sind and the Governor of Bombay, from whom friendly and sympathetic messages arrived day after day. At last, on the 5th of March between 10 and 11 hours of the night, His Highness breathed his last in the Shahi Mahal at Kot-Deji in the presence of his son, His present Highness, his nephew, and grandsons, the Wazir, and the Naib Wazir Camp Shahi, and a large number of other relatives and persons. A salute of 17 guns announced the sad news on the early morning of the next day.

Temporary accession of His present Highness to the Gadi.

8. On the next following day, the sixth of March, the sacred remains were carried for burial into the family vault at Kadirbaksh Kubas in the Rohr-Taluka, and buried there. His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, the heir-apparent, proceeded to Khairpur for the mourning. He was visited by the Political Agent, and His Highness Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan Talpur of Hyderabad. According to custom, the public mourning lasted for five days. After this visit of condolence, the Political Agent called Mir Imam Baksh Khan, the Princes of the House of Khairpur, and the Chief Officers of the State, and read to them the following declaration on behalf of Government :—

" Mir Sahibs and gentlemen of Khairpur.—This is a very sad occasion on which I meet you. The State of Khairpur has lost its beloved Ruler.

" His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan ruled over this State for 14 years with wisdom and benevolence; in many respects, he was a model for any Ruler to follow; he injured no man in anger; he was just and considerate to the rights of all men.

" This is not, however, a fitting occasion for a review of the history of his rule. Any such review must be reserved until the ceremony of the installation of his successor is performed.

" As yet His Excellency the Governor General in Council has not decided who shall succeed to the " Gadi." But His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has directed that until the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor General is made known, Mir Imam Baksh Khan shall be recognized as the

Ruler, and the existing form of Government shall continue under the Honourable Shaikh Sadikali as Wazir.

"I now ask Mir Imam Baksh Khan to occupy this seat of honour, and call upon you all, to respect his wishes and obey his commands."

Messages of kindly sympathy were received from far and near. Gracious words from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and messages of condolence from the Viceroy of India, the Governor of Bombay, the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Nizam of Hyderabad, and the Chiefs of Patiala, Bahawalpur, Bhavnagar, Junagadh, Kolhapur, Faridkot, from Nawab of Dacca, from the Commissioner-in-Sind and all the former Political Agents, and from Public Bodies and Educational Institutions were among those that may be mentioned, which arrived to lessen the burden of His present Highness's great sorrow.

Brief Summary of His Late Highness's Administration.

9. At this stage, a brief summary of His late Highness's enlightened rule, will not be out of place. His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., succeeded his father H. H. Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., in April 1894, at the age of 59 years. The ruling Talpur family of Khairpur had early after the Talpur conquest of Sind disassociated itself from the Talpur branches that were ruling in Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. At the conquest of Sind by the British, unlike the Chieftains in Hyderabad and Mirpur Khas the Chief of Khairpur not only did not oppose the British forces, but by timely and material help to Sir Charles Napier, laid the foundation for an undisturbed claim to his principality, in Upper Sind, and which the British East India Company rightly recognized. Thus the State of Khairpur has by various Treaties, maintained friendly alliance and loyal allegiance to the British Government and the British Sovereign. During the long reign of His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., while all around Sind made onward progress under the British rule, the Khairpur State and its Ruler continued in the old patriarchal methods of Government. As soon as His late Highness succeeded to the Gadi, he applied for the services of Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., then Senior Deputy Collector in Sind, and an officer of exceptional energy and integrity. His Highness's wishes were graciously acceded to and with the Khan Bahadur as his Wazir, His Highness proceeded to formulate and carry out a vigorous scheme of reforms in the administration. The following reviews taken from public papers summarize the result of their labours, and are therefore being adopted for the purposes of this Report.

"Times of India," 9th March 1909.

"His Highness was a striking personality among the Mahomedan Rulers in Sind. He succeeded to the Gadi at the age of 59 on the demise of his father in 1894. He was installed on the Gadi of the State on the 8th of April of that year. His Highness proved himself to be a most liberal-minded and successful Ruler. He inaugurated many pressing reforms in the State. He followed the advice of his Wazir, and he was fortunate enough to possess one of the ablest Mahomedan gentlemen in the Province as his Diwan, who before his

death about 2 years ago, introduced a sound educational system in the State. He gave an impetus to education among Muhamadans in Sind, who were then considered to be in a very backward condition in matters educational. He opened a Civil Hospital as well as six dispensaries for the benefit of his subjects. This was a good beginning and an earnest of more reforms which followed in due course.. He opened nearly a hundred schools in his Territory, and was the first Ruler in the Province to perceive the benefits of technical education, establishing a techinical school in his State at a heavy outlay. Though he was very orthodox, he was wise enough to recognize the benefit of female education, which also received a great impetus in his time. He erected public buildings, made new canals and took vigorous measures to suppress crime and succeeded in his efforts to a very great extent. He did all he could to develop the resources of the State, and to make his subjects happy and contented. His death removes one of the most popular, able and enlightened princes in Sind, and his loss will be felt not only by his subjects, but by the whole Muhamadan community in Sind."

The "Observer of Lahore," 17th March 1909.

"On the demise of His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, G. C. I. E., opportunity was taken by his son, the deceased Mir, to introduce reforms on the lines of the British Administration in Sind, and he promptly accepted the services of the most Senior Deputy Collector in Sind, the late K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., and gave him free and full confidence to effect a transformation. Kadirdad Khan brought to the performance of his new duties the highest enthusiasm, and often as the old sand-marks tottered under his eye, he never lost sight of his ideal and attained it with a success, which is writ in large and indelible characters, in all the departments of the State. How eagerly and whole-heartedly His Highness supported his high-purposed Minister is evident from the fact that in no instance has there been an attempt to do away with or even to modify his measures. The subsequent years after Kadirdad's death have been a continuation and a consolidation of his administration. His late Highness greatly improved his relations and intercourse with the Paramount Power. He received visits in his own capital from the Commissioner, the Governor and the Viceroy. He went more than once to Sukkur and Karachi to return those visits; he attended the grand Darbar at Delhi, and was honoured by attending upon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Karachi, and was the last of the Ruling Chiefs to bid good-bye to him on behalf of the Princely and aristocratic India at the Karachi Bandar. During his life, His late Highness had left India twice. He accompanied his father to London in order to make certain representations to the British Government about some State boundaries. It was during his visit that His Highness saw some sports in Ireland and was ever proud of referring to his exploits in the field in Ireland. His second journey out of India was a pious pilgrimage to the Holy Shrines at Kerbella. The British Government made such splendid arrangements for his reception in the Gulf and in the Sultan's Territory that, what with the salutes, the Military guards and the personal attention of His Imperial Majesty the Sultan, His Highness' stay of six weeks was a veritable royal progress, which will live in the memories of all his subjects."

10. The appendices attached to this Report show the last yearly progress made by the State, but the following tables will show at a glance the great strides made by the State during the whole of His Highness's reign :—

(a)—Table showing area cultivated.

Year.	Area cultivated.
1894	1,24,076 acres.
1909	1,99,961 acres.

(b)—Table showing Takavi advances.

1894	Rs. 14,388
1909	Rs. 1,14,603

(c)—Table showing Revenue receipts and expenditure of the State including Jagirs.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.
1894	7,14,153	6,30,362	83,791
1909	17,25,130	18,70,646	11,03,257
	(More than twice.)	(Three times.)	(More than 13 times.)

(d)—Cost of Education in Khairpur State.

Year.	Expenditure.	No. of Scholars.	Average daily attendance.
1894	2,747	1,074	946
1909	34,583	3,506	2,610

11. Among the chief occurrences of this eventful reign, mention may be made of the following:—

1894.—Commencement of the construction of the Kotri-Rohri line. (2) Visit of H. E. Lord Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India.

1895.—Marriages of His present Highness, his brother Mir Ahamad Ali Khan, and of Mir Ghulam Husein Khan.

1896.—Celebration of the circumcision of the princes of Khairpur, and visit of the Commissioner-in-Sind and the Political Agent on the occasion. (2) Meeting of His late Highness and the Commissioner at Karachi.

1897.—Opening of Post Offices in the State. (2) Opening of the Kotri-Rohri line for general traffic.

1898.—Marriage of His late Highness's daughter to Mir Bahram Khan, grandson of Mir Ghulam Haider Khan Talpur of Kot Mir Mahomed Khan. (2) The bestowal of the title of K. G. C. I. E. on His late Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan. (3) The opening of Telegraph Office at Khairpur.

1899.—Visit of His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay.

1900.—Death of Mir Ghulam Husein Khan, His late Highness's cousin. (2) Meeting of His Highness with H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, at Karachi. (3) Visit of H. E. the Governor of Bombay at Kot-Deji. (4) Grant of Katcha lands in exchange for the Jakhrao tract ceded to the British Government.

1901.—The Census of the State.

1902.—Visit of His Highness to Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar. (2) Marriage of Mir Allahdad Khan, His Highness's grand-nephew. (3) Abolition of the Khairpur Currency of Challan Rupees.

1903.—Death of K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Wazir of the State and loan of the services of Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C. I. E. (2) Attendance of His late Highness on the marriage ceremony of H. H. Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan Talpur's son at Hyderabad.

1904.—Visit of H. E. Lord Lamington, Governor of Bombay, to the State.

1906.—Marriages of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, Mir Ali Mahomed Khan and Mir Ghulam Hussan Khan. (2) Visit of His late Highness to Karachi to pay respects to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. (3) Addition of 2 guns to His Highness's personal salute. (4) Raising and constituting of Imperial Service Camel Corps Contingent.

1907.—Marriage of Mir Mahomed Murad Khan. (2) Death of Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C. I. E., and appointment of Hon'ble Shaikh Sadikali Sherali as Wazir. (3) Death of Mir Ahamad Ali Khan, His Highness' son.

1908.—Visit from H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief in India, to Khairpur (2) Journey and pilgrimage of His late Highness to Persian Gulf and Kerbella.

Installation of His present Highness to the Gadi.

12. On the 14th of June, the Political Agent visited His present Highness at Khairpur, and communicated the sanction of H. E. the Viceroy to His Highness's permanent succession to the "Gadi." This declaration was duly communicated to those present through the Wazir, after which the Political Agent put a garland of flowers on His Highness's neck, and fixed the ceremony of installation to take place on tho 1st July 1909. The interval being so short, preparations were hurried through, and invitations were sent to Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Kolhapur, Bhavnagar, Faridkot, and the Nawabs of Junagadh and Bahawalpur, with whom this State has been for a long time on terms of close friendly intercourse. A special invitation was sent to H. H. Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan Talpur of Hyderabad, as the sole representative of the last reigning Talpur family at Hyderabad. This invitation His Highness graciously accepted. Usual preparations and arrangements were made for stamping the 1st July as a red-letter day in the history of Khairpur. The Darbar Hall of the unfinished Palace at Khairpur was chosen for the installation ceremony, a Press description of which is herein copied for this Report.

Morning Darbar.

"The first of July was a red-letter day in the annals of Khairpur. The Political Agent had fixed that day for installing Mir Imam Baksh Khan on his ancestral Gadi. A hall resplendant in curtains and colour was extemporized for the purpose in the new Palace, which has been under construction for the last four years. The approaches to the Palace were ornamented with bunting and banners, and the two flag-staffs, those of the Political Agent and His Highness, lent an Imperial solemnity to the occasion.

"The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity with the Mirs and the Jagirdars, and with the *Raj* and *Mahajan* of the State. The ceremony was timed to take place at 8 o'clock in the morning. Long before that hour every available space was occupied, and the Officers of the State were reduced to their utmost inconvenience to satisfy the interminable demand for seats. A small dais was raised in the North of the Hall for seats of State, over which was suspended a punkha of velvet. A silver couch and a few silver chairs were placed in that reserved space. Chairs for the Khairpur princes and other Talpurs were arranged on the left of the dais, and on the right, chairs were provided for the representatives of the Nawab of Bahawalpur, of the Maharajas of Kolhapur and Bhavnagar, and for the Officers of the State. In the body of the Hall sat the State Jagirdars and the State subjects. His Highness dressed as a Baluch Prince and wearing the golden sword on his person, and the bejewelled *kalangi* on his cap, arrived a few minutes before 8 o'clock,

accompanied by the Wazir and the Princes of the household, and by His Highness Mir Haji Nur Mahomed Khan of Hyderabad. A salute of 15 guns announced the arrival of His Highness at the Palace. His Highness immediately entered the Hall and took his seat on the silver couch on the dais on which a seat was also provided for His Highness of Hyderabad. His Highness then acknowledged the salutes of his subjects and the *salaams* of the representatives from other States, and then commissioned the heir apparent Mir Ali Nawaz Khan and the Wazir to escort the Political Agent to the Hall.

"The Political Agent was accompanied by the Assistant Collectors, Messrs. Shillidy and Milne, and by the District Superintendent of Police, Sukkur. After they had taken their seats on the dais, the Wazir Shaikh Sadikali declared the Darbar open. On this, the Political Agent opened the letter of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This was read and translated to the Darbar by his clerk, and then handed to His Highness by him. A letter from the Commissioner in Sind was also read and handed to His Highness by the Political Agent, who next addressed the Darbar in the following speech, in Sindhi, the Vernacular language of the Province."

Political Agent's speech.

"YOUR HIGHNESS,

I am entrusted by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay with the *kharita* which I now have the pleasure to open and read to you.

"I am authorized further to give you the following message from the Commissioner-in-Sind and it is my pleasant duty to add a few words myself.

"Your Highness has succeeded at a mature age to the Gadi of a State which is a progressive State in the best sense of the word, and Your Highness has had the opportunity of observing the progress that has been made during the rule of 14 years by your lamented father His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhamed Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., may his soul rest in heaven!

"The record of the progress of these 14 years is a long one. Courts of Law have been established which command the confidence of the people; education has been fostered, His late Highness being a most generous patron of Higher education, not only within his own State, but also in the Province of Sind and in such distant institutions as the Muhamadan College of Aligarh. Roads and other public Works have received attention, in particular irrigation: excellent canals have been constructed and many jungles which were previously preserves for the hunting of the Mir have been granted for cultivation with the result that where formerly the pig and the *phara* alone were found there are now prosperous villages of contented cultivators.

"The progress so made is reflected in the finances. In 1894 the State had no reserve and the income was some 5 lacks of rupees. Year by year cultivation has expanded and although many imposts have been removed, the revenue has steadily increased and is now some 13 lacks per annum, while the State has a reserve of 10 lacks of rupees.

"With this increasing prosperity, His Late Highness considered it his duty to contribute his quota to the defence of the country and took his place amongst the Chiefs who maintain the Imperial Service Troops by establishing a Camel Corps. This Corps is well equipped and well-housed in excellent barracks and is, I am informed by the Inspecting Officer, very efficient.

"Your Highness possesses a State which has before it immense prospects of further advancement. Large areas of virgin soil are yet available for the uture demands of an increasing population; cultivation has as yet been restricted to a single season of the year, but Your Highness is aware of the Project for the construction of a great Dam across the Indus above Sukkur. This dam will supply canals with water throughout the year; and throughout the Province of Sind it will be possible to cultivate land both in Kharif and the Rabi seasons. I hope Your Highness will take your part in this great work and bestow the advantage of perennial irrigation on your State. When the subjects of Your Highness learn that land can be thus cultivated, and can increase in fertility under the process, the prosperity of the State will be still more greatly increased.

"I am glad to hear that Your Highness has already shown the foresight to direct that experimental farms shall be started in order to ascertain what improvements suggested by modern systems of agriculture in other countries are applicable to the conditions of Khairpur.

"The progress of the past rule has been due not only to the wise supervision of His late Highness, but also to the devoted service of three experienced Wazirs; Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., Sardar Muhamed Yakub Khan, C. I. E., and Sheikh Sadikali. Your Highness is doubly fortunate in the experience you have gained of the progress possible in a State under wise management and in the opportunities for further development which lie before you.

"I hope that as your father and grandfather enjoyed health and happiness to an advanced old age, so Your Highness also may be granted a long and prosperous rule over the State."

Translation of His Highness's speech.

INVOCATION.

"All glory be to that Divine Providence, who raised man from a handful of dust and conferred upon him kingly pomp and dignity. The ceremony of to day which raises me to my ancestral gadi is a living and self-evident testimony thereof. And glory be to His Prophet, to his descendants and to his sages who direct us in the right way.

"Mr. Lawrence, Gentlemen and people of Khairpur, I proceed to lay my humble duty before the throne of His Gracious Majesty the Emperor. I proceed to render my heartfelt thanks to their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay as well as to the Commissioner-in-Sind. I am sincerely obliged to you, Sir, who as Political Agent of this State has installed me on my ancestral Gadi and has assisted me in the ceremony.

"People and Princes of Khairpur, you have heard from the speech of the Political Agent that during the rule of His Late Highness my father of blessed memory, the annual revenues of this State rose from 7½ lacks to 16 lacks (inclusive, those of the Jagirs). Judicial, Revenue and Civil Courts had been opened all over the State. New canals had been dug and branches provided which now feed lands formerly irrigated by wheels only. Hospitals have been established and many shooting preserves have been dismantled and land given to cultivation. The strength of the Police was improved and there is better peace and harmony within the State. Lastly, Railways had been introduced to afford facilities for trade. Provision was made for secular and technical education not only within the State but even outside this State, so far as our means afforded, help to educational institutions has been given from Karachi to Calcutta, and to-day I have sanctioned a sum of fiive thousand rupees to the Building Fund of the Hopeful Academy at Shikarpur, and another annual grant of two thousand rupees for the Madessah at Larkhana. I could mention several other improvements, but a detailed account of them would make this address a long one, and therefore I have taken the opportunity to mention the most prominent. You know that the administration and the improvements of States and Kingdoms depend upon the choice and the character of administrators or Wazirs. In ruling over my people I have resolved to follow in the footsteps of my father. To this end I have set apart a piece of land for an experimental farm, and hope to procure a trained agricultural officer, who will show to my people the latest and the most suitable scientific agricultural operations in order to procure the best yield from land. In this connection, I might take this opportunity to announce that I have taken upon myself to bear a part of the expenses of the Dam to be constructed across the Indus at Rohri in order to better the irrigational capacity of my State. The digging of big canals in the Punjab has necessitated the building of this Dam, in order to feed our Sind canals, and I am assured that the benefit to the State will compensate the item of outlay I am undertaking to spend on its behalf, and remove all fear of scarcity of water, in the future and for both the seasons.

Shikar.

"Good deal of improvement has been done in the old methods of payment. Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan ordered a payment of two annas per head, a rate which has been raised in the time of the present Wazir to four annas. It had been the rule in the Nara to give one *Pati*-measure of jowar grain to each man, but since my recent tour in the Nara, I have ordered that every landholder be paid three annas in cash, every adult person two annas and every boy at the rate of six pice.

Daigs and Cots.

"It had been an immemorial custom that on occasions of happy festivities and mournings, the *Raj* and the *Mahajan* used to supply cots and the *daigs* (large cooking vessels) at every Camp of the Ruler, and whenever there was a loss, it was a cause of inconvenience to the owners. During the time of the present Wazir, 100 *daigs* have been provided at State cost, and cots are also ready at State expense. I have decided to provide a full complement, and in future, no demand will be made from the rayats and my object in referring to

this small matter is to assure you that there is no matter, however small, which does not receive the due and careful attention of the administration, and that we are anxious to remove those small inconveniences, which have been the least irksome to my subjects.

Survey.

"Takavi in the shape of coin and grain is advanced to the cultivator without interest, and all needed takavi is freely given for the purpose of sinking wells. There were no wells in the Faizgnj Taluka and even drinking water, except in the inundation season, was hardly procurable. During the last two years, advances have been made for wells, and seven wells have already been sunk and several others are in the course of preparation. The State has also provided several wells at its own expense near public resorts and camping grounds, and some others are under contemplation. And it will please you to know that in this State, takavi advances are even supplied for mere maintenance in order to minimise recourse to the money-lender.

Seri Grants.

"Landlords here are given seri-grants by the State not only in recognition of their position in their villages, but also to aid officials and our Shikar.

Shikar Cherr.

"There seems to be an opinion outside the State that my people are under a great inconvenience owing to *cherr*. Those who think so are either ignorant or cannot understand the numerous compensating concessions to the people, *i. e.* the takavi grant (in 1908 paid in grain 72,678, in cash Rs. 21,356, total Rs. 94,034), the seri-grant (Rs. 5,625 every year), the osar allowance (four annas for each man) (Rs. 3,100 last year's figure), not to mention the new liberal rules for the Nara. Unless it is absolutely necessary, no *cherr* is employed for the preparation of or repair to the roads, or for the excavation and clearance of canals (Rs. 1,18,681 paid for canals and roads in 1908). For all these, the State pays its wages. Were the *cherr* taken by the jagirdars and zamindars compared with that taken in this country, it will be found that our demand is hardly one-tenth of the former. And I have resolved to endeavour to employ no labour without due and prompt compensation being paid.

State Officials.

"It has been brought to my notice that the pay of my officials is neither adequate nor tempting, and therefore it has been found that qualified men are very difficult to obtain and retain in service, and therefore they have often sought employment outside in the British territory. A first class Mukhtyarkar gets within the British side Rs. 250 and allowances, and in my State I have a Naib Wazir on that pay, and a Naib Wazir is equal to a Deputy Collector. Another of my Naib Wazirs gets only Rs. 200, and my Mutasadi who equals a Huzur Deputy Collector, is paid only Rs. 200. Among the Mukhtyarkars, one

of them gets Rs. 150, two of them Rs. 125, one Rs. 100 and one Rs. 75. I know no Mukhtyarkar gets less than Rs. 150 on the British side. When the work and the duties of my superior officers are as arduous and similar to those on the British side and other circumstances are also alike, I have ordered that in future my high officials shall be graded as follows :—

Naib Wazir Camp Shahi	...	...	Rs. 500 and 75.
Chief Secretary	...	...	„ 400 and 50.
Naib Wazir Khairpur	...	...	„ 300 and 50.
Naib Wazir Mirwah	...	...	„ 300 and 50.
Mutasadi	...	...	„ 300

Mukhtyarkars.

1. Mukhtyarkar	...	...	Rs. 250 and 25 T. A.
2. Mukhtyarkars	...	...	„ 175 and 25 „
2. Mukhtyarkars	...	...	„ 150 and 25 „

Sub-Judges and Special Magistrates.

The present scale of pay of these officers is :—

Special Magistrate and Special Sub-judge				Khairpur	...	Rs.	150
„	„	„	„	Kot-Deji	...	„	100
„	Sub-Judge	Khairpur	...	...	...	„	80
„	„	Gambat	...	...	...	„	60

Out of these, I propose to raise the grades of Rs. 80 and Rs. 60 to 100, as I consider the former pay hardly adequate.

The Head Munshis of talukas get from Rs. 40 to 60. Within Sind they get from 50 to 70. I propose to adopt those grades in the State also. In the Wazir's office the pay of the Head Munshi, the Serishtdar and Persian Munshi is Rs. 60, 40 and 50 respectively. Their grades I propose to raise to 70 and 60

In the Public Works Department the Public Works Secretary who performs the duties of the Chief Engineer in the State, and the Canals Officer Mirwah who performs the duties of an Executive Engineer of a division, receive Rs. 170+30 and Rs. 150 plus 30 respectively. I have sanctioned the following grades for these officers :—

Public Works Secretary	...	...	Rs. 250 plus 30
Canals Officer	...	...	Rs. 200 plus 30

My Police department requires special attention. For the present, looking to the duties of Foujdar at Khairpur, I have raised his grade from Rs. 60 to 100. All these various changes in grades and pay, I intend to carry out at every proper opportunity. I intend to make appointments to these various grades in accordance with the qualifications of the incumbents, as opportunities will occur.

" In conclusion, I earnestly wish to impress on my *Raj* and *Mahajan* to be united like brothers and to shun jealousy and enmity, because God does not like evil-doors, as in our Holy KURAN, God has enjoined us to keep away from jealousy. I enjoin you to come to me in weal and woe, just as children would crowd to their father. I assure you I shall always tend you and take care of you. Join me in praying to the MOST HIGH that he be merciful to me, to mine and to my State, that he will give us strength to be loyal to the Person and Throne of our Gracious Sovereign King EDWARD, Emperor of India, that we may continue to grow in peace and prosperity under the gracious shadow of His Great Dignity and great Name. Amen, Amen—Amen!

Domestic occurences.

13. Of the other domestic occurrences of the year, a brief note may be made.

On the 22nd September 1908, the younger son of Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, by name Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, aged about six years, was circumcised at Kot-Deji. His late Highness, on account of the great love he bore to the Prince's father Mir Ahamad Ali Khan, whom throughout his life he regarded with great paternal affection, undertook the expenses of the whole celebration. During the course of the fortnight's celebration, every kind of *tamasha*, from the dancing girls to the wrestlers, from within and without the State, fire-works, dramatic companies and Military sports were provided for the entertainment of His Highness's loving subjects, who were, during this interval, fed and entertained by the Treasury.

14. During the year under report, sons were born to Mir Mahomed Murad Khan, and Mir Ali Mahomed Khan and a daughter to Mir Allahdad Khan, rospectively, on 3rd February 1909, 19th January 1909, and 25th December 1908. Mir Mahomed Murad Khan had no son living, and the birth of the infant Mir was a cause of great rejoicing, but unfortunately the infant did not live beyond 17 days. The son of Mir Ali Mahomed Khan (named Mahomed Ali Khan) is the first grand-child of His present Highness.

15. His Highness is blessed with a robust and healthy constitution which he still continues to enjoy along with the continued health of each of the members of his princely House.

16. Among other domestic occurrences may be mentioned the visits of the Political Agent, H. E. Lord Kitchener of Khartum, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of India. The Political Agent visited the State on the following occasions:—

1. 16th April 1908.—To see His Highness.

2. 22nd September 1908.—Accompanied by the District Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Ry., Sukkur, and Mr. Shillidy, Assistant Collector, for the circumcision ceremony of His Highness' grand-son at Kot-Deji.

1st March 1909.—Accompanied by Major Bakhle, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon Sukkur, and Mr. Montogomery Assistant Collector, to see His Highness during his last illness.

6th March 1909.—On the occasion of His Highness's death. He stayed upto the 10th March 1906.

Major C. R. Bakhle, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon Sukkur, and Captain C. C. Murison, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon Hyderabad-Sind also attended on His Highness at Kot-Deji on the 17th and 18th January last respectively.

Besides the above Officers, Captain W. H. Cazaly, B. A., I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner Sind Registration District, visited Khairpur to inspect the vaccination work during the second half of February last.

17. Reference was made to the visit of His Excellency Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. B., Commander in Chief in India, in the last year's Report. It was graciously undertaken in order to inspect His Highness's contingent of Imperial Service Camel Corps, which was reviewed by His Excellency in presence of the Political Agent, the Wazir, and Major A. K. Rawlins, D. S. O., Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Camel Corps. His Excellency arrived at Khairpur by Special Train at 7 o'clock in the morning on the 18th April 1908. He was received at the Station by His present Highness and the Political Agent, and the party including the Military Secretary and Private Secretary proceeded to the Parade Ground, being joined by Major Rawlins, the Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Corps After inspection of the Camel Corps and their parade, the Commander-in-Chief returned to the Lal Bungalow, where he was received by His Highness and the Mirs of the House of Khairpur. In the afternoon, Lord Kitchener paid a return visit to His Highness, and left Khairpur in company with the Political Agent for Sukkur. Four days after, the following letter of acknowledgment was received from His Exeellency by His Highness :—

" My dear friend,

I write to thank Your Highness for the very pleasant visit which I recently paid to the Khairpur State. It gave me great pleasure to be able to inspect Your Highness's Troops, on which your expenditure has been so generous and with such good results. I much regret that the short time at my disposal prevented me from enjoying some sport in Khairpur, but I trust that Your Highness continues to have good shooting.

With kind regards,
I am, Your Highness' sincere friend,
(Sd.) KITCHENER.

Changes in the Administration.

18. During the year under report, I continued in charge of the Office of the Wazir, and Government have been pleased to give me an extension by retaining my name in British service upto 31st March 1910. Khan Bahadur Rasul Baksh, who was Naib-Wazir to His late Highness in the Camp Shahi, resigned his Office on the 20th of March, and His present Highness was

pleased to grant him a gratuity of one thousand Rupees. Dr. Farzand Ali, L. M. S., Chief Medical Officer Khairpur State at Kot-Deji, has been appointed by His present Highness Naib-Wazir, Camp Shahi. Other principal offices and Officers have remained unchanged during the year under report.

CHAPTER II.

Land Revenue.

Land Revenue System.

19. As explained in previous Reports, no Survey and Settlement system existed in the State. But during the year under report, Survey operations were introduced in order to demarcate occupied and unoccupied lands. The Land Revenue is derived under a primitive system of *Batai* (division of produce), by which the State receives its share of rent in kind. The levy of rent in cash is also in force, but it is limited to a very small area, and some few special crops, viz. :—

1. Crops raised by well irrigation including vegetables and gardens.
2. Rice.
3. Indigo.
4. Cotton.
5. Pulses.
6. Oil seeds.

The tract of the country ceded by the British Government in exchange for the State land along the course of the Eastern Nara, is subject to the same system which applied to it while in possession of the British Government, and pays land-revenue in cash only. The land in the State is held chiefly by peasant proprietors; there are no large land-holders, the holding of the largest zemindar does not exceed two thousand acres. The State takes upon itself the obligations of the land-lord, supplies advances without interest, in kind as well as in cash, and constructs water-courses from its own funds apart from the main canals for irrigational purposes. But it may be stated that the system of levy of rent in kind is very advantageous to the cultivator who gets more than his brother-tiller of the soil in the British districts, as the State deals with him direct in the division of the produce and not with the nominal land-lord, who is given a small share by the cultivators for the right of occupancy he holds from the State. The share of the State in kind does not exceed 2/5th in any place, and in addition, the State takes from 4 to 6 annas on account of water-rate which was introduced by the late K. B. Kadirdad Khan, C. I. E., in consideration of the cost incurred in constructing and opening mayn new branch Canals and water-courses and the recurring expenditure annually entailed on the State funds for their repairs and supervision. The "*hakabo*" or water-rate on rice crop was raised to one rupee by the late Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C. I. E. The rate of assessment in cash charged in the State varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per acre, the highest cash rate of Rs. 10 being levied on gardens. The maximum rate for indigo crop amounts to Rs. 6, and for rice to Rs. 5, plus one rupee on account of water-rate.

20. The financial prosperity or adversity of the State depends chiefly upon the yield of crops, and prices of grain. The following details for four years will show the variations in the net share of the State per acre of cultivation :—

Year.	Average produce per acre.	Average working expenses per acre.	Average net revenue per acre.
1902-03	4·80	2 6	2·74
1903-04	2·79	1·47	1·32
1904-05	5·44	1·69	3·75
1906-07	4·34	1·42	2·92
Average	4·34	1·66	2·68

The figures given above do not support the opinion of the late Sardar Muhammed Yakub, C. I. E., as given by him in para 7 of the Administration Report for 1906, that the share of the State ranged over 50 per cent higher than the rates of assessment prevailing in the British limits. He had very probably the record figure of Land Revenue of that year before him. It may however be pointed out that the share of the State is not only affected by failure of crops owing to deficiency of water and other calamities, some of which generally happen every year and reduce the out-turn, but the process of gathering and finally storing it in before and removing it after sale from the State godowns, is so risky and unsafe, that it causes loss of some portion of it every season.

The total area of the State is 6,050 square miles or 38,72,000 acres. The following statement shows the culturable and waste areas of each of the Talukas in this State, for Khalsa and Jagir Dehs separately :—

Taluka.	Khalsa Deh.			Jagir Deh.			Total.		
	Cul-turable. area.	Waste.	Total.	Cul-turable. area.	Waste.	Total.	Cul-turable. area.	Waste.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Khairpur	1,51,058	86,023	2,37,081	40,942	9,977	50,919	1,92,000	96,000	2,88,000
Gambat	1,99,141	21,475	2,20,616	56,859	20,125	76,984	2,56,000	41,600	2,97,600
Mirwah	99,824	1,87,630	2,87,454	12,176	10,770	22,946	1,12,000	1,98,400	3,10,400
Faiz Gunj	1,58,098	1,91,366	3,49,464	1,902	634	2,536	1,60,000	1,92,000	3,52,000
Nara	80,000	25,44,000	26,24,000	...	...	...	80,000	25,44,000	26,24,000
	6,88,121	30,30,494	37,18,615	1,11,879	41,506	1,53,385	8,00,000	30,72,000	38,72,000

Out of the 8 lacs of acres, the culturable area lying waste is estimated at 2 lacs of acres or 25 per cent which is mostly under forests and hunting or shooting preserves (*muharies*). The Baznahar Muhari in Mirwah Taluka, about 338 acres, was given up by His late Highness during the year for purposes of cultivation, and a new *muhari* called Nurpur in Gambat Taluka, about 100 acres in area, was reserved for shikar during the year in place of Bhagat muhari, which too was given up last year for purposes of cultivation.

Demarcation of boundaries.

21. The work of demarcation of boundaries of 95 dehs (villages), 41 jagirs and 90 *shikargahs* (game-preserves) in the whole State, has been completed by the Revenue Surveyor. The maps of Khairpur, Gambat, Mirwah and Faiz Ganj Talukas have been printed at Poona, and distributed for the use of the touring Officials of the State. From this year, I have appointed a Survey Department consisting of 18 tapedars, under the Revenue Surveyor, to carry out a full and detailed survey.

Takavi.

22. The amount of *takavi* advanced in cash this year was Rs. 41,924-8-4 against Rs. 29,594 advanced during the preceding year, and Rs. 36,803 advanced in the year 1906-07. In addition to cash, advances were also made in grain, the value of which amounted to Rs. 72,678-5-4 against Rs. 41,890 in the past year. Thus, the total *takavi* paid to the cultivators in cash and kind, amounted to Rs. 1,14,602-13-8. The State charges no interest on the *takavi* advances given in cash or kind. Out of Rs. 41,924-8-4 paid in cash, Rs. 20,568 were paid for sinking new wells and the remainder for subsistence, seed, and for procuring agricultural, live and dead-stock. In all, 56 new wells were sunk during the year, out of which 21 were sunk in Khairpur Taluka, 25 in Gambat Taluka, 4 in Mirwah Taluka, and 6 in Faiz Ganj Taluka.

Jagirs.

23. The number of villages held as *Jagirs* during the year under report was 41 as against 36 in the preceding year. Among the several other jagirs already possessed by the members of His Highness's family, some of the

following were newly granted, and some were transferred from one prince to the other during the year under report, as follows :—

	Name of the Jagirdar.	Name of Deh and Taluka in which Jagir is situated.	Total cultivable area of the Deh.	Average area of cultivation in the Deh.	Annual cash value of the Jagir.	Date of Sanad authorising grant.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		
1.	H. H. Mir Imambux Khan Talpur.	Gadeji (Gambat).	3,500	1,097-1	8,600-0-0	8-7-08	A new grant, transferred from *Khalsa* to *Jagir* during the year.
2.	Mir Ali Nawaz Khan.	Sobhodero (Gambat).	6,000	2,566-33	17,650-0-0	23-4-08	Transferred from *Khalsa* to *Jagir* during the year. Both were new grants.
3.	Do. ...	Machi (Khairpur).	9,000	4,000-0-0	25,018-0-0	28-2-09	
4.	Mir Ali Mahomed Khan.	Kamaldero (Gambat).	400	173-24	1,061-12-0	23-4-08	Transferred from H. H. Mir Imambux Khan to Mir Ali Mahomed Khan.
5.	Mir Ghulamali Khan.	Saguin (Gambat).	550	211-10	1,020-1-6	23-4-08	Transferred from H. H. Mir Imambux Khan to Mir Ghulamali Khan.
6.	Mir Mahomed Murad Khan.	Kazi Bhuta (Gambat).	728	257-32	3,337-6-6	28-7-08	Granted to Mir Mahomed Murad Khan on the death of his mother.
7.	Do. ...	Mujahad (Gumbat).	672	167-25	1,400-6-0	28-7-08	
8.	Mir Ghulam Husein Khan.	Ranipur (Gambat).	9,800	4,278-10	23,000-0-0	29-1-09	Transferred from *Khalsa* to *Jagir* during the year in exchange for Jagir of Deh Sadarji relinquished by him.
	Do. ...	Pyalo (Gambat).	800	345-29	2,700-0-0	29-1-09	Do.
9.	Dowager Her Highness.	Bhiralo (Khairpur).	4,000	1,702-11	14,530-0-7	30-8-08	A new grant.

Area under cultivation.

24. The total area cultivated during the year was 1,99,961 acres against 1,69,427 acres in the past year, showing an increase of 30,533 acres, due to the fact that the inundation of the year proved favourable owing to satisfactory working of the State Canals, and prospects of cultivation improved in consequence.

The following statement shows the area under cultivation during kharif and rabi seasons, inclusive of jagirs:—

Taluka.	On Canals.			On Wells.			On River.			Total.		
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Khairpur	31,518-27	8,205-37	39,724-24	...	2,865-10	2,865-10	556-9	1,012-32	1,569-1	32,074-36	12,083-39	44,158-35
Gambat	20,858-34	25,402-27	46,261-21	2-0	3,243-32	3,245-32	880-30	1,517-19	2,398-9	21,741-24	30,163-38	51,905-22
Mirwah	29,271-13	1,426-37	30,698-10	...	1,089-35	1,089-35	...	...	...	29,271-13	2,516-32	31,788-5
Faiz Gunj	23,141-15	2,956-15	26,097-30	...	15-0	15-0	...	...	...	23,141-15	2,971-15	26,112-30
Nara	351-10	2,633-31	2,985-1	...	9-0	9-0	...	...	...	351-10	2,642-31	2,994-1
Jagirs	33,492-17	7,975-3	41,467-20	...	1,534-21	1,534-21	...	...	...	33,492-17	9,509-24	43,002-1
Total ...	1,38,633-36	48,600-30	1,87,234-26	2-0	8,757-18	8,759-18	1,436-39	2,530-11	3,967-10	1,40,072-35	59,888-19	1,99,961-14

Variations in demand.

25. The bulk of the land-revenue is derived in kind, and the figures appearing under the head "Land Revenue Demand" properly speaking, represent the amount realized by the State chiefly from the sale of its share of grain and in a small part from the assessment levied in cash. No reliable figures can therefore be shown under "Land Revenue Demand", except by approximately estimating the value of the grain received and collected in the State granaries as the State share of revenue. But as the prices of grain vary constantly, such an estimate would prove misleading. Besides this, the produce of the *rabi* season is never disposed of before the Administration Report is submitted, and correctly speaking, the actual realizations from the sale of grain of one year, appear in the figures of receipts of the next following year. According to the old custom prevailing in the State, the year commences with the *Rabi* season, and the accounts of Land Revenue may therefore be said to be correct. But the anomaly of such a system is quite evident, as the *rabi* crop depends on the water which flows in the River and the Canals during the kharif season. To observe a uniformity in the system which is in force in British India, I am of opinion that the Administration Reports of Native States should also be submitted for the Revenue instead of for the Financial year.

The total Land Revenue derived by the State during the year amounted to Rs. 9,75,873-10-11 (excluding jagirs) as against Rs. 10,34,625-11-11 in the last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 58,752-1-0, due to the fact that grain worth about a lac of rupees has not been included in these figures, as it was not weighed and taken delivery of by the merchants during the year. It will be included in the figures of the next year.

Kutcherry Sessions and Monthly Consultative Committees.

26. The Revenue Administration of the State is practically governed by the Kutcherry Sessions and Monthly Consultative Committees ; the former are held by the Mukhtiarkars on the 15th of every month, and the latter are held by the Wazir, who invites high officials, whose opinions are taken before any new measures are introduced. In all, 3 such Committees were held by the Wazir during the year under report, *viz.*, on the 30th May 1908, 5th September 1908, and 15th November 1908. Twelve Kutcherry Sessions were held by each of the Mukhtiarkars, at which various old references were disposed of, and the parties obtained redress without any trouble or delay.

Examination of accounts.

27. The village, taluka and Huzur accounts are properly kept, thoroughly checked and audited by the *jamaobandi* office, specially appointed for the purpose.

CHAPTER III.

(A.)—Legislation.

28. Appendix II contains a complete list of the laws in force in this State. The Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Indian

Evidence Act and the Civil Procedure Code, Arms Act, and Cattle Trespass Act and several others of the most important general laws in force in the British Territory, have been adopted by the State in their entirety with such slight modifications as are necessary to suit the local requirements of the State.

The following Enactments were passed during the year under Report:—

Act No. II of 1908—Explosives Act. Received the assent of His Highness on the 22nd September 1908.

Act No. III of 1908—An Act to amend Act II of 1897, (Gambling Act). Received the assent of the Darbar on the 3rd November 1908.

The Explosives Act was passed in the State on the lines of Act VI of 1908 of the British Territory, so that persons who are prohibited against the illegal use of explosives in the British Territory, may not take refuge in the State, where before the introduction of the Act, the law was not sufficient to deal with them in the prompt and effective manner which the new Act provides.

In addition to the above two Acts, Notification No. 704 dated the 14th September 1908, was issued by His Highness, by which it was enacted that the amendments made in Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, as sanctioned by the Government of India, were also made applicable to and brought into force in the State.

29. *(B)—Military.*

Class.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
1. Regulars	210	...	4	214
2. Irregulars	...	165	...	165
3. Imperial Service Camel Corps ...	...	...	...	52
4. Imperial Service Baggage Corps ...	...	...	...	52
TOTAL ...	210	165	4	483

The total strength of the State Infantry Battalion is 210; there were temporary vacancies which were filled up at once. During the year under review new ammunition boots were sent for from England through Messrs. Leach Weborny and Co., of Bombay, and supplied to the Foot Battalion. The total cost of the Military Force amounted to Rs. 1,08,480-14-5 as against Rs. 1,16,282-15-1 in the last year. The small Infantry Corps which includes the State Band, is properly drilled and disciplined. They are chiefly employed on

duties corresponding to those of the Armed Police in British Districts, such as furnishing guard and escort for the treasury and the jail, etc. The pipers have been transferred to the Imperial Service Camel Corps.

The Irregular Cavalry are not drilled; the men are mostly employed on duties connected with His Highness's Camp, and for purposes of watch, carrying post and such other duties. The four Artillerymen are employed to fire salutes and the mid-day gun.

St. John's Ambulance Association.

30. A new class of Ambulance was formed during the year in which sixteen sepoys of the State Infantry Battalion and sixteen grown-up boys of the Sir Ali Murad Technical School have been admitted. Copies of "first aid to the injured," which were purchased from the Secretary of the Association at Karachi in 1904, have been distributed among the students, and Mr. Hassa-singh, a Hospital Assistant of experience, who used to give training in previous years to the Ambulance classes, has been put in charge of the class. Three dozen illustrated bandages have also been purchased from Bombay for the use of the class.

Sardar Bahadur Major Dhanpat Rai, C. I. E., Commandant, Imperial Service Transport Corps, Jaipur State, very kindly supplied me with a copy of the book published by him, regarding ambulance inventions and methods, which is of immense use to the students.

Imperial Service Camel and Baggage Corps.

31. I have to record with regret the death of Subedar Abdul Kadir, Commandant of the Imperial Service Camel Corps, who died while on leave at Karachi on the 10th July 1908. Subedar Sheikh Hussen, who is a retired Subedar of His Majesty's Army and has served 20 years first in the 19th Bombay Infantry and subsequently in the 130th Baluchis, was appointed to the vacant post, during the year under review.

32. Some of the Officers and men of the Camel Corps had occasion to go twice outside the State for exercises, first to Sukkur to play a hockey match with the Sukkur team, in which Sahibzadas Mir Ali Mahomed Khan, Mir Gulam Ali Khan, and Mir Gulam Raza Khan also took part, and again to Rampur in the last week of February last to attend the 6th Annual Athletic Meeting of the Imperial Service Troops.

33. The concession of return tickets at single fares Second class to Native Officers, and Third Class to Non-Commissioned Officers and men and their families certified to be travelling on leave of every description at their own expense, has been extended by Government to Officers and men of the Imperial Service Troops, and this concession is universally appreciated by the Khairpur Camel Corps.

34. The increasing frequency with which Imperial Service troops leave their own States to do duty alongside of the troops of the Indian Army, whether on active service or otherwise, rendered a settlement of the matter advisable. The Imperial Service Troops when serving in British India in time of peace are in common with all other residents, individually bound by the Municipal Law of the country; but as regards Military Law, they are only bound by the terms of their enlistment, and the regulations of their respective States, and these last could only be enforced by their own Officers. As such conditions might, from the Military point of view, be subversive of discipline and dangerous to the efficiency of troops, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in consultation with His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, addressed His Highness through the Political Agent of the State in July 1908, to place the matter on a satisfactory footing, so far as it affected the Khairpur Camel Corps. For this purpose, the provisions of the Indian Articles of War, as in force in British India (British India Act V of 1869), were made applicable, *mutatis mutandis* to the State Imperial Service Troops, when employed on active service outside the State, either within or without British India. His Highness the Ruler has also executed an agreement, the provisions of which are as follows :—

"Whereas His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur Ruler of Khairpur State maintains a force of Imperial Service Troops for the purpose of co-operating, if need be, in the defence of the British Empire, and—

"Whereas it is necessary that the Imperial Service Troops of the Khairpur State, when associated with troops of the British Army, should be under the orders of the Officer Commanding the combined forces, and subject to the like discipline and control as the Officers and soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Army, and—

"Whereas it is not the wish and intention of the Government of India that a British Officer should be appointed to command any Corps of Imperial Service Troops, though British Officers are employed in order to instruct and inspect the said troops,

"It is hereby agreed between the Governor General of India of the one part and His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur of the other, as follows, namely :—

(1) "Whenever the said troops or any portion thereof are moved beyond the frontier of the said State, they shall be attached to the command and under the orders of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent or Force in which they are employed, and such Officer shall by virtue of this agreement, be authorized to administer in respect to the said troops so serving, the Military laws and regulations to which they are subject under the laws of the said State, and for that purpose and for the due preservation of discipline among the same, to convene all such Courts, and to issue all such orders, and to pass all such judgments and sentences, and generally to exercise all such authority as may be lawfully convened, issued, passed and exercised by the authorities of the Khairpur State,

when the said troops are serving within the territorial limits of the said State: Provided always that the execution of every sentence so passed in British Territory shall be carried out under the orders of His Highness the Ruler of Khairpur State, or of some person to whom the requisite authority has been delegated by him"

(2) "In order further to ensure the efficiency of the said Imperial Service Troops, and the maintenance of discipline among them when serving along with His Majesty's forces, the said His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, has embodied in the disciplinary laws of his State, applicable to the said Imperial Service Troops, when employed on active service, either within or without British India, the provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, of the Indian Articles of War for the time being in force. The due application and enforcement of the said provisions in respect of the Imperial Service Troops aforesaid shall be carried out under the authority of the Officer Commanding the District, Contingent or Force aforesaid."

35. A reference was made by His Highness in his Murasilla No. 712, dated the 20th September 1908 to the Political Agent that the Sarwans in the Baggage Corps of this State may be paid in cash instead of being compensated with land grants. It was pointed out that at the outset, it was hoped to compensate the Sarwans from the produce of land parcelled out and granted to each for cultivation, but as irrigational service could never be regulated in Sind owing to the fitful currents of the Indus, these Sarwans could never depend upon regular harvests. As a consequence, in spite of liberal takavi grants, free desertions after an inclement season became frequent, resulting in painful proceedings and Courts-Martial under the Military Law. His Highness therefore proposed to provide for the Sarwans with pay in cash, although the new scheme entailed somewhat larger expenditure on the Treasury. But His Highness determined to undertake it in order to smoothen the working of the Baggage and Camel Corps, of which he was very proud. Intimation of the approval of the new scheme by His Excellency the Governor in Council was received from the Political Agent under his Number K-147, dated the 15th March 1909, and the men are now being employed on cash emoluments.

36. The anniversary of the Imperial Service Camel Corps was not celebrated this year, as on the date on which it was to come off (10th March 1909) the State was in mourning owing to the death of His late Highness.

37. Appendix III-B shows the total cost of the whole force during the year was Rs. 35,707-3-11. Besides, a sum of Rs. 27,412-2-11, was spent on the construction of buildings, bringing the total to Rs. 63,119-6-10. This item includes cost of camels of the value of Rs. 4,3[illegible]5 which were purchased during the year under report, owing to the death of camels.

38. A repeated reference to the sound and valuable advice and wise policy of Major A. K. Rawlins, D. S. O., Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps, is superfluous. The State is indeed fortunate in having an

Officer of his experience and sympathy to work with. He has cast his lot with the State ever since the Corps was started, and it is a matter of extreme regret that we are to be deprived of his useful services, owing to the expiry of his term of service in the Imperial Service Troops.

(C)—Police.

39. The total number of District Police force including Officers was 230 during the year, *viz.*, 7 more than returned last year, due to the reason that 7 more choukidars were kept at Police Stations during the year. The total cost of the Police force during the year was Rs. 46,891-4-6 against Rs. 46,997-11-5 in the last year. The Police are armed with swords, and 31 selected men are also armed with Smooth-bore carbines. Appendix IV will show that the number of men able to read and write is 58; the results of the working of the Police are on the whole satisfactory. There were 242 offences sent up by the Police as against 205 in the last year. Out of 247 persons sent up for trial, the percentage of convictions was 67·87 against 72·81 in the last year (Appendix V.) The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 57·25 against 38·76 in the preceding year (Appendix VI.)

The number of offences (both cognizable and non-cognizable) committed during the year was 888, *i. e.* 171 less than those shown in the previous year. There were four new cases of murder, besides the two that were pending from those of the last year. In all, 12 persons were apprehended, six of whom were convicted and six discharged. A case of dacoity of the value of Rs. 21,678-8-0 had taken place in the Nara Taluka of this State in April 1903. Some of the accused in this case were undergoing their trial in the Jaisselmere Courts, one of the accused had disappeared and the fourth one had died. The two accused, Achelo and Punjo, notorious charactors, who were undergoing their terms of imprisonment in Jaissalmere were handed over for trial to this State during the year under review. After their case will be decided by this State, they will be sent back to Jaissalmere to finish the unexpired portion of their term of imprisonment, after which they will be sent back to Khairpur for undergoing their terms, if they are convicted. The subjects of the State enjoy perfect security of life and property, and dacoities which were so common in the State aforetimes, are now things of the past. Harmonious co-operation exists between the Judiciary and the Police of the State, and the headmen of villages generally render valuable assistance in the detection of criminals and suppression of crime.

D.—Criminal justice.

40. The number of Criminal Courts during the year was 15 as against 18 in the last year. The Courts of the Muttasaddi, and the Chief Secretary exercising first class magisterial powers, were closed, and that of the Superintendent Jail Kot-Deji which tried second class cases, was also closed during the year, as there was not much magisterial work for them. All the Relief Act cases which were formerly heard by the Muttasaddi, were transferred to the Court of the Resident Magistrate Khairpur.

His Highness exercises the powers of a Chief Judge of a High Court, the Wazir those of a Sessions Judge and District Judge and Magistrate, the two Divisional Naib-Wazirs those of additional District and Sessions Judges and Sub-Divisional Magistrates, Mir Mahomed Murad Khan (His Highness's cousin) those of a First Class Magistrate and Sub-Judge Khairpur State, Mir Ali Nawaz Khan (the heir-apparent) those of a First Class Magistrate and second grade Sub-Judge attached to His Highness's Camp, and Mir Ghulam Hassan Khan (His Highness's nephew) also those of a First Class Magistrate and 2nd Grade Sub-Judge.

The number of Sessions cases during the year was 15, and the total number of offences was 888 against 717 during the last year; the percentage of convictions was 25·57 against 20·62 in the last year. Appendix IX will show that out of 35 cases of appeal, decisions were confirmed in 18, modified in 4, reversed in 3, appeals were rejected in 2 cases, while 8 cases remained pending at the close of the year.

(E.)—Civil Justice.

41. The number of Civil Courts was 16 as against 18 in the last year. The number of Civil Suits filed during the year rose from 1872 in the last year to 1980 during the present year.

Appendix X will show that the number of contested cases was 430, whereas it was 420 in the last year. There was an increase in the number of applications for execution of decrees, being 530 against 373 in the preceding year (Appendix XI). A reference to Appendix XII will show that the number of Civil Appeals was 238 as against 224 last year, out of which 161 were disposed of during the year. In 111 cases judgment of the lower courts was upheld, decisions were modified in 23 cases, and reversed in 19; 3 cases were remanded for re-trial, and 5 were compromised or otherwise disposed of.

Agriculturists' Relief Act III of 1903.

42. Before the passing of Relief Act III of 1903, the condition of ryots in the State was found to be not a little distressing, and the number of mortgages of lands was found to be alarmingly large. There was no law of Limitation etc., in the State. As a rule, the history of the suit was not enquired into, and the last receipt or bond determined the suit, and Rs. 24 per annum or Rs. 2 per mensem of interest was generally allowed by Courts. The Courts easily passed orders for the imprisonment of the debtor, and the decrees of the Courts were executed by the Police. Consequently lands were sold away by the defendants to save themselves from imprisonment or were mortgaged and were subsequently sold away under burden of heavy interests. The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act introduced in this State has proved to be a boon for the cultivators. The banias are the only money lending classes in the State, and they used to keep their accounts in such a manner under the fostering care of a lenient law that the zemindars were heavily involved in debt. The operation of the Relief Act is not restricted to any specified period now. The Judge is required to go behind the bond, and *his being the only Court entrusted with such powers*, it is very easy to ascertain the under-ground workings of the

banias and their ledgers. He is required to trace back every debt to its beginning and to award what is fair and reasonable, irrespective of bond, acknowledgment or agreement. This procedure has saved many a zemindar from utter ruin. The cultivators who had formerly sunk into poverty owing to heavy debts incurred by them are now improving, and lending and borrowing have been brought down to reasonable limits. They now find it difficult to borrow money for wasteful and extravagant objects, but for purposes of agriculture and other reasonable purposes, they always resort to takavi advances which are given to them freely by the State. It has also been ordered that ordinarily annas twelve per cent per annum of interest should be considered as a fair rate of interest in the cases tried under this Act, and when any higher rate of interest is allowed, the court is required to specify the reasons for doing so. Imprisonment for debt is altogether abolished, and the execution of decrees is not done through the Police. No sales or mortgages can take place until the sanction of the State authorities has been obtained in the matter.

Advantages under Act I of 1906 to the ryots.

43. During the year under report, 12 Kutcherry Sessions were held by each of the Mukhtiarkars, with the result that much temper and trouble and anxiety were saved to the litigants by the simple procedure and prompt decision of cases at these sessions. Since the passing of Act I of 1906, which partakes the character of an Arbitration Act for disputes about property and inheritance, Kutcherry Sessions have received an added importance and are becoming popular. There were during the year under report 221 cases brought before the Kutcherry Sessions under the Act against 202 in the last year. Of these, 77 were decided by compromise, 93 by arbitrators nominated by or for litigant parties, and 7 on special oath; only one could not be settled, and the parties were referred to the ordinary Civil Courts. 43 remained pending at the close of the year. In 23 cases, appeals were made, which were rejected in 2 cases, upheld in 20, and reversed in one case.

As a natural result, the position and responsibility of a *nekmarad* and headman has improved a good deal within his circle, and increased his responsibility and true loyalty to the Ruler.

F.—Extradition.

44. There is no want of reciprocity in respect to the extradition of offenders and things are working very smoothly on the principle of "give and take."

G.—Prisons.

45. There is a Central Jail at Kot-Deji and another Jail at Khairpur and a lock-up at each of the head-quarter towns of the Talukas in this State. The lock-ups are chiefly intended for under-trial prisoners, from whom no work is taken. The average daily number of convicts in the Central Jail at Kot-Deji was 86·24, and at Khairpur Jail 54·35, the total amounting to 140·59 during the year under review, as against 161·58 in the past year. Appendix XIII will show that the number of deaths was 5, 4 of whom died of pneumonia and one by accident. Very great care is taken about the sanitation of prisons. The Central Jail at Kot-Deji is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the Station and the

Khairpur Jail has recently been placed under the direct supervision of the Medical Officer Khairpur. Light indoor work is taken from prisoners who are otherwise unable to do any hard work, and no work is taken from those who are reported to be unfit. Long-term prisoners are taught various ufefu[1] handicrafts, such as weaving, carpentry, smithery etc. This is advantageous to the State as well as to the prisoners who, after the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, return to their homes with a love for work and habits of steadiness. Road-side trees etc., are watered by gangs of prisoners, and in the summer season they are employed in pulling punkahs in the various Offices.

H.—Registration.

46. The statistics connected with registration are given in Appendices XIV and XV. The number of documents registered was 366 as against 282 in the preceding year. Out of 265 sale-deeds, 220 apply to sales of houses etc., and 45 appertain to sales of agricultural land.

1.—Municipal Administration.

47. There are no Municipalities in this state. The Punchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local Officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. The towns of Khairpur, Gambat, Kot-Deji and Ranipur are large enough, and in all of them, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

Weather and crops showing rain-fall.

48. During the year under report, the climate has remained much the same as in Upper Sind, and the rise in the River was sufficient to enable *rabi* as well as *kharif* cultivation to be profitable both to the cultivator and to the State. The rain-fall does not count a very important factor in this part of the country, and the total rain-fall during the year was much below that of the last year, viz., 2·72 against 3·57.

Appendix XVIII would show prices of staple food grains, and it will appear that they were not so high as was the case last year. Much of the restriction that was imposed last year was removed this year, and the prices obtained by the sale of grain were, on the whole, fair to the cultivator.

Wages and labour and prices of food grains.

49. The rates of wages of unskilled labourers also went down from annas four to annas seven per diem proportionate to the reduced rates of staple food grains, which are given in Appendix XVIII. The labouring classes had plenty of work within the State on State Canals and buildings.

Forests.

50. The forest revenue during the year under review amounted to Rs. 62,881-8-11 against Rs. 44,365-2-1 in the last preceding year, showing an

increase of Rs. 18,516-6-10 due to a large sale of fire-wood and a keen competition in the contracts. The Forest Department is under a Forest officer who possesses sufficient establishment to protect the forests and forest produce.

Trade and Manufacture.

51. Gambat is famous for the manufacture of bed-sheets called *khais* and *chandanies*, and Khairpur is known for its art of dyeing cloth; the process followed is still primitive, and the old fast colours have not changed.

The chief exports are cotton, grain, wool, hides, tobacco, and hand-made coarse cloth. Carbonate of Soda, called *Kharo Chaniho*, which is produced in the Salt Desert of the Nara Taluka of this State, is very largely exported to Bombay. The sale proceeds of Kharo amounted to Rs. 46,603-0-2 during the year against Rs. 45,101-2-0 in the preceding year; this does not include Rs. 32,301-1-4 recovered from the balance of the last year, but shows the nett proceeds of the present year. The average of the past five years' sale is Rs. 64,182-15-8. The increase of Rs. 1,501-14-2 is due to a large sale of this article. Carbonate of Soda, as an article of commerce, is imported in very large quantities in India, and in order to induce a demand for this State Chaniho, I have submitted the raw material to Professor T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., Director of the Techno-Chemical Laboratory Bombay, for an examination, and I am anxiously awaiting his report, on receipt of which, if favourable, arrangements could be made to turn the crude chaniho into a more refined article before its export. I have hopes that this will be a more profitable source of income in the future.

52. Five large fairs are held annually at the places shown in the margin, of which the largest is held at Ranipur, where all the followers of Pir Piran Pir Dastagir assemble to do homage at the shrine of his famous descendants and their living successors. The village of Daraza is situated between Gambat and Ranipur which is known for the mausoleum of Sufi Sachal Fakir, the renowned poet, who ranks in Sindh next to Shah Abdul Lotif Bhitai At the Ranipur fair specially, fairly good sale of animals and local articles takes place, and it is gratifying to note that the Police arrangements at all these fairs were entirely satisfactory, and gambling was greatly checked.

Ranipur.
Gambhat.
Daraza.
Mahtani.
Shah Ladhani.

Public Works.

53. More than the ordinary amount of activity was visible in the works of this Department during the year—Rs. 2,41,420-0-8 as against Rs. 2,15,400-10-11 of the last year being the expenditure under this head in this Department during the year. Among the public buildings, construction of the residence of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan was continued during the year and Rs. 1,142-13-1 were spent on it. The Kutcherry Bungalow of His late Highness at Kot-Deji which was commenced towards the end of the last year was completed during the year, costing Rs. 11,700. His Highness's State Bungalow at Sukkur was further improved and added to, at a cost of Rs. 2,941-5-3. The work at the new Palace, reference to which was made in last year's report, was continued throughout the year costing Rs. 15,132-15-6. A rifle range was recommended by the Inspecting Officer for the use of the I. S. Camel Corps, and a convenient

site near the Khairpur Railway Station was selected by the Inspecting Officer for the purpose, and Rs. 4,062 were spent on its construction. Within the Camel Corps lines, Commanding Officer's Quarters were constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and suitable Bungalows for the Inspecting and Dy. Inspecting Officers were also constructed at a cost of Rs. 13,000, during the year. And a Mosque has been provided within the Lines at a cost of Rs. 2,700, making up an aggregate cost Rs. 23,762, on buildings for the I. S. Camel Corps. At Kot-Deji in addition to the Bungalows of Mir Ali Nawaz Khan and His late Highness' Kutcherry, a Bungalow residence was finished for the use of His present Highness at a cost of Rs. 10,000. The work of the Town Hall and Library at Khairpur was commenced and continued and cost Rs. 10,000, during the year. Under the minor works, we had a Landhi for His late Highness at Kote, an Indoor-Patients' ward at Kote, a strong store-room for the State Infantry Battalion at Khairpur, a Petition-Writers' Landhi within the Secretariat.

Nine new bridges were constructed within the State, in addition to one regulator on the Redhar branch, the principal being on the Hazaro Wah, old Karia (Muhari Bugro) Gundariro Wah in the Khairpur Taluka, and on the Abul Wah in Gambat. As to the irrigational Canals, a new branch Daudi was constructed through two miles, Razidero branch through six miles, and new mouths were provided to Ahamadpur Wah and Abul Wah. The expenditure incurred on the ordinary clearance of canals during the year was Rs. 95,695-7-4, being Rs. 7,779-11-8 less than the last year's outlay. The clearance of all the State Canals was carefully done during the year, and this was reflected in the advantage taken by the cultivators in utilizing the water during the season.

54. During the year under review, His Highness gave permission to the British Engineers to excavate a new head to the Main Wah, to straighten its bend, and also to remove snags from the Nara, and to use *lai* and *panjars* from the Lundi Dhand.

55. A reference, more or less detailed, would have been made in this year's Report, to the construction and completion of Survey Operations of the great Project of Rohri Hyderabad Canal, but as the present system of irrigation throughout the whole State is likely to be affected by the contruction of that great work, and as correspondence is still pending about the rights and prospects of the State in the proposed Weir and the Rohri Hyderabad Canal, no reference beyond what is already mentioned by His present Highness in the Installation Darbar, need be brought in here. It was to the effect:—"I am giving my anxious attention and thought to the subject, and I hope that both the Governments will succeed in restoring confidence and bringing permanent prosperity to their subjects."

G.—Post Offices.

56. There all 12 Post Offices in the State and the control of this Department is in the hands of the Sind British Postal Authorities. The Khairpur Post Office is also a combined Telegraph Office. Among the Officers who have been allowed the concession of using the British Service Postal Labels "On Khairpur State Service," four new names have been added, *viz.*, Deputy

Inspecting Officer I. S. Camel Corps and his Clerk, the Chief Secretary of the State, and the Superintendent of Schools.

I acknowledge with satisfaction the assistance afforded by the establishment of 2nd Class Telegraph Office at Khairpur, and also the anxiety of the Department in regulating its working hours in cousulation with me. However, during the recent months of anxiety owing to the journey of His late Highness to the Persian Gulf and his subsequent illness and ulimate death, I had often felt that the State exigencies would have been better served and been less costly, had the Telegraph Office been named a First Class Telegraph Office.

Railways.

57. The number of Stations on the Kotri-Rohri Railway continues to be six as during the last year. The inhabitants of Tando Nihal Khan have applied for a Station on the line near their village, and I learn that the Railway Authorities are considering their request. Tando Nihal Khan and Tando Nazar Ali and Kanasara are respectable villages near the point on the line where a new Station is required, and as since this State has been ungrudgingly indulgent to this Department within the State, it is hoped that the Railway Administration will come to a suitable conclusion on this point in the near future. In this connection, I may revert to the necessity for ~~rest-rooms and~~ waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen at Railway Stations situate within the State, to which a reference was made in my last Administration Report. The Railway Authorities have been at last able to decide to supply us with one waiting-room at Khairpur-Mirs Station, but the building has not commenced. The class of persons for whom I had originally made this requisition upon the Railway Authorities, I had hoped would receive the slight concession at the hands of the authorities, because within the State, besides the Members of the Talpur House, there are other persons of respectability like Jagirdars, landholders, merchants and Pirs, for whom and for whose families it is highly derogatory, from a social point of view, to be obliged to face inconvenience and treatment of the rabble which are greatly enhanced if the small rest-rooms provided are freely used and occupied before their very eyes by subordinate employees of the Railway. I have hopes that a matter of this kind, the Railway authorities would regard more from a social than commercial point of view, and would not base their decision about Station accommodation on the amount of traffic available at a particular Station, all the more so when His Highness's Government never cared to ask for any kind of compensation or make any conditions for the land granted and jurisdiction given up and concessions allowed ever since the line was constructed.

Mint.

58. There in no mint at Khairpur, and the British coin is the only legal tender in the State.

General condition of the State and its people.

59. Out of the total population of the State, 85 per cent are agriculturists, and the rest, traders, artisans, and labourers. In point of hard work, skill and thrift, the cultivating classes of the State will not fall behind their brothers

in the British Territory. It is very gratifying that the revenue prospects of the year were favourable as compared with those of the preceding year. The people are awakening to the advantage of seeking suitable markets for the local products of the State, and the chief exports show a steady rise. General health of the people was good throughout the year, and no case of cholera or Typhus fever was reported. Only one imported plague case occurred, which too, did not prove fatal. The birth rate was 7·24 against 5·86 in the last year, and the death rate was 7·45 against 7·66 in the preceding year. Agricultural stock was in good condition, and did not suffer from any serious out-break of disease. Appendix XX shows an increase of 59 bullocks during the year. Immigration and emigration were normal. The standard of living during the year was not so pressing as in the past year, as there was general reduction in the rates of prices of food stuffs.

The State Treasury is in a satisfactory condition, and there are no debts on it. Financial equilibrium is well kept up, and a handsome amount has been deposited in Banks to provide against the effects of adverse seasons.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

60. The gross Revenue of the State excluding Jagirs amounts to Rs. 14,31,623-10-5 bringing an increase of Rs. 76,910-13-2 over that of the last year.

Increases.

61. There is an improvement owing to the sale of fire-wood under the head of Forest Revenue, the increase being Rs. 18,516-6-10. Similarly, Bhang, Ganja, and Opium and the royalty on country liquor brought in under the heading of "Excise," an increase of Rs. 5,565-3-0. The State Distillery continued as heretofore under the supervision of the Excise Department. The steady improvement in the demand for the necessaries of life is reflected in the Ijara proceeds by an increase of Rs. 8,517-7-2 during the year.

No special mention need be made of the other sources of Revenue, where increase is noticed, as their nature is more fluctuating than steady. A sum of Rs. 1,01,051-6-8 has been included in the sub-head "Deposits," because it was not transferred at the end of the year to "Land Revenue." The rule is that the purchaser of State grain pays the price in advance. This is credited as "Deposit," until the grain is issued, when the deposited items are transferred as items of Land Revenue.

Decreases.

62. In the column of decrease under the head of "Land Revenue," the item of Rs. 36,657-12-0 is to be read with the above explanation. The item of Rs. 1,01,051-6-8 in "Deposits" actually belongs to this head, and it will then show that during the year under report, there has been an increase of Rs. 64,393-10-8 rather than a decrease as shown in the statement. I might notice that during the year under report, a generous concession for the repayment of Takavi advances to the extent of Rs. 4,987-9-0 was made and the advances were made payable in the next following year.

Expenditure.

63. The aggregate expenditure during the year was Rs. 15,77,140-6-8 as against Rs. 12,24,868-6-7 of the last year. The noticeable items are the following :—

Increases.

64. An increase in the General Department of Rs. 3,792-1-4 is due to the increase of establishment and contingencies stocked for two years. Purchase of new carriages and State horses is responsible for an increase of Rs. 13,677-11-2 during the year under report under the head "Miscellaneous Department." The item of "Personal Expenses of His Highness" shows an increase of Rs. 2,72,602-6-5 due to His late Highness's Kerbella pilgrimage. This pilgrimage by itself cost Rs. 2,69,531-9-5. The expenses incident on the death of His late Highness amounted to Rs. 26,752-3-6 to the State, and to this must be added the item of Rs. 49,161-13-2 which were spent on the circumcision ceremony of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan, His late Highness's grand-son. The fore-going two items, though partly affected by other retrenchments during the year include and explain the increase of Rs. 55,891-4-9 which appears in cash expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. In an earlier paragraph, the construction of new buildings has been mentioned, and to this is due the increase of Rs. 26,329-15-9; as years go on, the necessity of public buildings and palaces is being yearly met with in the hope that after some years, there will be sufficient and suitable array of offices and princely residences and other buildings of public character as would contrast favourably with the condition of things during the old regime. During the year under report, a full complement of conservancy establishment was provided for Kot-Deji, and half a dozen kitson lamps secured for Khairpur town. In this part of the statement, the item of takavi advanced to cultivators during the year was larger by Rs. 12,330-8-4 than the figure of the last year. The administration have made it a firm resolve to accede to all applications for takavi as are made during the year. It is a great satisfaction to record that just on the eve of his starting for Kerbella pilgrimage, His late Highness subscribed a donation of Rs. 2,000 for the relief of sufferers from the inundation of the Musi in Hyderabad Deccan. His Highness' small contribution was kindly accepted by His Highness the Nizam.

Decreases.

65. There is a decrease of Rs. 4,464-13-2 under the Dispensary charges because the bills about the Medical stores ordered from Messrs Burgoyne Burbidges & Co., London, were not received before the end of this year. The Young Mirs having finished their College course at Lahore, returned to the State, and the item of Rs. 10,412-0-4 represents the consequent decrease in expenditure. Other decreases need no particular mention.

Closing balance of the year.

66. The closing balance of the year's account is Rs. 11,03,257-5-3, which includes the sum of Rs. 7,50,000-0-0 deposited in the Banks of Bombay and National Bank of India, as fixed deposits, and Rs. 68,365-7-4 in the Bank of Bombay as Current Account. It is therefore apparent that the prosperity of

the State as viewed from its banking account and its balance in the Treasury, has been steadily advancing, and the Banking Deposit having remained untouched in the face of extraordinary items aggregating to over three lacs of rupees due to the celebration of the princely circumcision at Kote, to the expenses due to His late Highness's pilgrimage his last illness and subsequent demise.

Donations.

67. His Highness's donations promised to the Educational and other institutions outside the State from the Interest Fund were the following:—

1. Rs. 6,000 to the Sind Madresseh Tul Islam at Karachi, as an annual donation.
2. Rs. 500 to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli as an annual donation.
3. Rs. 500 to the Shikarpur Horse Show as an annual donation.
4. Rs. 5,000 donation, plus Rs. 1,000 as annual grant for twelve years to the All-India Muhamadan Educational Conference at Amritsar towards the establishment of a University at Aligarh.
5. Rs. 50 to Leper Asylum Saibathu, Panjab.
6. Rs. 170 to the Anjuman Islam School, Mehar, Sind.
7. Rs. 5,000 for the Madresseh Dayan at Delhi.
8. Rs. 3,000 for the Boarding House at Sukkur.
9. Rs. 1,100 to the Nawalrai Hiranand Academy, Hyderabad Sind.
10. Rs. 1,000 to the Nava Vidyala High School, Hyderabad Sind.
11. Rs. 50 to the A. V. Girls' School, Hyderabad Sind.
12. Rs. 5,000 paid as donation to Sukkur Madresseh Fund.
13. Rs. 5,000 to the Sardar Memorial Fund.
14. Rs. 5,000 to the Elliot Madresseh Hostel at Calcutta for Mussilman boys.
15. Rs. 5,000 to the Hostel at Dacca for Mussilman boys.

68. Besides the above, it is gratifying to note that His present Highness has resolved to follow in the generous and sympathetic foot-steps of His late Highness, and as already mentioned, His Highness announced in his Installation Darbar, a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the building fund of Hopeful Academy at Shikarpur, and an annual grant of Rs. 2,000 for the Zemindars' Madresseh at Larkana. Like last year, His late Highness continued his interest in the proceedings and success of the All India Muhamadan Educational Conference, and deputed me to represent him at the Amritsar Conference and also sanctioned contribution as mentioned above.

Salt.

69. The State still continues to buy its salt from Mauripur Salt Works at Karachi. The rate of sale per maund continues as last year within the State. There are ten salt depots in the State, and the rate of sale at each depot is the same.

Opium.

70. The cultivation of poppy is rigorously limited to the Khairpur Taluka and restricted to an area just sufficient to produce opium enough for the yearly requirement of the State.

Bhang, Charas and Ganja.

71. These are imported from the Panjab under a license from the Political Agent, while bhang is cultivated within the State, and like poppy its cultivation is limited.

Country Liquor.

72. The State maintains its own distillery under official supervision and realized during the official year a royalty of Rs. 42,669-1-11.

Stamps.

73. No stamps are made in the State, nor have any been introduced into the State yet. Government fees in the Civil Courts are realized in cash.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

47. There are nine Medical institutions in the State, *viz* :—

1. Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital, at Khairpur-Mirs.
2. Sir James Hospital for Women, at Khairpur.
3. Sir Faiz Mahomad Veterinary Hospital, at Khairpur.
4. Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital, at Kot-Deji.
5. Dispensary at Gambat, head-quarters of Gambat Taluka.
6. do. at Tharee, head-quarters of Mirwah Taluka.
7. do. at Chang, head-quarters of Faizganj Taluka.
8. Veterinary Dispensary Camel Corps.
9. Dispensary in the Camel Corps lines for men.

The post of the Itinerary Hospital Assistant was abolished on the 22nd September 1908.

Out-door and in-door patients.

75. The total number of out-door patients in the various medical institutions during the year was 1,55,261 as against 1,44,421 in the previous year. The number of in-door patients was 221 against 327 in the last year. The cost of maintenance of these Hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 15,276-9-1 against Rs. 19,645-15-8. This decrease is due to the non-arrival of the bills of Medical stores from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., London. The Sir Faiz Mahomed Veterinary Hospital at Khairpur treated 10,430 animals against 10,050 last year. The total cost of the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 1,985-12-5 against Rs. 2,538-4-0 last year.

Camel Corps dispensaries.

76. The number of indoor patients treated by the Camel Corps dispensary was 43, out of whom 39 recovered, and the remaining four died. The number of out-door patients in this dispensary was 2,780. 307 sick camels were treated by the Camel Corps Veterinary Dispensary of which 242 recovered, 16 died, 3 became unserviceable, and 46 were still under treatment

at the close of the year. An ugly out-break of "Surra" overtook the camels of the Imperial Service Camel corps in December last. On a suspicious case being noticed among the animals, it was at once segregated, and careful examination was made of the others by the Hospital assistant under the kind supervision of Major A. K. Rawlins, Inspecting Officer, with the object of checking the infection. Dr. S. C. Bhaya, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon Khairpur, was deputed to inspect these camels, and gave the benefit of his advice in the matter. This out-break was evidently due to the exposure of the camels to heat, and bites of poisonous insects during the hot months. It appears proper care was not taken by the sarwans to keep the camels under shade during the hottest part of the day, and away from breeding places of insects during night. Major Rawlins considered that the disease was propagated by a certain fly bred among the swamps, which impregnated its poison on the camels, resulting in the disease. Our attempts to cope with the disease at Khairpur being unsuccessful, I ordered the Deputy Inspecting Officer and the Rissaldar of the Baggage Corps to visit Shahan, Dubo Harni of Dubi, Osar Nasrullah near the boundary of Shadi Shahid, Kukur, and Dubo Harni Ludhewaro, and find out a safe place for them. Shahan and Kukur were found to be the safest pasturage, and animals were sent there for grazing, and thus escaped the disease.

77. It may be added that the Hospitals and dispensaries in the State continue to do good work, and not only the State subjects but the people from the surrounding British Territory take advantage of free medicines and medical advice available at these institutions.

Itinerary Hospital Assistant.

75. For the time the charge of the Abkari and Salt Department was held by the Itinerary Hospital Assistant, he detected 15 Abkari offences, 12 of which ended in conviction, 2 were discharged, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year. The Itinerary Hospital assistant also treated 2189 patients against 3542 in the last year.

Vaccination.

79. The numbers of vaccinators employed is 5, two of whom are employed to work in Khairpur Taluka, one in Gambat Taluka, one in Mirwah and Nara Talukas visiting each taluka alternately every month, and the fifth is employed to work in the Faiz Ganj and Nara Talukas, visiting the two Talukas by turns. Four of these Vaccinators are employed direct by the State, and the services of the fifth, *viz.*, Nasir Mahomed, have been lent by Governmen The number of persons vaccinated successfully was 6,056 during the year under review, as will appear from the following statement:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Vaccinated successfully	6,113	6,056
Vaccinated unsuccessfully	63	102
	6,176	6,158

The total cost on vaccination was Rs. 2,411-6-4 against Rs. 2,454-4-6 in the past year.

Births and deaths.

80. Appendix XXIV gives the information about vital statistics which shows that the number of deaths during the year has decreased by 44, and that of births increased by 275. No reliance can however be placed on these figures, as their registration depends on the information supplied by *nekmarads* and *punchayats*. The ratio of births per 1,000 of population was 7·24 against 5·86 in the previous year; the ratio of deaths was 7·66 against 7·45 in the last year. No separate establishment is maintained for the registration of births and deaths; but the tapedars, pound munshis, and the Police keep the registers, and as stated above, the headmen and *mukhis* of villages are required to assist them in the registration.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

Number of Schools and their attendance.

81. The work of the Educational Department of the State is shown in Appendix XXV. The number of schools at the close of the year under review was 98 *viz.*, 4 less than those shown in the returns of the last year, due to the fact that 4 Aided Schools were removed from the rolls owing to unsatisfactory attendance. The Schools under all other heads remained as they stood last year. The total number of boys receiving instruction was 3,290 and that of girls 216, bringing the total to 3,506. The girls in the various Schools are taught only the *Kuran*. There were 20 boys in the Arabic and Persian School at Khairpur, for whom a full-time Moulvi is added to the staff. The Moulvi is a State servant, to whom questions of Muhamadan Law are referred for opinion, and the work being very little, the Arabic School has been placed under him.

Public Service Certificate test.

82. The State Public Service Certificate Examination was held on the 10th October 1908, with the result that out of 42 candidates who presented themselves, 8 passed. Vacancies in the lower grades of public service are first given to those who have passed this test; and all endeavours are made to engage competent teachers.

Boarding House at Gambat.

83. Full advantage is taken of this school by boys of adjacent rural schools and villages and the arrangements for the board and lodging are very satisfactory. The number of boarders was 20 at the close of the year.

A. V. School and Giles' Boarding House at Khairpur.

84. The State Anglo Vernacular School at Khairpur which teaches upto the Standard V in English, is flourishing, and arrangements for the boarding House attached to it are satisfactory. A full time Superintendent with sufficient staff is employed to look after the diet and disciplime of the

boarders during their residence in the Boarding House. Eleven boys passed the fifth standard from this school during the year, out of whom 9 were Musalmans and two Hindus. Seven Musalmans were sent to the Karachi Madressah with State scholarships, one joined the Madressah at his own expense, and the remaining boy joined the Shikarpur High School.

The number of Musalman boarders during the year was 96 against 97 in the preceding year (82 free and 14 paying), out of whom 27 belonged to the Khairpur State, and the remaining 69 to the adjoining British districts as follows:—

Hyderabad District	20
Larkana „	20
Sukkur „	23
Upper Sind Frontier District	4
Panjab...	2

Those boys who are poor and unable to prosecute their studies at their own expense are treated as free boarders, while those who can afford to pay are charged a moderate scale of fees, which has attracted boys from distant parts to this institution. The total sum spent for the boarding charges by the State was Rs. 3,376-0-2 during the year. While all possible care is taken to improve the moral tone of the boys, physical exercise is not neglected, and several of the more manly games, *e. g.*, foot-ball, cricket and gymnastics are made available for the boys. The boarders are also drilled and disciplined as Infantry Cadets, and are dressed in uniforms, and armed with air-guns supplied by the State.

The following remarks left by Captain Cazoly Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Visitors' Book of the A. V. School, Khairpur, on the 3rd March 1909, deserve space in this report:—

"During my stay here, I visited the High School and was very pleased with the roomy, well-ventilated class rooms, and the clean, orderly appearance of the boys.

"I also saw the boys on parade as a Cadet Corps. They were quite well up in Company drill and well trained in physical drill. I consider this drilling as an excellent thing for the health of the lads, besides instilling into them habits of discipline and obedience. The boys looked healthy and happy, and were very well behaved. The School reflects much credit on the Head Master and all concerned."

Sir Ali Murad Industrial School at Khairpur.

85. This School has a reputation in the Province of Sind for turning out work which is seldom excelled by other Technical Schools in Sind. It owes its success to the wise and generous encouragement its receives from the State. Boys are taken into it when they are quite young and are not allowed to leave until they have completed their training and are able to establish themselves independently in after-life. The weaving, carpet-making, carpentry, smithery, embroidery, pottery, and tailoring are some of the professions taught, as also the working of the most striking hand-looms. All repairs to the State tents

and shamianas and typewriters are undertaken by the different branches of this useful institution. The Drawing class attached to the School teaches free-hand, geometrical and water-colour drawing.

Several articles, including lacquered and embroidered work, fine knives &c., were sent as exhibits to the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held at Hyderabad during the year, and it is gratifying that several awards were given, a mention of which will be made in the next year's Report.

The exhibits that were sent to the Franco-British Exhibition last year were returned to the State through the Commissioner-in-Sind during the year, some of them having been sold in England, including lacquered work, sword-stick and knife. His Highness felt indeed proud when he learnt from Sir William Lee Warner, Member of India Council, that the Khairpur Exhibits had won a diploma at the Grand Prix at the hands of the Jurors.

A few extracts from the remarks left by visitors in the Visitors' book of this School are given below, which will speak for themselves.

(Captain Cazoly, I. M. S., 2nd March 1909.)

"My wife and I visited the Industrial School last evening and were greatly pleased with all we saw. The School is undoubtedly performing a most useful work, and providing a practical and admirable form of education. It appeared to be very well managed, and the specimens of work we saw were excellent."

(M. Montgomery, Esq., I. C. S., 3rd March 1909.)

"I visited the Industrial School to-day and was much struck by the beauty and speed of the work, particularly by the embroidery on velvet and the making of pottery. The practical value of the School in the education of these boys must be very great, and the work produced is evidently of a high order."

(Mrs. Lawrence, 9th March 1909.)

"I visited the Industrial School this morning with much pleasure. There can be but one opinion as to the practical value of the education given there."

Expenditure of Schools.

86. The expenditure incurred on Schools during the year was Rs. 34,582-12-3. Besides this, Rs. 1,603-9-6 were spent for the purchase of books for the State Library; and an item of Rs. 4,498-4-5 spent for the education of the Sahibzadas at Dehra Dun and Lahore which was not brought in the figures of the last year, has been incorporated in this year's figures.

CHAPTER VIII.

Miscellaneous.

New Year's Day.

87. New Year's Day was celebrated, as usual, by a parade of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and the State Infantry Battalion. Captain Mir Ghulam Raza Khan was at the flag staff. After the usual salute and the firing of the *fue-de-joie*, the

assembled troops gave three cheers for the King-Emperor, and three more for His Highness.

Gracious acceptance of His Late Highness's oil painting by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

88. Reference was made in last year's Report, that His Highness had submitted his oil-painting for the acceptance of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and it is a proud privilege to record that during the year under report gracious intimation of the Royal acceptance of the oil-painting was received through the Government of Bombay.

Records.

89. The records of the present regime are carefully preserved, and attention is paid to the destruction of old and useless records.

Cattle breeding.

90. There are four horse stallions and 4 donkey stallions in the State. The total coverings by horse stallions were 62 against 58 in the last year, and by the donkey Stallions 47 as against 70 in the last year. I have been able to secure one American Donkey-Stallion through the Superintendent Army Remount Department Bombay. This donkey is placed in Khairpur since January last, and it is hoped that an improvement in mule-breeding will be the result and will appear in next year's Report. The question about the purchase of an Arab Horse Stallion to improve horse breeding, is still pending before the Army Remount Department.

Printing Presses and Libraries.

91. There are no newspapers published in the State and the only Press, by name Faiz Press, belongs to the Secretariat where State forms and Circulars are printed.

Erection of a Town Hall and Library at Khairpur.

92. Since the last Report, His Late Highness gave sanction for the erection of a Town Hall and Library, the foundation stone of which, under the special orders of His Highness, was laid by me on the 10th August 1908, in the presence of Mir Allahdad Khan and Mir Ghulam Raza Khan and the State officials. The construction of the edifice is approaching completion and the State Library will be removed to one of its wings in a short time.

Extermination of wild animals.

93. Rewards are not offered for killing wild animals, but His Highness's Shikar establishment have special instructions to kill wolves, hyenas and crocodiles, but there is no record of the number destroyed.

Success of two State Officials in Examinations outside the State.

94. It may be recorded here with great satisfaction that during the year under review, two officials of the State have distinguished themselves in professional examinations outside the State. Mr. Nur Nabi, B. A., for whom His late Highness had obtained a special sanction of British Government to appear at Sind Departmental examinations successfully passed the Lower Standard and has since been invested with the powers of a Sub-Judge and Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and posted as Sub-Judge and Resident Magistrate at Kote Deji. Mr. Mazharali Sadikali, who was deputed for training at Poona Police Training School, passed the Police Inspector's test with credit, and holds the appointment of Deputy Nazim in the Police Department.

95. The Emperor's Birth-day was duly solemnized at Khairpur. A General parade of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and State Infantry Battalion was held and a Royal Salute of 21 guns fired. The troops cheered the Emperor's name and fired the usual *feu-de-joie*. All State Officials were in attendance on the Parade ground.

Emperor's Birth-day solemnized.

96. In consequence of and on the arrival of the 50th Anniversary, of the assumption of the direct government of the Empire of India by the British, the 2nd November was observed as a general public holiday in the State, all public offices being closed. After sunset on that auspicious day, all public buildings were illuminated, while the townspeople illuminated their private houses, shops and even places of worship. Eleven prisoners were released in honour of the celebration and remission in terms of sentences in the case of others was granted.

Celebration of the 50th Anniversary.

97. I beg to express my regret that there has been some delay in the completion of this Report which was unavoidable, as the illness and death of His late Highness and arrangements for the installation of the present Ruler, interfered with the collection of the data required for it.

98. In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge the zealous and the devoted performance of their respective duties by all the heads of departments of the State, whose hearty co-operation has in no small measure contributed to the smooth and successful working of the administration during the year, and it was my pleasant duty on the eve of his installation to report to His present Highness the invaluable help they were to me during the year under report.

Conclusion.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

29th July 1909.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high Officials in the Khairpur State and Residency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1908-09.

Serial No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
1	The Honourable Mr. Sheikh Sadikali Sherali.	Wazir	11th May 1907 ...	31st March 1909 ..	Services lent by Government.
2	Khan Bahadur Rasul Bux	*Naib Wazir Camp Shahi* ...	*12th August 1907* ...	*20th March 1909.*	*Directly employed. Retired Mukhtyarkar of British territory. He resigned service on the 20th March owing to ill health.*
3	Dr. Farzand Ali, L. M. S., (Punjab)	Naib-Wazir Camp Shahi ...	21st March 1909 ...	31st March 1909 ...	Held charge of the office of Superintendent Central Jail Kote-Deji and Chief Medical Officer before his transfer to Camp Shahi. Directly employed.
4	Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Ghulamally, B. A., (Bom.)	Chief Secretary...	2nd November 1907...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
	Revenue.				
5	Mr. Ghulam Mahomed, B. A., (Punjab) ...	Naib-Wazir, Khairpur Division	12th October 1907 ...	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX I.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
	Revenue—(*contd.*)				
6	Mr. Ahmed Rahmatullah	Naib Wazir, Mirwah Division.	12th October 1907 ...	31st March 1909 ...	Directly employed.
7	Mr. Metharam Valiram	Mutsaddi	9th January 1908 ..	Do. ...	Do.
8	Mr. Allahbuksh Khan	Mukhtyarkar Khairpur ...	10th February 1999...	Do. ...	Do.
9	Mr. Gul Hussan Khan	Mukhtyarkar Gumbat... ...	24th April 1904 ...	Do. ...	Do.
10	Mr. Syed Shahabuddin	Mukhtyarkar Faizganj ...	9th November 1904 .	Do. ...	Do.
11	Mr. Utamchand Partabrai	Mukhtyarkar Mirwah ...	11th January 1908 ...	Do.	Do.
12	Mr. Jamaluddin Ulvi	Mukhtyarkar Naro	20th September 1908.	Do.	Do.
	Magistracy.				
13	Mr. Ali Ahmad, B. A, LL. B., (Punjab) ...	Resident Magistrate Khairpur.	27th October 1906 ...	Do.	Do.
14	Mr. Hushmatrai Daulatram	Sub-Judge Khairpur	10th February 1908...	Do.	Do.

15	Mr. Alisher Mahomed Bachal	Sub-Judge Gambat	23rd February 1908...	31st March 1909 ...	Directly employed.
	Police.				
16	Mr. Sherdil Khan wd. Malak Sardar Khan...	Nazim Police	15th March 1908 ...	Do.	Services lent by Government where he held charge of Kotri Division as Inspector Police 2nd Grade.
17	Mr. Mazaharali Shaikh Sadikali	Supernumerary Police Officer...	23rd January 1908 ...	31st March 1909 ...	Directly employed.
18	Mr. Mahomed Azam Navaz Ali Beg ...	Inspector of Police	1st July 1903 ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Medical.				
19	Mr. Sirajuddin Ahmad	Medical Officer Khairpur ...	26th May 1908 ...	Do. ...	Do.
20	Mr. S. C. Bhaya, G. B. V. C., (Bom.)	Veterinary Surgeon	19th November 1908.	Da. ...	Do.
21	Mrs. L. J. Shelverton	Medical Officer Sir James Hospital for women Khairpur.	28th February 1908 ..	Do. ...	Do.
	Military.				
22	Captain Muhomed Ishak Mahomad Daud ...	Deputy Inspecting Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps.	7th August 1906 ...	Do. ...	Do.
23	Mr. Sheikh Hussain	Commanding Officer Imperial Service Camel Corps ...	29th August 1908 ...	Do. ...	Retired Subedar of the 130th Baluchis. Directly employed.
24	Mr. Muhomed Ibrahim Khan Dost Muhomed Khan	Commanding Officer Foot Battalion	21st November 1905.	Do. ...	Retired Subedar of the 3rd Baluch Battalion. Directly employed.

APPENDIX I.—(*contd.*)

Serial No.	Names of Officers.	Appointment.	Period. From	Period. To	Remarks.
	Public Works and Irrigation.				
25	Mr. Nathasing	Canals Officer Khairpur Division	1st May 1904 ...	31st March 1909 ...	Directly employed.
26	Mr. Muhomed Hussain Khan	Canals Officer Mirwah Division	29th January 1908 ...	Do. ...	Do.
	Miscellaneous.				
27	Mr. Jamiatrai Sukhramdas	Daftardar	10th January 1908 ...	Do.	Do.
28	Mr. Taj Muhomed Gul Muhomed	Forest Officer	18th December 1908.	Do. ...	Do.
29	Mr. Gul Muhomed Khan	Superintendent of Schools ...	3rd November 1904...	Do. ..	Retired Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of British territory. Directly employed.
30	Mr. Nuruddin Ahamed	Head Master A. V. School, Khairpur	2nd November 1908...	Do. ...	Directly employed.
31	Mr. Gyanchand Khubchand	Head Clerk Wazir's Office ...	23rd February 1905...	Do. ...	Do.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in force in the Khairpur State.

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Indian Penal Code	Yes	Act II of 1908—Explosives Act ...	
Criminal Procedure Code...	Yes	Act III of 1908—An Act to amend Act No. II of 1897 (Gambling Act).	
Civil Procedure Code	Yes		
Indian Evidence Act	Yes		
Indian Arms Act	Yes		
Cattle Trespass Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1895—Abkari Act			
Act No. I of 1896—Game Preserving Act			
Act No. II of 1896—Military Act			
Act No. III of 1896—Elders Act			
Act No. IV of 1896—Police Act			
Act No. V of 1896—Service Stamps Act			
Act No. VI of 1896—Excise Act			
Act No. I of 1897—Plague Act			
Act No. II of 1897—Gambling Act			
Act No. III of 1897—Amending Plague Act No. I of 1897			

APPENDIX II—(*continued.*)

Description.	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	Remarks.
Act No. IV of 1897—Prohibiting the Manufacture of Salt			
Act No. V of 1897—Land Customs (Ijara duties)			
Act No. VI of 1897—Amending the Schedules of the Criminal Procedure Code by which a person committing the offence of enticing away a married woman is to be arrested by the Police without a warrant			
Act No. VII of 1897—Additional Sessions Judges			
Act No. I of 1898—Regulating Powers of Civil Judges			
Act No. II of 1898—Requiring a notice to be given to the Police of suspicious characters			
Act No. III of 1898—Regarding Public Vehicles			
Act No. IV of 1898—Relating to the recovery of advances			
Act No. V of 1898—to amend Act No. III of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles			
Act No. I of 1899—Amending the Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code			
Act No. II of 1899—Providing for punishment of breaches of contract by artificers, workmen and labourers			
Act No. I of 1900—Criminal Tribes Act			
Act No. I of 1901—Census Act			
Act No. II of 1901—An Act to amend the law for legalising the levy of Ijara (Customs duties)			

Act No. III of 1901— An Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals			
Act No. I of 1902—For the Prevention of Adultery			
Act No. I of 1903—For the prevention of smuggling of opium and other intoxicating drugs			
Act No. II of 1903—For the registration of documents of sale, mortgage and lease of land			
Act No. III of 1903—Agriculturists' Relief Act	Yes		
Act No. I of 1904—An Act for whipping juvenile offenders, &c. ...			
Act No II of 1904—to Amend Act No. I of 1902 for the prevention of adultery			
Act No. III of 1904—Amending Acts Nos. II of 1901, Act No. I of 1895 and Act No. IV of 1897 regarding Ijara, Abkari and Salt respectively			
Act No. I of 1905—Irrigation Act			
Act No. II of 1905—Amending Acts Nos. III & V of 1898 regarding Public Vehicles			
Act No. III of 1905—Guardian and Wards Act			
Act No. IV of 1905—Limitation Act			
Act No. I of 1906—Amending the law relating to Civil Suits ...			
Act No. I of 1908—An Act to legalise the discharge of prisoners on payment of compensation			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III-A.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Arm of Service.	No. of fighting Officers and men.						Details of force at the end of the Current year.						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force including followers.	Remarks.
	At the end of the last year.	Recruited this year.	Casualties.			At the end of the current year.	Number of Regiments, Battalions and Batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of Men.					
			Died.	Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	161	6	...	...	2	165	...	...	...	...	7	158	Rs. 72,773-10-6.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4		
Infantry	*210	39	2	...	37	210	...	...	...	6	29	175		*The fixed strength is 210
Total ...	375	45	2	...	39	379	...	45†	...	6	36	337		†29 guns serviceable and 16 unserviceable.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX III-B.

Statement showing the Strength, Cost and other particulars of the Imperial Service Camel Corps and Baggage train in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of Force.	Fixed Strength of men.			Actual Strength of men.			Fixed Strength of Camelmen.			Actual Strength of Camelmen.			Actual number of Camels.	Total cost of pay and allowances of the force.	Remarks.
	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.	Effective.	Non-Effective.	Total.			
Imperial Service Camel Corps.	43	10	53	42	10	52	...	...	...	..	5	5	37*	Rs. 35,707-3-11	* Fixed Strength 40.
Imperial Service Baggage Corps.	21	14	35	12	6	18	76	...	76	34	...	34	87†		†Fixed Strength 240. The new scheme of the Baggage Corps came into effect from the present year.
Total ...	64	24	88	54	16	70	76	...	76	34	5	39	124		

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
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APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the Strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Khairpur State, for the year 1908-09.

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of the Grade.	Total expenditure.	Punishments.			Rewards.		Education.		Remarks.
				Dismissed.	Find, degraded or suspended departmentally	Judicially punished	By Promotion.	By money reward.	Number able to read and write.	Number under instruction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Nazim of Police	1	250 0 0	250 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Police Inspector	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Supernumerary Police officer	1	100 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Sub-Inspectors of Police ...	1	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Do.	2	50 0 0	100 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	
Do.	6	40 0 0	240 0 0	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	
Head Constables 1st Grade.	6	30 0 0	180 0 0	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	
Dafedars	7	25 0 0	175 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	
Do.	4	22 0 0	88 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Do.	2	20 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sowars	54	20 0 0	1,080 0 0	...	5	1	5	...	10	...	
Camel Sowars	11	15 0 0	165 0 0	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	

Head Constables, IV Grade.	4	12	0	0	48	0	0	...		...		...	3	...	...		...		
Constables, 1st Grade ...	9	10	0	0	90	0	0	...		...		...	3	...	1		...		
Constables, 2nd Grade ...	43	9	0	0	387	0	0		2		5	...	5	...	5		...		
Constables, 3rd Grade ...	45	8	0	0	360	0	0		2		8	...	2	...	10		...		
Sepoys	8	8	0	0	64	0	0	...		...		...	...	...	...		...		
Do.	7	7	0	0	49	0	0	...		...		...	...	...	...		...		
Munshi	1	25	0	0	25	0	0	...		...		...	...	...	1		...		
Munshi Head Constables, 2nd Grade	2	20	0	0	40	0	0	...			1	...	...	...	2		...		
Munshi Head Constables, 3rd Grade	6	15	0	0	90	0	0	...		...		...	...	..	6		...		
Munshi Head Constables, 4th Grade	4	12	0	0	48	0	0	...		...		...	...	...	4		...		
Munshi Constables ..	5	10	0	0	50	0	0	...			1	...	1	...	5		...		
Total...	230	868	0	0	3,829	0	0		4		20	2	29	...	58		...		

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused acquitted or discharged.		Percentage of convictions (columns 4 & 5).		Percentage convicted of accused sent for trial.		Remarks.
	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	1907-08	1908-09	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Khairpur ...	205	242	217	249	215	247	158	169	25	34	72·81	67·87	73·49	68·42	

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Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Value of Property Stolen and amount of recoveries in the Khairpur State, for the year 1908-09.

State.	Amount stolen.		Amount recovered.		Percentage of recoveries of property stolen.		Remarks.
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Khairpur	7,865 13 11	7,655 4 8	3,048 9 6	4,382 11 7	38·76	57·25	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VII.

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of Cases disposed of and Cases awaiting trial in the Khairpur State during, the year 1908-09.

Serial No.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.	No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.							No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Term of Imprisonment.										Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.					Imprisonment.		Imprisonment and fine.		Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.				Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
									Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Chapter VIII.																														
1	Offences against public tranquility S. 143—160	2	8	10	18	7	55	6	...	1	...	1	4	...	6	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	3 cases pending.
	Chapter IX.																														
2	Offences by or relating to public servants S. 161—171	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter X.																														
3	Contempt of lawful authority of public servants S. 172—190 ...	1	4	5	7	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.
	Chapter XI.																														
4	False evidence and offences against public justice S. 191—229	2	11	13	18	13	16	8	...	1	...	2	5	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

	Chapter XII.																																
5	Offences relating to coins and Government stamps S. 230—263	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XIV.																																
6	Public Nuisance S. 268—294 ...	...	8	8	5	8	10	8	...	3	...	...	5	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XV.																																
7	Offences relating to religion S. 295—298	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XVI.																																
8	Murder S. 302	2	4	6	3	6	12	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...		
9	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder S. 304... ...	...	1	1	3	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Attempt to murder S. 307 ...	1	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		
11	Attempt to commit suicide S. 309	...	5	5	1	4	5	3	1	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.	
12	Causing miscarriage S. 312—318	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.	
13	Hurt S. 323—338	21	264	285	237	269	523	19	1	3	...	1	14	...	19	477	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	27	16 cases pending.	
14	Wrongful restraint and confinement S. 341—348	1	6	7	2	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2 cases pending.	
15	Criminal force and assault S. 352—358	6	83	89	46	88	111	13	...	4	...	1	8	...	13	97	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.	
16	Kidnapping and abducting S. 363—374	...	2	2	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1 case pending.	
17	Rape S. 376	...	2	2	3	2	5	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...		
18	Unnatural Offence S. 377 ...	...	2	2	3	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Chapter XVII.																																
19	Theft S. 379—382	4	97	101	76	95	145	101	...	32	...	52	15	2	101	35	...	...	13	3	15	36	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	9	6 cases pending.	

APPENDIX VII—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Description of Offences.	Number of offences.						No. of persons convicted.	Number of Persons Sentenced.									Term of Imprisonment.											Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
		Balance from past year.	Committed during the present year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during past year.	No. of cases disposed of during present year.	No. of persons apprehended.		Imprisonment. Simple.	Imprisonment. Rigorous.	Imprisonment and fine. Simple.	Imprisonment and fine. Rigorous.	Fine only.	Whipping.	Total.	No. of persons acquitted or discharged.	No. of persons confined, being insane.	No. of persons died during or before trial.	Under one month.	From 1 to 2 months.	From 2 to 3 months.	From 3 to 6 months.	From 6 to 12 months.	From 1 to 2 years.	From 2 to 3 years.	From 3 to 5 years.	Above 5 years.	Transportation.	Capital punishment.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
	Chapter XVII—(contd.)																														
20	Extortion S. 384—389	...	2	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
21	Robbery S. 392—394	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
22	Dacoity S. 395—402	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
23	Dishonest misappropriation of property S. 403—404	...	75	75	45	70	81	53	...	1	...	3	49	...	53	23	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5 cases pending.
24	Criminal breach of trust S. 405—409	2	10	12	6	10	16	8	...	3	...	3	2	...	8	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2 cases pending.
25	Receiving stolen property S. 411—414	2	5	7	7	6	8	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
26	Cheating S. 417—420	4	8	12	8	9	21	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	8	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3 cases pending.
27	Mischief S. 426—440	4	24	28	12	27	63	17	...	...	...	..	17	...	17	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1 case pending.
28	Criminal trespass S. 447—456...	1	37	38	25	36	63	19	...	4	...	11	4	...	19	41	...	...	2	3	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.
29	House breaking by night and theft S. 457 and 380	1	18	19	19	17	34	23	...	11	...	12	...	...	23	9	...	...	...	1	1	8	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 cases pending.

30	House breaking by night S. 457—462	...	9	9	6	8	11	9	...	7	...	2	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
	Chapter XVIII.																															
31	Offences relating to document and to trade or property marks S. 465—489	1	2	3	11	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Chapter XX.																															
32	Offences relating to marriages S. 493—498	1	16	17	22	15	31	5	...	3	...	1	1	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2 cases pending.
	Chapter XXI.																															
33	Defamation S. 499—502 ...	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 case pending.
	Chapter XXII.																															
34	Criminal intimidation S. 504—510	3	77	80	79	75	120	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	5 cases pending.
35	Chapter V, Criminal Procedure Code (S. 55)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Chapter VII, Criminal Procedure Code (S. 100)	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code (S. 107, 109, 110)...	1	33	34	7	29	53	34	...	34	...	...	...	...	34	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5 cases pending.
38	Chapter XXXVI, Criminal Procedure Code (S. 488)	...	5	5	4	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871...	1	13	14	5	13	32	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 case pending.
40	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Local Acts	5	43	48	41	40	75	34	...	7	...	7	20	...	34	27	1	...	1	9	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	14	8 cases pending.
	Total ...	67	888	955	730	880	1560	399	3	129	...	104	161	2	399	1021	1	...	25	23	25	72	62	16	3	2	1	6	...	140	75 cases pending.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Name of Court.	No. of offences reported during the year		Number of persons dealt with.								Persons disposed of.						Remarks.
			Remaining at the end of 1907-08.	Brought to trial in 1908-09.					Total.								
	1907-08.	1908-09.		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Arrested in the presence of Magistrate.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or Referred.	Persons died, escaped or transferred.	Persons remaining at the end of the year 1908-09.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
High Court	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sessions Court	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur State	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court Khairpur Division ...	10	10	3	15	...	...	...	...	14	18	...	3	15	...	...	...	
Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah Division ...	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	

District Magistrate ...	11	17	...	11	15	4	...	1	37	31	...	12	19	...	...	...
First Class Magistrates ...	314	371	84	111	29	398	...	...	735	622	...	432	124	...	...	66
Second Class Magistrates...	210	485	43	149	107	478	60	44	357	881	4	565	238	...	...	74
Third Class Magistrates ...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	717	888	130	293	152	880	60	45	1,513*	1,560†	4	1,017	399	...	...	140

* 207 of last year, and 1306 of the year under report.
† 130 of last year, and 1430 of the year under report.

(Sd.) **S. SADIKALI,**
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the result of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Tribunal.	Number of Applications.	Number of Persons and Cases.																
			Applications rejected.		Sentences.						Proceedings quashed.		Referred.		Further enquiry, etc., ordered.		Pending.		Remarks.
					Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.										
			Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
1	High Court	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	
2	Sessions Court	20	...	...	14	11	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	
3	District Court	12	4	2	11	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
4	Additional Sessions Court Khairpur Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Additional Sessions Court, Mirwah Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Additional Sessions Court, Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	35	4	2	26	18	5	4	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State

APPENDIX X.

CIVIL WORK—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Number.	Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year received by transfer or on remand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Suits filed in 1908-09,									Suits disposed of in 1908-09.								Remarks
		1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value.	Suits re land or property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100.	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500.	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000.	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			28
												Rs. A. P.													Rs. A. P.				
1	High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	Additional Civil Judge Khairpur State.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	Additional Civil Judge Khairpur Division.	3	2	5	...	8	2	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23,000 0 0	1	3	...	
5	Additional Civil Judge Mirwah Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	First Class Judges ...	21	21†	80	38	101	59	65	51	36	8	972 13 0	1	37	...	36	2	...	...	...	4	12	13	22	1,585 14 5	...	1	7	
7	Second Class Judges ...	377	495‡	1,702	1,885	2,079	2,380	1,598	1,708	481	672	1,14,034 7 11	75	1615	195	1675	161	38	11	...	277	672	283	476	1,14,525 6 8	...	4	...	
8	Third Class Judges ...	2	...	4	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	403	518	1,791	1,923	2,194	2,441	1,675	1,760	519	681	1,15,007 4 11	76	1652	195	1711	163	38	11	...	281	684	296	499	1,39,111 5 1	...	...	...	
	Special Judge under the Relief Act.	143	116‖	81	57	224	173	109	90	115	83	...	...	48	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	35	31	4,251 13 2	1	1	...	
	Grand Total ...	546	634	1,872	1,980	2,418	2,614	1,784	1,850	634	764	...	76	1700	204	...	...	...	...	...	285	704	331	530*	1,43,363 2 3	...	...	...	

† 14 Transferred to 2nd Class Judges and one to the Relief Act Judge.
†† 14 Transferred from the First Class Judges.

‖ One transferred from the Court of F. C. Judge.

* This figure includes 100 disposed of under summary procedure through arbitrators and on oath.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK—Results of applications for execution of decrees.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.			Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year			Remarks.
	1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.	Value for present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value for present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value for present year.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.	
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.				
High Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur Division ...	2	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	...	2	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	...	2	2	1,109 7 10	...	...	2	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First Class Judges ...	27	24	4,246 4 9	12	18	447 11 8	39	42	4,694 0 5	15	27	2,586 0 9	24	15	2,107 15 8	3	6	6	

Second Class Judges ...	188	167	5,598 9 4	348	470	20,552 13 3	536	637	26,151 6 7	369	377	10,973 7 4	167	260	15,177 15 3	170	42	48
Third Class Judges ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	218	193	10,954 5 11	362	488	21,000 8 11	580	681	31,954 14 10	387	404	13,559 8 1	193	277	18,395 6 9	173	48	56
Special Judge under the Relief Act	2	10	499 4 2	11	42	2,607 9 9	13	52	3,106 13 11	3	29	1,911 4 11	10	23	1,195 9 0	15	8	...
Grand Total ...	220	203	11,453 10 1	373	530	23,608 2 8	593	733	35,061 12 9	390	433	15,470 13 0	203	300	19,590 15 9	188	56	56

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Khairpur State, for the year 1908-09.

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Filed during the year		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of.										Average duration.						Remarks.
													Decisions confirmed.		Decisions reversed.		Decisions amended.		Cases remanded for re-trial.		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of.		1907-08.			1908-09.			
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.																	
High Court	...	3	10	18	10	21	7	9	3	12	2,022 4 8	8,241 11 5	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	4	...	1	25	
District Judge ...	5	14	32	35	37	49	23	29	14	20	14,066 4 1	5,976 11 8	15	27	5	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	4	22	
Additional Civil Judge Khairpur Division...	14	17	105	99	119	116	102	82	17	34	18,978 7 3	20,749 14 0	41	45	13	9	22	22	4	3	22	3	...	...	29	...	1	26	
Additional Civil Judge Mirwah Division ...	2	3	13	6	15	9	12	7	3	2	5,429 0 6	1,016 1 3	6	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	3	2	
Total ...	21	37	160	158	181	195	144	127	37	68	40,496 0 6	35,984 6 4	69	84	21	12	23	23	6	3	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	
District Judge under the Relief Act ...	13	26	30	17	43	43	17	34	26	9	...	...	8	27	...	7	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	5	1	
Grand Total ...	34	63	190	175	224	238	161	161	63	77	...	...	77	111	21	19	26	23	12	3	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

STATIONS.	No. of prisons.	No. of Prisoners.				Daily Average.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remaining from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.							
				1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.				
Kote-Deji	1	90	140	186	230	96·74	86·24	84	Rs. 12,313-10-3.	15·83 (days.)	3 died or 34·79 per mille.
Khairpur	1	57	109	145	166	64·84	54·35	48			2 died or 36·8 per mille.
Total ..	2	147	249	331	396	161·58	140·59	132			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Documents presented for registration.		Nature of documents persented.										Documents registered.		Value of documents registered.		Documents of which registry has been refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		Remarks.
			Mortgages.		Sale-deeds.		Wills.		Money bonds.		Miscellaneous.										
	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Khairpur...	282	366	65	82	208	265	2	5	...	7	7	7	282	366	Rs. 1,14,467 10 4	Rs. 1,06,559 15 6	...	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Description.	1907-08.			1908-09.			Remarks.
	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	
		A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur State	282	1,14,467 10 4	2,176 7 4	366	1,06,559 15 6	2,601 4 1	
Expenditure	...	...	503 3 0	...	...	490 9 5	
Net profit	...	...	1,673 4 4	...	...	2,110 10 8	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

NAME.	Opening balance on 1st April.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance on 31st March.	REMARKS.
		1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.		
Khairpur State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	There are no Municipalities in this State. The Panchayats and village headmen under the guidance of local officials look after sanitation and cleanliness. In larger places like Khairpur, Kote-Deji, Ranipore and Gambat, sufficient conservancy establishment is maintained by the State.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of Rainfall in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

STATE.	April 1908.	May 1908.	June 1908.	July 1908.	August 1908.	September 1908.	October 1908.	November 1908.	December 1908.	January 1909.	February 1909.	March 1909.	Total.	Total of past year.	Average of past 5 years.	REMARKS.
	in. c.		in. c.	in. c.	in. c.					in. c.	in. c.	in. c.		in. c.		
Khairpur	0-4	...	0-4	1-3	1-53	...	...	...	...	0-2	0-2	0-4	2-72	3-57½	...	Rain gauges were sent for in 1905, so the average of past five years cannot be given.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to prices of staple food grains in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

ARTICLES.	Rate per maund during March 1908.			Rate per maund during March 1909.			REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Juari	3	6	8	2	15	2	
Bajri	3	8	0	3	0	0	
Til-seed	9	0	0	6	12	0	
Moong	6	0	0	3	14	0	
Wheat	4	12	0	4	14	3	
Rape-seed	6	0	0	3	6	0	
Sirsoon	6	8	0	4	8	0	
Matar	3	0	0	2	4	0	
Coriander-seed	5	8	0	4	0	0	
Gram	4	12	0	5	0	0	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,

Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Description of work.	State Funds.			Local Funds.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
Buildings	94,769 8 8	16,260 3 11	1,11,029 12 7	.....	.....	.....	1,11,029 12 7
Roads	.....	3,100 15 1	3,100 15 1	.....	.....	.....	3,100 15 1
Bridges	3,302 6 8	1,477 15 5	4,780 6 1	.....	.....	.....	4,780 6 1
Wells	6,659 14 10	250 15 0	6,910 13 10	.....	.....	.....	6,910 13 10
Tanks	.....	16 6 0	16 6 0	.....	.....	.....	16 6 0
Bathing Ghats	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal clearance	19,886 3 9	95,695 7 4	1,15,581 11 1	.....	.....	.....	1,15,581 11 1
Total ...	1,24,618 1 11	1,16,801 14 9	2,41,420 0 8	.....	.....	.....	2,41,420 0 8

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural Stock in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

District.	Year.	Horses and Cattle.									Ploughs.		Carts.		Remarks.
		Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two bullocks.	With four bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.	
				Male.	Female.										
Khairpur State ...	1908-09	37,051	20,925	640	8,019	3,605	3,189	949	5,631	45,392	16,796	...	58	5,672	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

Name of State.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Bhang.		Total.		Remarks
	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	Number of shops.	Revenue.	
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Khairpur	75	42,669 1 11	26	3,412 0 0	50	1,162 8 0	184	18,187 8 0	335	65,431 1 11	Excepting the Country liquor which is manufactured under State management, in the Distillery at Lukman, all other drugs are given on contract, and the contractors open shops for their sale at the places convenient to them.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1908-09.	Collection during the previous year 1907-08.	Remaining during current year.	Balance.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cash Balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	12,48,774 1 6	11,18,929 10 10	...	...
A.—Land Revenue.							
1—Fixed...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
2—Fluctuating	...	...	...	8,84,015 0 10	9,50,562 9 4	...	...
3—Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)	...	...	...	91,858 10 1	84,063 2 7	...	...
Total Cash ...	...	...	...	9,75,873 10 11	10,34,625 11 11	...	...
4—Jagirs	...	...	...	2,93,505 15 0	2,71,411 10 0	...	...
Grand Total Land Revenue ...	...	...	...	12,69,379 9 11	13,06,037 5 11	...	...
B.—Forest Revenue.							
1—Timber duty	...	...	...	8,899 15 5	8,456 14 9	...	...
2—Jungle Produce	...	...	...	38,194 15 11	24,855 14 4	...	...
3—Charcoal fees	...	...	...	14,398 12 1	10,873 13 5	...	...
4—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,387 13 6	178 7 7	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	62,881 8 11	44,365 2 1	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1908-09.	Budget Estimate. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1908-09.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Remarks.
A.—Tribute.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
B.—Refunds.					
1—Of Revenue	...	...	4,218 12 6	1,114 11 6	
2—Of fees, fines and forfeiture ...	...	...	88 7 3	36 11 0	
3—Of lapsed deposits	...	...	.....	.....	
Total ...	...	...	4,307 3 9	1,151 6 6	
C.—Administration.					
1—General Department	...	...	1,00,032 0 10	96,239 15 6	
2—Account Department	...	...	7,706 13 3	8,053 14 7	
3—Miscellaneous Account Department	...	...	73,337 12 3	59,660 1 1	
4—Tauzi Department	...	...	... ..	.....	
5—Treasury and Store Department.	...	...	2,373 7 1	2,371 6 0	
6—Criminal Department	...	...	15,951 4 2	12,130 13 2	
7—Revenue and Civil Department ...	...	...	870 3 7	939 14 5	
8—Record Room Department ...	...	...	.....	.....	
9—Process Department	...	...	.....	.....	

C.—Excise Revenu.							
1—Opium License fee...	...	...	...	3,412 0 0	2,812 0 0	...	...
2—Madat " "	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—(a) Country Spirit License fee ...	...	...	...	42,676 1 11	37,923 6 11	...	...
(b) English Liquor License fee ...	...	...	...	20 0 0	20 0 0	...	...
4—Tari License fee	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Ganja License fee	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6—Duty on sale of Ganja	...	...	...	1,162 8 0	1,137 0 0	...	...
7—Bhang License fee	...	...	...	18,187 8 0	18,000 8 0	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	65,458 1 11	59,892 14 11	...	...
D.—Stamp Revenue.							
1—Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court fee stamps ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
2—Sale proceeds of plain paper ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
3—Stamp duty on plaint shortly stamped or unstamped	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
E.—Law and Justice.							
1—Sale proceeds of unclaimed property	...	...	...	23 5 3	167 15 0	...	...
2—Sale proceeds of intestate property	...	...	...	21 13 6	105 0 10	...	...
3—Process Servers' fee realized in cash...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
4—Amin's fee realized in cash ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...

10—Police Department	...	...	44,669 10 7	44,538 4 1
11—Jail Department	...	...	12,313 10 3	12,878 8 1
12—Law charges	...	...	.....	.....
13—Postal Department charges ...	...	...	1,519 5 0	1,537 7 3
14—Printing charges	...	...	1,268 6 9	1,869 9 8
15—Forest Department	...	...	4,087 13 0	3,430 10 0
16—Contingencies and Stationery for Managers office	...	...	.....	.....
17—Travelling allowance of Revenue and Judicial officers of head quarter's office	...	...	11,770 9 5	12,164 5 4
18—Miscellaneous and unforeseen Administration charges	...	...	1,797 11 5	1,974 5 6
19—Sub-Divisional office establishment	...	...	.....	.....
20—Settlement Department ...	...	...	2,156 13 2	2,092 4 1
21—Military	...	...	1,08,480 14 5	1,16,282 15 1
Total ..	...	...	3,88,336 7 2	3,76,164 5 10
D—Public Instruction.	...	...	34,582 12 3	34,571 5 6
E —Dispensary charges.	...	...	19,673 11 10	24,638 9 0
F—Domestic charges.				
1—Dress and toys for the Minor Raja	...	...	.....	.....
2—Maintenance allowance of the Dowagar Rani	...	...	.....	.....
3—Domestic Servants	...	...	.....	.....
4—Elephant establishment	...	...	.....	.....

APPENDIX XXII.—(*continued.*)

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

RECEIPTS.								DISBURSEMENTS.				
Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1908-09.	Collection during the previous year 1907-08.	Remaining during current year.	Balance.	Name of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1908-09.	Budget Estimate. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1908-09.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
E—Law and Justice—(contd.)													
5—Other items (Mutation fees, &c., realized in cash)	...	...	...	0 10 0	.....			*Domestic Charges.*—(contd.)					
6—Civil forfeitures	...	...	...	.....	1 4 0	...	...	5—The Young Mir's education charges	...	...	4,498 4 5	14,910 4 9	
7—Criminal forfeitures	...	...	...	34 6 2	142 11 3	...	...	6—Personal expenses of His Highness	...	...	4,10,337 8 9	1,37,735 2 4	
8—Civil Court fines	...	...	...	2 12 0	1 0 0	...	...	7.—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Cash	...	...	1,86,254 12 7	13,036 7 10	
9—Criminal (Magisterial) fines ...	...	...	...	11,239 13 1	7,597 13 3	...	...	7.—Expenses incurred by His Highness to maintain his dignity. Jagirs	...	...	17,204 15 0	15,752 8 6	
10—Other fees forfeitures and fines.	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Cash	...	...	1,39,098 9 3	1,42,517 6 4	
11—Court fees levied in Cash ...	...	...	...	6,542 2 11	6,620 10 9	...	...	8—Maintenance of the members of the Ruling family. Jagirs	...	...	2,76,301 0 0	2,55,659 1 6	
Total ...	...	...	...	17,864 14 11	14,636 7 1	...	..	Total ...	...	...	10,33,695 2 0	6,96,937 15 3	
F—Miscellaneous ordinary Receipts.								*G—Religious Charges.*			11,707 2 0	11,034 5 3	
1—Ferries	...	...	...	118 14 0	146 8 0	...	...	*H—Public Works Department.*					
2—Fisheries	...	...	...	7,893 3 7	11,531 12 0	...	...	1—Establishment, Travelling allowance and Contingencis	...	...	37,649 11 11	41,407 4 5	
3—Orchard Revenue...	...	...	...	4,244 1 7	1,177 3 1	...	...						

4—Jail Manufacture	...	...	...	416 15 9	540 13 3	...	...
5—Hide License	...	...	...	15,050 0 0	9,975 0 0	...	...
6—Salt Revenue	...	...	...	33,206 10 0	34,191 3 9	...	...
7—Land Revenue Customs (Ijara)...	...	...	...	75,202 4 0	66,684 12 10	...	...
8—Proceeds from the Industrial School	...	...	...	2,105 11 8	3,644 14 2	...	...
9—Local fund Proceeds	...	...	...	12,549 15 0	15,479 11 6	...	...
10—Other Taxes	...	...	...	679 1 6	761 14 3	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1,51,466 13 1	1,44,133 12 10	...	...
G—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.							
1—Pound fees	...	...	...	8,140 0 10	8,879 15 5	...	...
2—Copying and Searching fees ...	...	...	...	2 4 0	4 3 6	...	...
3—Registration receipts	...	...	...	2,601 4 1	2,260 3 4	...	...
4—Sale proceeds of Government Securities	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
5—Interest—							
(a) On Government Securities.				.....	.....	...	...
(b) On Loan	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(c) On Kist Khelapi	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
6—Sale proceeds of old Stores, Materials and live stock, &c.	...	...	...	.....	5 11 6	...	...
7—Miscellaneous Receipts—							
(a) Refunds	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
(b) Salaries of Government and State Servants refunded by parties citing them as witnesses	...	...	...	5 1 6	7 15 0	...	...

2—Original Works	...	...	1,24,618 1 11	98,288 2 2
3—Repair Works	...	...	1,16,801 14 9	1,17,112 8 9
4—Petty Works	...	...	.....	.....
5—Survey Expense	...	...	.....	.....
6—Compensation of removing huts...	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	..	...	2,79,069 12 7	2,56,807 15 4
I—Stamp Department.				
1—Purchase of Stamps including Contingencies	...	...	.....	.....
2—Discount paid in the sale of Stamps, etc.	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	...	.....	.....
J.—Pension.	...	...	10,343 14 10	11,032 11 5
K.—Conservancy Charges	...	...	8,065 6 8	5,941 0 11
L.—Miscellaneous Charges.				
1—Purchase of Government Security.	...	...	.....	.....
2—Payment of interest	...	...	.....	.....
3—Value of Police clothing, &c., supplied	...	...	86 4 10	27 6 6
4—Copying fees charges	...	...	.....	.....
5—Granary establishment, &c. ...	...	...	32,853 14 10	33,766 12 1
6—Registration charges	...	...	490 9 5	503 3 0
7—Agricultural charges	...	...	.....	.....
8—Rent of Bungalow Land... ...	...	...	.....	.....
9—Subscription towards Famine Relief Fund	...	...	2,000 0 0	.....

APPENDIX XXII.—(*continued.*)

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursement of the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09.

RECEIPTS.

Nature of demand.	Demand. Arrears.	Demand. Current.	Demand. Total.	Collection during the year 1908-09.	Collection during the previous year 1907-08.	Remaining during current year.	Balance.
G.—Extraordinary Miscellaneous Receipts.—(contd.)				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
(*c*) Other Miscellaneous Receipts	...	...	...	13,708 11 11	10,172 8 2	...	...
8—Granary Receipt	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
9—Agricultural Receipt	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	24,457 6 4	21,330 8 11	..	...
H.—Debts.							
1—Deposits—							
(*a*) Revenue and Civil deposits. ...	...	...	...	1,02,706 6 1	1,654 15 5	...	...
(*b*) Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	...	...	...	852 10 8	888 8 3	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	...	...	...	.....	.....	..	...
2—Advances recovered—							
By Cash (Takavi)	...	...	...	28,187 2 10	33,174 11 10	...	...
By Work done	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nature of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate. 1908-09.	Budget Estimate. 1907-08.	Actual Expenditure. 1908-09.	Actual Expenditure. 1907-08.	Remarks.
L.—Miscellaneous Charges.—(contd.)			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
10—Donation for the Maintenance of the Pasteur Instteei at Kasauli.	...	...	500 0 0	500 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	35,930 13 1	34,797 5 7	
Total of Heads A to L ...	...	...	18,25,712 6 2	14,53,077 0 7	
M.—Debts.					
1—Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) of Revenue and Civil deposits	...	...	1,281 7 8	12,253 10 11	
(*b*) of Judicial (Criminal Court) deposits	...	...	1,727 15 6	1,055 5 1	
(*c*) of Miscellaneous deposits—					
2—Advances made (Takavi)... ...	...	...	41,924 8 4	29,594 0 0	
3—Loans given	...	...	.....	.....	
4—Cash payments out of receipt under service heads of the current year	...	...	.....	.....	

3—Loans recovered	...	...	...	.....		.....		..	...							
4—Cash recoveries of Service payment made during the current year	...	...	...	.....		.....		...	...							
5—Permanent advances	...	...	...	1,874	14 9	10	0 0	...	...	5—Permanent advances	...	...	.....	300	0 0	
										Total ...	...	...	44,933	15 6	43,203	0 0
Total ...	...	...	...	1,33,621	2 4	35,728	3 6	...	...	*Total Expenditure...* *Cash*	...	...	15,77,140	6 8	12,24,868	6 7
										Jagirs ...	...	...	2,93,505	15 0	2,71,411	10 0
Total Receipts... Cash ...	...	...	...	31,623,	10 5	13,54,712	13 3	...	...							
Jagirs ...	...	..	...	2,93,505	15 0	2,71,411	10 0	...	...	TOTAL ...	...	...	18,70,646	5 8	14,96,280	0 7
TOTAL ...	...	...	...	17,25,129	9 5	16,26,124	7 3	...	...	Surplus at the end of the year ...	...	...	11,03,257	5 3*	12,48,774	1 6
Grand Total including Cash balance at the commencement of the year. ...	...	...	...	29,73,903	10 11	27,45,054	2 1	...	...	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	29,73,903	10 11	27,45,054	2 1

* Out of this, Rs. 400,000 are deposited on interest *as fixed deposit* in the Bank of Bombay Sukkur Branch and Rs. 3,50,000 in the National Bank of India, Ld., Karachi, *as fixed deposit*. Besides the above, Rs. 68,365-7-4 are deposited in the *current account* with the Bank of Bomaby at Sukkur.

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-09

Serial No.	Names of Medical Institutions.	No. of persons treated.		Results of indoor patients.				Expenditure.	Daily average.	Remarks.
		Indoor.	Outdoor.	Discharged	Absented.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.			
1	Sir Ali Murad Civil Hospital Khairpur Mirs.	84	42,913	78	5	...	1		117·80	
2	Sir James Hospital for women at Khairpur Mirs.	12	13,613	10	1	...	1		37·32	
3	Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Hospital at Kot-Deji.	37	43,277	34	...	1	2		118·66	
4	Gambat Dispensary...	28	28,487	27	...	...	1		78·12	
5	Mirwah Dispensary at Thatee	8	11,178	8	...	...	...		30·64	
6	Faiz Ganj Dispensary at Chang	9	10,824	9	...	...	...	Rs. 15,276-9-1.	29·67	
7	Camel Corps Dispensary	43	2,780	39	...	4	...		7·73	
8	Travelling Dispensary	...	2,189	...	...	...	...		6·0	Closed from 22nd September 1908.
	Total ...	221	1,55,261	205	6	5	5			

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXV.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Khairpur State, during the year 1908-

No. of Schools.		Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on Roll on 31st March.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.			Re
1907-08.	1908-09.		1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	High School.	Secondary.	Primary	
1	1	A. V. School, Khairpur (Secondary)	123	150	112	109	...	...	...	
21	21	Central Schools (Primary)	1,065	1,078	758	786	...	...	...	
36	36	Village Schools (Primary)	898	967	629	714	...	...	...	
7	7	Girls' Schools (Primary)	167	160	103	140	...	...	...	
1	1	Industrial School at Khairpur	176	190	89	64	...	...	...	
1	1	Aided A. V. School at Bhurgri (Secondary)	24	16	19	12	...	...		
1	1	Aided Vernacular School at Bhurgri (Primary)	19	23	26	16	...	...		
33	29	Mosque Schools aided (Primary)	1,141	902	833	756	...	..		
1	1	Arabic School at Khairpur	10	20	5	13	...	...		
102	98		3,623	3,506	2,574	2,610	...	...	...	

(Sd.) S. SADIKALI,
Wazir, Khairpur State.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Khairpur State, for the year 1908-09.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Increase.	Decrease.	Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.				Remarks.
		1907-08.	1908-09.			1907-08.	1908-09.			Births.		Deaths.		
										1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	
Khairpur State	1,99,313	1,168	1,443	275	...	1,528	1,484	...	44	5·86	7·24	7·66	7·45	

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